



IAFP

International Association
for Forensic Psychotherapy

28th Annual Conference of the International Association for Forensic Psychotherapy IAFP Programme

9th to 11th May 2019, Reichenau Centre for Psychiatry, Academic Teaching Hospital of
Konstanz University, Lake of Constance/Germany

Crossing Frontiers – Flight, Displacement and Migration in Forensic Psychotherapy

After the 20th century World Wars, humanity became seriously concerned about maintaining peace and safety. Progress was made but this new century has seen a return to wars and genocides supported by weapons and exacerbated by the widening of the global split between poor and rich. As a consequence, flight, displacement and migration have become key issues. Extreme right-wing politics and their particular rhetoric are prominent in the political sphere. Values of coexistence, cooperation, understanding and human rights risk to be seen as signs of weakness and impotence. In this conference we will be exploring these topics in relation to forensic psychotherapy's contribution to improving the lives of migrants, refugees and all involved.



This conference is located in the tradition of IAFP's understanding of forensic psychotherapy as a *"collaborative endeavor between a range of disciplines and agencies"* (Cordess & Cox, 1996) and it sets itself to explore the above described changes and their impact on society and the individual. What can forensic psychotherapy contribute to the problems of the split in societies caused by the autocratic rhetoric? How can the conflict between xenophobic rhetoric and racism and a realistic, non-idealizing view on migrants be balanced? How is the situation of refugees and immigrants in our countries to be understood and what are the challenges which this poses to our discipline? How do we understand origin, nature and extent of criminality among refugee and migrant populations? How can a custodial or forensic mental healthcare system work if about 40% of the inmates are from foreign countries, as for example in the state of Baden-Württemberg? Which special trainings and resources and cultural skills are needed to be able to work successfully with mentally ill and/or criminal migrants? What are the specific problems of mentally ill migrants who have committed crimes? How can we understand in a non-xenophobic way the sexual and violent offences of male migrants? What connections can be traced between complex trauma and offences by migrants? And what, if anything, might these questions have to do with the problems of terror and terrorism in both the public and the private spheres?

Mr. Tilman Kluttig, Senior Clinical Psychologist
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Schriftliches Grußwort von Herrn Minister Manne Lucha MdL – Welcome Message from Minister

**Manne Lucha MdL zur 28. Jahrestagung der Internationalen Vereinigung für Forensische
Psychotherapie (IAFP)**

vom 9. bis 11. Mai 2019 im Zentrum für Psychiatrie Reichenau in Reichenau

Adress

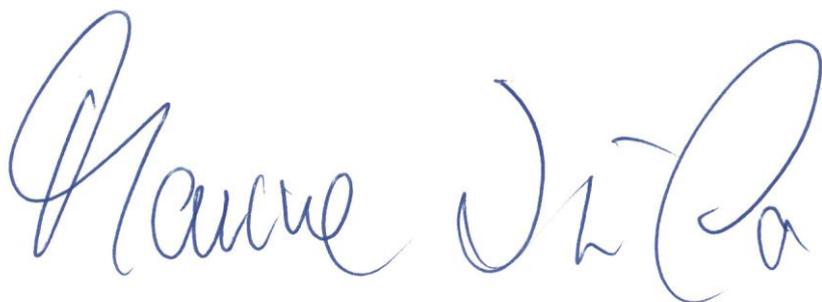
Ich freue mich sehr, dass die 28. Jahrestagung der Internationalen Vereinigung für Forensische Psychotherapie (IAFP) vom 9. bis 11. Mai 2019 im Zentrum für Psychiatrie Reichenau tagt und heiße alle Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmer hier am wunderschönen Bodensee in Baden-Württemberg herzlich willkommen.

Baden-Württemberg hat sich dem Vollzug der freiheitsentziehenden Maßregeln der Besserung und Sicherung schon seit langer Zeit in besonderer Weise angenommen. Dieser wurde bereits den Psychiatrischen Landeskrankenhäusern (PLK) und in der Folge den Zentren für Psychiatrie (ZfP) als Pflichtaufgabe nach Weisung übertragen und unterliegt der Fachaufsicht des Ministeriums für Soziales und Integration.

So wird eine Ansammlung von sehr vielen Menschen, die von der Bevölkerung als gefährlich wahrgenommen werden, an einem Ort vermieden und stattdessen deren Einbindung in das reguläre psychiatrische Versorgungssystem gewährleistet. Die Rahmenbedingungen dafür haben wir in unserem Psychisch-Kranken-Hilfe-Gesetz geregelt und dadurch auch eine Verankerung in das System der Gemeindepsychiatrischen Verbände der 44 Stadt- und Landkreise hergestellt. Die Behandlung im Spannungsfeld zwischen gesetzlichem Therapieauftrag und ausreichenden Sicherungsmaßnahmen kann damit zu einer erfolgreichen Reintegration in die Gesellschaft führen und ist der beste Schutz vor erneuter Straffälligkeit.

Mit dem von Ihnen gewählten Tagungsthema „Grenzen überschreiten - Flucht, Vertreibung und Migration“ stellen Sie sich einem der brisantesten Themen unserer Zeit, das gerade den Maßregelvollzug in besonderer Weise bewegt. Der Anteil von Patientinnen und Patienten mit Migrationshintergrund nahm im Maßregelvollzug in den letzten Jahren stetig zu. Durch Verständigungsschwierigkeiten und soziokulturelle Unterschieden befinden sich viele dieser Menschen an der Schwelle zur freiheitsentziehenden Maßregel. Die Bewältigung der vielfältigen Herausforderungen ist nur durch eine den Problemlagen angepasste psychotherapeutische Herangehensweise möglich.

Allen Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmern wünsche ich einen gewinnbringenden und fruchtbaren Dialog und bin gespannt auf die Ergebnisse.



Manne Lucha
Minister für Soziales und Integration des Landes Baden-Württemberg
Minister for Social Affairs and Integration of the State of Baden-Württemberg

Programme

Thursday, 9th of May 2019 – Pre-Conference – Reichenau Centre for Psychiatry

Time		Venue
13:30 – 14:30	Registration	Registration desk, House 20
14:30 – 16:30	Prof. Dr. K. Hoffmann, M. Nerad: “VISIT OF REICHENAU CLINIC FOR FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY AND PSYCHOTHERAPY”	Meeting Point: Registration desk, House 20
16:30 – 17:00	Coffee break	Conference room, House 20
17:00 – 18:30	Debbie Taylor: “THE FUNDAMENTALS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW – THE LAWS OF ARMED CONFLICT” Michael Nicholls: “THE FUNDAMENTALS OF INTERNATIONAL FAMILY LAW”	Hörsaal/Lecture Hall House 20
19:00 – 21:00	Welcome Event	Canteen, Reichenau Centre for Psychiatry

Friday, 10th of May 2019 – Conference – Reichenau Centre for Psychiatry

Time		Venue
08:00 – 08:45	Registration	Registration desk, House 20
08:45 – 09:00	Opening of the conference: T. Kluttig, Dr. Estela Welldon	Hörsaal/Lecture Hall House 20
09:00 - 10:30	Plenary I Prof. Dr. K. Hoffmann: „MIGRATION – DESIRES AND PROJECTIONS“ Prof. Dr. Dr. J. Kizilhan: „GENOCIDE, TRAUMA AND SEXUAL VIOLATION - TERROR CRIMES AGAINST RELIGION MINORITIES IN MIDDLE EAST “	Hörsaal/Lecture Hall House 20
10:30 – 10:50	Coffee Break	Conference room, House 20
10:50 – 13:00	Plenary II Prof. J. Gilligan, M.D.: “HOW CAN WE UNDERSTAND THE SYNERGISTIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM, AUTHORITARIAN POLITICS AND XENOPHOBIA THROUGHOUT THE MODERN WORLD: THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL FORCES STIMULATING TERRORISM, REACTIONARY POLITICS AND MASS MIGRATIONS” Dr. R. Campochiaro: “THE ITALIAN EXPERIENCE: FROM THE BOAT PEOPLE EMERGENCY TO THE INTEGRATION. RECEPTION ROUTES FOR ASYLUM SEEKERS AND WAR REFUGEES” J. Adlam, M.A.: “WHEN THE LEVEE BREAKS”: A 'FORENSIC PSYCHOSOCIAL STUDIES' APPROACH TO CLIMATE-INDUCED MIGRATION, TOXIC OTHERING AND THE POLITICS OF THE ARMED LIFEBOAT”	Hörsaal/Lecture Hall House 20
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch	Conference room, House 20

14:00 – 15:30	Parallel Session I	House 20: Lecture Hall, MeetingRoom House 8: Conference Room
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee Break	Conference room, House 20
16:00 – 17:30	Plenary III Dr. L. Castelletti, Dr. F. Scarpa, Dr. F. Spadaro: “RELATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DYNAMICS IN THE FORENSIC PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH MIGRANTS IN ITALY” Prof. Dr. F. Carabellese, Dr. F. Carabellese: “THE ITALIAN RESIDENCES FOR THE EXECUTION OF SECURITY MEASURES: A NEW FORM OF FORENSIC TREATMENT IN THE COMMUNITY. PRELIMINARY DATA FROM A NATIONAL STUDY”	Hörsaal/Lecture Hall House 20
17:45 – 18:45	Large Group	Hörsaal/Lecture Hall House 20

19:30 – 23:00	Conference Dinner	Seerestaurant in the Inselhotel in Konstanz
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Saturday, 11th of May 2019 – Conference – Reichenau Centre for Psychiatry

Time		Venue
08:15 – 08:45	Registration	Registration desk, House 20
08:45 – 10:15	Plenary IV Prof. Dr. M. Günter: „THE VIRTUE MUST REIGN THROUGH TERROR“. VIOLENCE, PASSION AND FANATISM IN THE ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT. R. Curen: “CHANNEL TUNNEL TO CHANNEL PANEL: VIOLENCE TO SELF AND OTHERS AS A RESULT OF MIGRATION TRAUMA”	Hörsaal/Lecture Hall House 20
10:15 – 10:45	Coffee Break	Conference room, House 20
10:45 -12:15	Parallel Session II	House 20: Lecture Hall, MeetingRoom House 8: Conference Room
12:15 -13:00	Lunch	Conference room, House 20
13:00 – 14:00	AGM IAFP	Hörsaal/Lecture Hall House 20
14:00 – 15:30	Plenary V Dr. F. de Zulueta: “COMPREDRE NE VEUT PAS DIRE PARDONNER”.THE IMPACT OF TRAUMA ON THE MINDS AND BEHAVIOUR OF FORENSIC PATIENTS.” Prof. Dr. R. Du Bois: “EUROPE IN THE AFTERMATH OF OCTOBER 2015 - HOW DOES IT AFFECT FORENSIC PSYCHOTHERAPY?”	Hörsaal/Lecture Hall House 20
15:30 – 15:50	Coffee Break	Conference room, House 20
15:50 – 17:20	Parallel Session III	House 20: Lecture Hall, MeetingRoom House 8: Conference Room
17:30 – 18:30	Large Group	Hörsaal/Lecture Hall House 20
18:30	Closing Ceremony	Hörsaal/Lecture Hall House 20

Parallel Sessions

A: Meeting Room, Haus 20, B: Lecture Hall, Haus 20, C: Meeting Room, Haus 8

Parallel Session I, 10th of May 2019, 14:00-15:30

A

Jan Bulla, Freya Rzodeczko, Klaus Hoffmann, Jan Querengässer, Thomas Ross: Patients in unlimited detention with migration background: heterogeneity and social disadvantage.

Johnathan Sunley: Walls, doors and other defences: Difficulties in building a therapeutic relationship with victims of displacement.

B

Frans Koenraad: Need and supply of forensic mental health services in the Caribbean Netherlands: Cultural historical background and practical limitations in an area of migration.

Jan van der Leeuw: Powerlessness (Ohnmacht) in politics and forensic psychology.

C

Leslie Lothstein: Immigrant children who sexually offended.

Lisa Firestone: Repairing attachment trauma.

Parallel Session II, 11th of May 2019, 10:45-12:15

A

Ravi Lingam, Simon Mason: Self-cannibalism of a patient in absence of psychosis and suffering depression.

B

Anne Aiyegbusi: Who is victim and who is perpetrator in the racialized unconscious?

Anna Motz: Bodies bought and sold: Prostitution, migration and slavery.

C

Leticia Castrechini-Franieck: Just talking to a terrorist – the wolf in a sheepskin.

Lisa Firestone: Development of violence in a family context: Rage, mourning and attachment.

Parallel Session III, 11th of May 2019, 15:50-17:20

A

Leticia Castrechini-Franieck: Who has firstly offended?

John L. Young: How many hats? Towards a clinical resolution.

B

Matthew Slinger, Guy Hillmann, Celia Taylor, Felicity de Zulueta: Immigration, trauma and loss: an attachment perspective.

C

Brigitte Spörri Weilbach, Karl Weilbach: Domestic violence in bi-cultural couples' relationships. Dramatherapeutic approaches to conflict resolution

Speakers and Abstracts

Thursday, 9th of May, Pre-Conference

Debbie Taylor is a barrister in private practice in Perth, Australia admitted to practice law in Australia and in England and Wales. Prior to pursuing a career in law, she studied psychoanalytic psychotherapy in London.

She specialises in family Law, elder law and human rights and has a particular interest in mental health related public and private law cases and in the financial and other abuse of the elderly and vulnerable. She has appeared in cases concerning medical ethics and the movement of children and money across international and domestic borders for several years in Australia and England.

She is an International Humanitarian Law Advisor to the Red Cross

Michael Nicholls QC is a barrister and author whose practice is primarily in international family law and medical ethics, including international child abduction, international adoption, international surrogacy and the movement of families and children across borders and international family litigation.

Michael was counsel in the 'Baby Gammy' surrogacy case, and is the co author of text books on international movement of children and operation of international treaties on family law. He is a member of the Mental Health Tribunal in Western Australia.

Friday, 10th of May

Keynote Lectures

Klaus Hoffmann: "Migration - Desires and Projections"

Migration has been central in human history from its very beginning. Adam and Eve were ordered to leave the paradise because they failed their home country's laws. All mythologies and religious scriptures are full of migrations due to economic reasons and / or because of force and cruelties. Despite contemporary international and national attempts to further peace, forced and economic migrations remain central topics in many societies. Desires are determined by realities, but mass psychological idealizations and projections dominate individuals as well as societies.

The main burden of wars, mass murders, mass exploitation and migrations lies in so-called developing countries, the man profit by selling weapons and agricultural products as well as by producing for example textiles under extremely exploitative conditions leading to a culture of violence and mass misery lies in the industrial countries and its multinational companies. Specialists trained in poor countries migrate to industrialized countries and further a brain drain deepening the structure of global injustice.

The United Nations report all these developments but do not have the political power to change the situation. Forensic psychiatry and politics deal with individuals who migrated due to whatever reason and with people being afraid of migrants or having been assaultive against them. Forensic psychiatrists and psychotherapists are asked to give testimonies if migrants are fit again to leave the country what means to be deported back to their home country they had left. Quite often, there are difficult legal and ethical questions. Quite a few colleagues might not agree with growing restrictive legislations concerning legal and illegal migrants having become mentally ill and delinquent.

Migrants are over-represented in Germany concerning reported delinquency rates as well as in prisons and in forensic institutions. There, they are faced with inmates often projecting their own problems on the growing number of migrants. Some of the migrants become over-sensitive to real or imagined anti-foreign statements. Intercultural differences for example concerning dealing with women or with job-sharing in the household are important topics. Prisons and forensic institutions have to become units for intercultural training in everyday life, supported by a psychotherapy which puts reality, desires and projections in their correct positions.

Klaus Hoffmann, born in 1954, Professor Dr. med., psychiatrist and psychotherapist, individual and group training analyst, has been the Medical Director of the forensic unit in Reichenau Mental Hospital (Baden-Württemberg / Germany) since 1997, head of the Institute of Psychoanalysis Zürich – Kreuzlingen (Switzerland) since 2002 and professor in the faculty for psychology at Konstanz University since 2007. Having worked as a general practitioner in Botswana / Southern Africa from 1983 to 1987, he has a great experience in teaching and publishing about transcultural psychiatry and psychotherapy. Being a member of the executive committee of the International Federation of Psychoanalysis (IFPS) since 2000, he is quite familiar with working in international networks.

Jan Kizilhan: “Genocide, Trauma and sexual violation - Terror crimes against religion minorities in Middle East”

In July and August, 2014, fighters tore into Kurdish northern Iraq and committed a horrific genocide under the black banner of Islamic State. Islamic State fighters took more than 7000 people hostage, killing around 5000, mainly men.

Captured women and girls have been subjected to sexual violence as an explicit Islamic State tactic to break the dignity and the honour of the communities.

The Yazidis are facing three types of trauma, not just their individual recent trauma but a transgenerational and collective trauma—they’ve faced genocide 73 times during the ottoman empire. Such deep-rooted traumatic instability complicates narrative therapy, in which an individual is helped to identify with their history and value to confront the problems they have.

Prof. Dr. Dr. Jan Ilhan Kizilhan, psychologist, psychotherapist, trauma expert, orientalist, Director of the Institute for Health Science the State University in Baden-Württemberg, Germany, and is chief psychologist of the Special-Quota Project, a programme funded by the State Government of Baden-Württemberg. The project brought 1100 women and children who were in IS captivity to Germany for medical treatment. He is also the Founding Dean of the Institute for Psychotherapy and Psychotraumatology at the University of Duhok/Northern Iraq.

James Gilligan: “How Can We Understand the Synergistic Relationship Between Religious Fundamentalism, Authoritarian Politics and Xenophobia Throughout the Modern World: The Psychological and Social Forces Stimulating Terrorism, Reactionary Politics and Mass Migrations”

Since the events of 9/11/2001, the world has experienced an unprecedented upsurge of apocalyptic religious fundamentalism in some nations, and a resurgence of right-wing political reaction and authoritarianism in others, both of which have stimulated mass violence on a scale that had briefly seemed, after the end of the cold war, to have become a thing of the past. How can we understand this? This lecture will suggest that the primary affective cause of violence in general is feelings of shame and humiliation. However, that has caused violence throughout history. The upsurge of violence and authoritarianism in the modern (post-medieval, post-religious) world can only be understood by recognizing their cognitive causes, foremost among which are the creation of “political religions,” or “religions disguised as politics.” The first, created in the French Revolution, was Nationalism, which was followed, in the 19th century, by Imperialism. When leading nations and

empires were defeated in the First World War, that left an ideological vacuum that was filled by Totalitarianism (Fascism, Nazism and Bolshevism). When the last of those political religions also disappeared, after Bolshevism finally imploded in 1989-91, that again left a vacuum that was filled by Apocalyptic Fundamentalism (“politics disguised as religion”). In some nations, that has led to the creation of Muslim, Jewish, Hindu or Buddhist fundamentalism and terrorism; in others, to right-wing, quasi-fascist nationalism, which is also supported, at least in the US, by Christian fundamentalists. The violence stimulated by these political religions, which has mostly been directed against the populations of third-world countries, has provoked mass migrations to first-world countries, which has, in a vicious cycle, strengthened the nationalistic, xenophobic forces in those nations – which only stimulates more terrorism. Forensic psychotherapy can play a role in solving these problems by educating the public about their causes and cures.

James Gilligan, M.D. is Clinical Professor of Psychiatry and Adjunct Professor of Law at New York University. As Director of the Institute of Law and Psychiatry at the Harvard Medical School, he directed mental health and violence prevention services for the Massachusetts prison system from 1977 to 1992. He was a Visiting Fellow at the Institute of Criminology at Cambridge University (1993-94), and was President of the International Association for Forensic Psychotherapy (1999-2001). He has served as a consultant on violent crimes and punishments, including war crimes, to officials and organizations including President Clinton, Tony Blair, the Law Lords of the House of Lords, Kofi Annan (Secretary-General of the United Nations), the World Health Organization, the World Court, and the World Economic Forum. He has won annual and lifetime achievement awards from violence-prevention advocacy groups, including Physicians for Social Responsibility (a co-winner of the Nobel Peace Prize). His major publications on the bio-psycho-social causes and prevention of violent behavior, from homicide and suicide to war and genocide, include *Violence: Reflections on Our Deadliest Epidemic, Preventing Violence*, and *Why Some Politicians Are More Dangerous Than Others*.

Riccardo Campochiario: “The italian experience: from the boat people emergency to the integration. Reception routes for asylum seekers and war refugees”

In recent years we have witnessed the massive flow of people from Africa and Asia into our territory and in particular, I say this as a Sicilian, on our coasts. People who leave their country for the need to escape a personal persecution, for the urge to leave a war zone or for the need to improve their standard of living. In a single concept: to satisfy that essential nucleus of dignity of existence that must be guaranteed to every human being, according to the supranational legislation to which member states of the European Union are bound.

Although these are people who first of all need assistance because of their traumatic experiences, of their young age, of the violence suffered in Libya, Italy has considered them primarily as a problem for its own safety and economy. This superficial attitude finds legitimacy and protection in the vision that the European Union has of immigration. From this perspective, it is difficult to think that institutions have the priority of guaranteeing legal, medical and social assistance to these migrants.

On the contrary, our reception system is based on the characteristic of exceptionality, in the sense that the vast majority of migrants are guests in structures that are formally extraordinary and, for this reason, they don't have rights they should, instead, to be entitled to: registration, health care, legal assistance, cultural mediation, training activities and professional integration. In an attempt, often successful, not to contaminate the migrant with our culture, but above all not to be contaminated by his one.

Riccardo Campochiario is an immigration lawyer; has a PhD in criminology; and is a member of the Centro Astalli Catania Board of Directors.

John Adlam: "When the levee breaks": a 'forensic psychosocial studies' approach to climate-induced migration, toxic othering and the politics of the armed lifeboat"

John Adlam is Consultant Adult Forensic Psychotherapist with responsibility for Reflective Practice across the Forensic and Offender Health Pathway for South London and Maudsley Foundation NHS Trust. He is also Principal Adult Psychotherapist with the Wandsworth Complex Needs Service at Springfield Hospital. Previously he worked for the Henderson Hospital Democratic Therapeutic Community in their Outreach Service (HOST) and was in charge of inpatient psychotherapies for the Adult Eating Disorders Service at Springfield. John is a former Vice-President of the IAFP; he is also a member of the Climate Psychology Alliance and a founder member of the Association for Psycho-Social Studies and the Activist Research Collective. He is co-editor of *Violent States and Creative States: From the Global to the Individual* (2018), *Forensic Music Therapy* (2012) and *The Therapeutic Milieu Under Fire: Security and Insecurity in Forensic Mental Health* (2012) - all published by Jessica Kingsley Publishers.

Luca Castelletti*, Franco Scarpa, Francesco Spadaro***: Relational and Institutional Dynamics in The Forensic Psychotherapy with Migrants in Italy**

*DSM – REMS, SIPFo, Verona, **DSM,, SIPFo, Firenze, ***DSM, SIPFo, IAFP, Catania,

Introduction. Italy, placed in the middle of Mediterranean sea, has always been a crossroad of traffics, peoples and cultures. The recent wide phenomena as climate changes, globalization, world population growth, political instabilities, wars, have put pressures on the south-eastern borders of the area. As a result, hundreds of thousands of people moving from remote African and Asian areas try to find in Europe a possible way of safety and survival. Italy is one of the so-called frontier countries where most of them find a possible first destination of their dramatic journeys.

Aims and method. Description and analysis of a few cases involving migrants undergone a penal sentence during their staying in Italy may highlight their difficult social conditions and pathways of life as well the onset and evolution of their mental sufferings. The newly reformed Italian forensic system is called to work properly with these clients. After the final closure of all the security hospitals, it will be described how the new forensic network has been developed and how this development may have a positive impact on the health conditions of the patients admitted in the forensic setting.

Results and conclusions. Focus on the citizenship and health rights of people with mental disease found not guilty for reason of insanity, is the polar star inspiring the recent reform of forensic psychiatry in Italy. The rapid and radical way in which such a transformation has occurred encounters difficulties in its organization and provision of care, but this new psychiatric system has, in our opinion, therapeutic potential in terms of better encountering the deep and traumatic caring needs of those ones forced to migrate. The effects on the transference- counter transference relationship in this special situation will be also mentioned.

Felice Carabellese, Fulvio Carabellese (Bari): The Italian REMS: a new form of forensic treatment in the community. Preliminary data from a national study.

The Decree-Law of the 22nd of December 2011 determined the closure of the Italian High Security Hospitals and the establishment of one or more REMS (Residences for the Execution of the Security Measures) in each 20 Italian regions under control of National Public Healthcare with specific therapeutic and rehabilitative aims. As a result, the gap created almost 40 years ago by Law n. 833 of 1978 the so called Basaglia law that closed Psychiatric Hospitals in Italy was filled. This meant that

even the “dangerous” mentally ill individuals should receive the same community treatment model entrusted to the public psychiatric services.

But this long cultural and scientific transformational journey requires anew strong adaptation’s work and the problems are inevitable.

For this reason we are presenting the first data of a national investigation regarding the first three years of REMS life.

Parallel Sessions

Jan Bulla, Freya Rzodeczko, Klaus Hoffmann, Jan Querengässer & Thomas Ross: “Patients in unlimited detention (§ 63 StGB) with migration background: heterogeneity and social disadvantage”

Objectives: In Germany, migrants come from heterogeneous cultural backgrounds. Despite their overrepresentation in forensic psychiatric facilities, little was known about criminological, social and clinical differences between subgroups of different origin.

Methods: In the South German federal state of Baden-Württemberg (BW), an exhaustive evaluation of forensic inpatients has been carried out since 2009 (Forensic Documentation BW, or FoDoBa). During the period of 2009 to 2014, N = 1409 patients were treated in eight forensic psychiatric departments; n = 524 had a migration background. For the purpose of this study, the migrants were assigned to eight subgroups according to their cultural background.

Results: Migrants from African and Arabian Countries were overrepresented, while the distribution of the other subgroups was proportional to their percentage in the general population of BW. Both the risk of an unlimited detention and the ratio of psychotic disorders is correlated with the social disadvantage regarding the country/region of origin.

Conclusions: In the literature, incidence rates of schizophrenia have been shown to be higher for the coloured population as compared to other migrant groups. Economic disadvantages and social discrimination against these migrants may be associated with their elevated risk for schizophrenia. They also seem to run a greater risk of becoming a forensic patient.

Dr. Jan Bulla, Head of Forensic Outpatient Unit, Reichenau Centre for Psychiatry, and Assistant Professor at Ulm University.

Johnathan Sunley: „Walls, doors and other defences: Difficulties in building a therapeutic relationship with victims of displacement”

We are living in an era which seems to be increasingly hostile to the free movement of peoples. New geopolitical frontiers (e.g. Brexit) and physical barriers (e.g. Trump’s wall, the fence between Hungary and its southern neighbours) are going up across the world. Whether or not these succeed in stemming the flow of migrants from one country to another, they certainly ensure that the ‘other’ we don’t want to have living/working among us appears more threatening than ever — as would-be migrants are demonized to justify the walls erected against them. This leads to an increase in our sense of insecurity and even to feelings of paranoia, both of which are then often taken out on existing migrant communities and ethnic minority populations.

Against this background, my aim in this paper will be to describe some of the challenges that working as a psychotherapist in a large London prison presents in terms of establishing a therapeutic relationship with people who have come to the UK either for refuge or for the opportunity it offers — but who have ended up committing a crime in, and conceivably against, the country that has received them. They can be seen as victims of displacement on the one hand. But something has led them to displace the painful feelings they have about their situation onto the victims of the crime they

commit, and it can be difficult for the psychotherapist working with them not to get caught in the same victim-perpetrator dynamic as we try to find a way round their defences.

The metaphor I find helpful for thinking about these processes is that of the door. Prisons are full of locked doors, and just as a prisoner is not allowed to leave their cell (let alone the prison itself) whenever they want, so a psychotherapist has to tolerate the fact that a prisoner may not want to come out from behind the door of their cell for a session, i.e. to leave the safety of their defences. I think that a novel by the Hungarian writer Magda Szabo called *The Door* (1987) is exceptionally illuminating about the dangers involved in one person trying to get through the door — both physical and psychological — of another, and will show how this book has helped me understand the defensive structures I often encounter among the prisoners I work with.

Johnathan Sunley is a Psychodynamic Psychotherapist (IAFP, UK).

Frans Koenraadt: “Need and supply of forensic mental health services in the Caribbean Netherlands Cultural historical background and practical limitations in an area of migration”

The Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of a European part and a Caribbean part.

In this presentation we zoom in at the Caribbean part of the Kingdom.

The Caribbean has a captivating and partly tragic history and a dynamic and colorful culture. A region with a long and close connection with the Netherlands. Many people migrated to the metropole from the former colonies (Aruba, Curacao, Bonaire, Saba, St. Maarten and St. Eustatius).

After a short historical and cultural introduction into the slave trade, decolonization, emancipation, migration, ethnic heterogeneity we will focus on the actual condition of small scale islandic, urbanised societies where tourism is an important actual source of income and where crime, mental problems and drug abuse contribute to soci(et)al insecurity.

We will investigate the availability of legal titles and the necessary therapeutic logistics for admission to a mental facility of mentally ill or addicted adults who, due to inappropriate, self-destructive and/or delinquent behavior came into conflict with the police or the criminal justice system. Criminal law and civil law provisions present several possibilities for the individual care and societal protection in dealing with delinquent and/or mentally ill behavior.

To what extent does the current supply of forensic-psychiatric facilities fit with legal provisions in the law and with the need of actual mentally ill offenders in Caribbean Netherlands?

Frans Koenradt is professor at the University of Curacao and Utrecht University.

Jan van der Leeuw: “Powerlessness (Ohnmacht) in politics and in forensic psychology”

Power is emphasized in literature and discussion about politics. Power is fascinating and violence and power (though very different according to Hannah Arendt) are important topics in politics and forensic psychology. Power has the meaning of having influence and the Brexiteers call for “Take back control” and Trump has the slogan: “Make America great again.” From a dynamic point of view both tendencies refer to gaining control. This justifies the question if there is lost of control. Powerlessness is perhaps the most salient indicator for lost of control but much attention is not paid on this theme.

The populist leader denies the weakness en powerlessness and abuses these themes by presenting the illusion of power and strength to the people. Is there a resemblance with the paradigm’s of many therapeutic interventions which have the aim to (re)gain power and control over the unacceptable sexual and aggressive impulses? Paying attention to the underlying vulnerability and focusing on that topic often is not the first goal in the forensic therapeutic endeavour.

Is there a collective disapproval of powerlessness since we put religion aside and have replaced by the religious belief in the postmodern idea of feasibility of man? Nil volentibus arduum (there is no problem for the one who wants)

In DSM-5 we find only two references to powerlessness/helplessness as a feature of the posttraumatic stress disorder.

What is the influence of powerlessness regarding the disorder concept, the working through in the offense, the estimation of the risk of recidivism and the advise on treatment? An exploration I like to share with you.

Drs. Jan van der Leeuw is a psychologist and psychotherapist, working in a private practice as forensic expert in Maastricht/Holland.

Leslie Lothstein: “Immigrant Children who Sexually Offended”.

In the past four years the number of immigrant patients in my forensic psychotherapy practice who committed sex crimes has increased, both at the child (n=5) and adult level (n=13).

Immigrants living illegally in the USA who commit sex crimes are doubly stigmatized, feared, hated, maligned and demonized as a threat to the nation as a whole. Large migration of immigrants has caused political, economic and psychological fears in host countries. Specific issues to the current climate against immigrants in the USA are discussed.

Working with adults and children of foreign nationals here on work visas who have broken State and Federal laws associated with sexual offending has increased, especially with the oversight of ICE and the political scrutiny of right wing publications such as Breitbart whose news reporting is meant to incite fears by publishing pictures of rapists who come in and out of the country after committing a sex-crime.

In this presentation I will present material on 5 immigrant children who were arrested for molesting children in violation of Connecticut General Statutes. I will also allude to the differences in the adult vs child issues, laying out the differences and the ways in which the children have also exposed their parents to possible deportation and cultural objects of hate.

The psychodynamics of immigrant children who sexually offend is variable but related to specific issues of loss and mourning, identity and identity breakdown (Volkan). Special issues of countertransference, counter identification and hate in the countertransference when working with immigrant children sex offenders are discussed. Therapeutic burn out and PTSD are also discussed. The importance of remaining objective and professional, in the face of extreme public scrutiny, is also focused on.

Leslie Lothstein, Ph. D, ABPP is a clinical and forensic psychologist in Hartford, Connecticut, and an associate professor at the Departement for Law and Psychiatry, Yale University, New Haven CT, and the Department of Psychiatry, Case Western University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Lisa Firestone: “Development of Violence in a Family Context: Rage, Mourning, and Attachment”

This workshop will provide participants with a developmental understanding of how families contribute to create violent individuals. The presenter will integrate findings from attachment research, interpersonal-neurobiology, and Separation Theory in exploring the intergenerational transmission of distorted thought processes that precipitate violence. Eighty-three percent of violent adolescents and adults have an attachment disorder and were physically assaulted as children. The stress of abuse and exposure to violence may result in the dissociative, fragmented, incoherent nature of traumatic memories, as well as intrusive, anxiety-producing trauma related thoughts.

Persons who have experienced early trauma and neglect are more prone to experience negative thoughts or critical inner voices directed at themselves and others. The “voice” is defined as a

systematic pattern of negative thoughts antithetical to the self and hostile and suspicious toward others. For these individuals, distorted thoughts corrupt their thought processes and direct their behavior. A person who experienced an abusive, neglectful, or difficult childhood is more vulnerable to corrupt, deceptive voices that are more destructive in content and they are more prone to colluding with this destructive point of view about others and the world and acting on it. In addition, those who have grown up in violent families often internalize destructive traits of significant family members and this process contributes to their being violent as well.

Video excerpts of violent men will be shown to establish the developmental patterns leading to violence, the thought process they collude with that drive their violent behavior, and what treatment has been effective for them.

Dr. Lisa Firestone is Director of Research and Development of the Glendon Association, St. Barbara, USA.

Saturday, 11th of May

Keynote Lectures

Michael Günter: “The Virtue must Reign through Terror“. Violence, Passion and Fanatism in the Adolescent Development.”

Public portrayals of violence, their conscious rejection or glorification, and the secret fascination with destructiveness are in a complex relationship. Violent fantasies and their sublimation shape the process of mental development. Without their integration in social contexts with the help of culture, social living together would be a nightmare, as excesses in violence repeatedly show. Functions of destructive aggressive violence in the adolescent development process will be discussed and explained by means of case studies on IS and Neo-Nazi perpetrators. The normality of preoccupation with violence in adolescence is juxtaposed with its derailment and the obsession with destructive mental attitudes. Here, the enthusiasm of young people - even for violence – is to distinguish from fanaticism and ideologically solidified justification of violence. Thus ideologically motivated militant violent offenders are usually not adolescents but young adults.

Michael Günter, Dr. med., Professor of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychotherapy and Head of the Clinic for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychotherapy at the Klinikum Stuttgart, Germany. Psychoanalyst and Training analyst for children, adolescents and adults (DPV/IPA), Specialist for Psychosomatic Medicine. Studies in medicine, art history and empirical cultural science. Editor-in-chief of the scientific journal *Kinderanalyse* (Child analysis). Numerous publications on child psychotherapy, forensic child psychiatry, emotional adaptation of children with severe somatic disorders, early onset psychosis. Several monographs in English, among others “Playing the Unconscious. Psychoanalytic interviews with children using Winnicott’s Squiggle technique.” London: Karnac 2007. Editor of several books, among others (together with Samy Teicher): *Dreams and Fantasies in Child Analysis*. London: Karnac 2015. Director of the professional training curriculum in Psychodynamic Psychotherapy at the Klinikum Stuttgart in cooperation with the University of Tübingen and of the South-West-German professional training curriculum in Forensic Child and Adolescent Psychiatry. President of the International Association of Forensic Psychotherapy 2007-2009.

Richard Curen: “Channel Tunnel to Channel Panel: Violence to self and others as a result of migration trauma”

This talk will start by describing the recent movement of migrants to Britain and go on to look at manifestations of migration trauma in patients presenting at two very different psychotherapy services. Clinical material will be used to explore manifestations of the impact of migration that present in clinical settings. One case in particular will focus on a patient with extremist beliefs who was referred to Prevent, the United Kingdom’s strategy for challenging the ideology that supports terrorism and those who promote it. The patient’s experience with Prevent and its Channel support system and multi-agency panel, had a significant effect on his behaviour, as well as some unexpected developments in his beliefs that then manifested in the treatment.

The talk will demonstrate how forensically-informed psychotherapeutic treatment can help clinicians to work in more sensitive and informed ways that can lead to significant reductions in trauma symptoms in service users who have used violence towards themselves or others.

Richard Curen is a consultant forensic psychotherapist at Respond in London, where he has worked since 2002. Until recently he led the forensic service for people with intellectual disabilities or autism, providing risk analysis/assessment, forensic psychotherapy treatment, training, supervision and consultancy. He is the clinical lead at Missing People and a clinical supervisor at the Immigrant Counselling and Psychotherapy service in London. Richard trained at the Gestalt Centre London and at the Portman Clinic and works in private practice as a psychotherapist, as a consultant and clinical supervisor. He was previously an honorary psychotherapist in the Fitzjohn’s Unit at the Tavistock and Portman NHS Trust. Richard is Chair of the Forensic Psychotherapy Society, is the Treasurer of the International Association for Forensic Psychotherapy and a member of the Institute of Psychotherapy and Disability. He is registered with the British Psychoanalytic Council and is a registered Member of the British Association for Counselling and Psychotherapy

Felicity de Zulueta: “Comprendre ne veut pas dire pardonner”.The impact of trauma on the minds and behaviour of forensic patients”

The great majority of forensic patients have suffered from the traumatic effects of childhood abuse and neglect or adverse childhood events (Felitti and Anda, 1998) and yet their effects have been largely ignored to the detriment of both therapists and their patients. I will share with you how toxic stress impacts on the brain of developing children and makes it vulnerable to traumatisation or PTSD in later life. An understanding of the traumatic attachment is crucial in working with these individuals as are new therapeutic approaches based on attunement and mentalisation.

Dr Felicity de Zulueta is an Emeritus Consultant Psychiatrist in Psychotherapy at the South London and Maudsley NHS Trust and Honorary Senior Lecturer in Traumatic Studies at Kings College London. She developed and headed the Department of Psychotherapy at Charing Cross Hospital and the Traumatic Stress Service in the Forensic department of the Maudsley Hospital which specialises in the treatment of child abuse survivors, refugees and forensic cases.

She has published papers on the subject of Bilingualism, PTSD and dissociative disorders from an attachment perspective and is author of "From Pain to Violence; the traumatic roots of destructiveness", Wiley & Sons, 2006.

Dr Felicity de Zulueta is now a free-lance consultant psychotherapist with a training in psychoanalytic psychotherapy, systemic family therapy, group analysis, EMDR and Lifespan Integration.

Reinmar du Bois: “Europe in the Aftermath of October 2015. - How Does it Affect Forensic Psychotherapy?”

After World War II Germany has repeatedly suffered waves of people from other countries, regions, religions and ethnic groups: displaced citizens of eastern German provinces, war veterans returning from captivity in the 1950s, southern European and Turkish guest workers in the 1960s, Bosnian Serbs and Kosovo Albanians fleeing from the Balkan wars during the 1990s, displaced Russians from Siberia and Kasachstan with historic German roots in the 1990s – to name only those whose numbers each run well into millions. On arrival all these groups were more or less perceived as newcomers or aliens – depending on where they came from. Vice versa they felt alienated in equal measure. Through subsequent generations they followed different routes to adapt, often by developing dual identities and even by seeking dual citizenships. With 18% of the entire German population derived from immigrant parents or grandparents it remains a mystery how public opinion stubbornly refuses to accept as real – that Germany has become a country shaped and destined by immigration.

As forensic therapists we have developed a set of assumptions and routines, by which we aim to address the notorious internal culture conflicts that we assume migrants and their offspring are exposed to. Each wave of migrants has sparked the usual prejudices and added some more - on Islam, on Russia, on Africa, on the Balkans. Each wave has enriched, if not inspired the societal discourse on the subject matter. Each wave has moreover challenged the justice system, the legislature, communal administrations, commerce, civil society and the creative arts.

The uniqueness of the present wave of migration however lies in the torrential rapidity and in the unprecedented degree of naivety and ill-informed expectations by refugees. Only 30% of all arrivals will eventually acquire asylum status. Many refugees irrespective of their entitlement to asylum have suffered traumatic ordeals beyond description during their long journeys across entire continents and across oceans. – Last but not least the present wave is unique in that it addresses not only one country but Europe as a whole and has caused existing structures for receiving and accommodating refugees to crumble. Even three years later there are still hundreds of thousands living in mass accommodations with little hope of being allowed to stay or seek employment.

The public dispute and public attitudes towards these irritating facts threatens to penetrate our work, even more so, as we get to know migrants, whose specific life situation has had a bearing on their criminal behaviour. We should be wary to assume that we are prepared for these challenges - based on our previous experience. Some of us may wish to set the criteria for our work well outside these new variables and pretend that they bear little relevance. Some of us may consciously wish to get engaged and exploit our discretionary power in order to protect migrants from deportation, while they are in forensic treatment. Invariably we will be caught up with a dilemma, be it by plunging into the depths of empathising, be it by resigning in view of the magnitude of the task. We can either stress the exceptional character of a case or we can stick to the therapeutic principle of treating all patients alike. My talk aims at sharpening our perception for conflicting and embarrassing choices that we have to make when dealing with patients who are part of the 2015 refugee crisis.

Reinmar Du Bois, born in 1948 in Hamburg. Medical School in Heidelberg and The London Hospital. Training in Pediatrics followed by Psychiatry, scientific career in Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Professor of at Tübingen University. Medical Director in Stuttgart 1995 – 2013. Extensive psychotherapeutic practice with severely disturbed adolescents inside and outside residential treatment settings, also in cooperation with family courts and juvenile law courts. Founder and Supervising Director of GA-ST GmbH (Gutachtenstelle-Stuttgart - Institute for Forensic Assessments). Supervisory Work in Adult Forensic Psychiatry, Child & Adolescent Psychiatry. Forensic assessments for family and penal courts. Previous research interest in the treatment of early schizophrenia in a supportive extramural network and all aspects of the interface between social and psychiatric services, crisis management in adolescence. Recent research on risk assessment of adolescents who threaten to commit school shootings. Author of books on Early Onset Schizophrenia, developmental aspects of body experience in adolescent schizophrenia, adolescent crises and on

anxiety in children (4th ed), Textbook of Clinical Adolescent Psychotherapy. Founding Member of the IAFP.

Parallel Sessions

M Leticia Castrechini-Franieck: “Just talking to a Terrorist - the wolf in sheepskin”

One of the key concerns regarding the migrants is whether they are able to integrate themselves into the foreign culture, which for the public affairs basically means to learn the foreign language and to find a work.

This paper reported a psychological support offered for a young traumatised refugee, who has been arrested, despite being completely integrated into the foreign culture. The psychological support occurred while at pre-trial detention. The Method adopted was the “Technique of Indirect Communication Approach” (TICA) - the assessment features will be highlighted over the description of the psychological support process. From the early impression of a young man who seemed to be kind, educated; yet scared, alone and traumatised, in the course of the psychological support a new (still real) young man emerged: a vengeful person, who is unable either to forgive or to control his hate – someone that was/(is?) a member of ISIS. The focus of the psychological support was on building a ‘holding environment’, where hate (also towards the therapist) could be faced. In doing so, the risks of an assault during the pre-trial detention period were under control.

The aim of this paper is to raise questions about how to deal with our blind understanding of some topics like integration, offense, aggression, believes and mental illness, especially in the case of immigrants coming from the east culture. Moreover, it highlights the challenges of learning how to keep oneself neutral whilst communicating with an aggressor without shielding oneself of feeling empathetic towards him. Furthermore, it lays out the difficulty on how to reach our emotional balance while in contact with such at risk clients.

Dr. M Leticia Castrechini-Franieck is a clinical psychologist working for Caritas Stuttgart as Head of OMID (early help for traumatised refugees)

Lisa Fireston “Repairing Attachment Trauma”

This workshop will focus on methods for helping violent individuals create coherent narratives of early attachment trauma. This allows them to free themselves of the rage and mourning that 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.

Dr. Lisa Firestone is Director of Research and Development of the Glendon Association, St. Barbara, USA.

Anne Aiyegbusi: “Who is victim and who is perpetrator in the racialized unconscious?”

On the one hand ‘race’ is an empty and artificial construct proven to be of no biological relevance. On the other hand, it has proven to be as powerful a social force as could possibly exist. Indeed its potency is its emptiness, allowing it to contain virulent and violent projections and fantasies. Additionally, the history of ‘race’ as a construct introduced by Europeans in the 16th century to justify enslavement of Africans and used thereafter to underpin other systems of white supremacy and privilege tends to be of great importance to people of black and ethnic minority heritage but less so to whites. However, the long shadow of slavery and colonisation stretches to the present day, affecting relationships within and between the ‘races.’ In this regard internalised racism is especially relevant to understand how oppressed and vulnerable people behave in accordance with what has been projected into them. It can be argued that the range of generational re-enactments of the colossal traumas inherent in our racialized histories can be seen most clearly in our forensic mental health and criminal justice systems.

This paper will consider the role of the social unconscious in mediating generational re-enactments of racist societal traumas. Links will be made between original traumas and the picture we see today in forensic mental health and criminal justice systems. Particular emphasis will be placed on the experiences of black women and the specific burdens placed on them both then and now. The functions of stereotypes such as the slut, Mammy and the angry black woman will be explored from the perspective of their original racist purposes and their presence in our culture now. The value of forensic psychotherapists taking account of the racialized unconscious will be explored.

Dr Anne Aiyegbusi is Psychotherapist and Group Analyst, West London NHS Trust and Psychological Approaches CIC, Cassel Hospital

Anna Motz: “Bodies Bought and Sold: Prostitution, Migration and Slavery”

The over-representation of women of colour, and migrant women, both within prostitution and within the criminal justice system reflects unconscious racial violence, in the form of a particular conception of these women as sexually available, criminal and invulnerable. They are viewed as objects to be appropriated. Women who sell sex can be treated as the ‘poison containers’ into which unacceptable urges, the wish for sexual satisfaction or control, are located. The bodies and minds of prostitutes are denigrated both by those who have exploited them, and by other members of the public.

The legacy of sexual trafficking of Black Asian and Minority Ethnic women can be found in slavery, with its emphasis on bodies rather than minds, to be owned by the ruling class. Although prostituted women are highly vulnerable and at enhanced risk of harm and early death, their traumatic pasts are often hidden, in contrast to their visible bodies, which are rented and bought. The violating experience of prostitution and the underlying trauma that have led the woman into this world are often overlooked.

The prostituted woman’s violence can become activated when she has an opportunity for revenge, and identification with the aggressor. I explore these dynamics, using clinical case material to outline the hidden trauma and victim/perpetrator coexistence within prostituted women and the explosive violence that this can give rise to. I discuss unconscious and conscious forces and refer to the work of Dr. Anne Aiyegbusi, on the racialized unconscious and invisible trauma.

Anna Motz is a Consultant Clinical and Forensic Psychologist, Psychoanalytic Psychotherapist. She is author of "The Psychology of Female Violence. Crimes against the Body, London: Routledge.

Ravi Lingam, Simon Mason: „Self-Cannibalism of a patient in the absence of psychosis and suffering depression”

Objective: the aim of this paper is to describe a case of self-cannibalism by a patient in a secure setting and to think about this act in the context of available literature.

Method: a case report of self-cannibalism, occurring in a young male, who acted out of his severe personality disorder in the absence of a manifest psychotic illness and whilst depressed, and reference to the literature on self-cannibalism, including that found in Greek myth.

Result: a male who committed an act of self-cannibalism as a function of sado-masochistic triumph whilst suffering intolerable alexithymic depression and guilt and without evidence of impaired reality testing and substance use.

Conclusion: although more rare than cannibalism, self-cannibalism can occur as it does in the case of a patient with alexithymic depression.

Dr Ravi Lingam, Secure Care Services, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear NHS Foundation Trust, United Kingdom.

Revd Dr Simon Mason, Chaplaincy Department, St Nicholas Hospital, Jubilee Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom.

M Leticia Castrechini-Franieck: “Who has firstly offended?”

Much has been heard about the women kept in ISIS prisons in Iraq that were continually and concomitantly raped by several men from ISIS. During imprisonment some of these women died, others gave births, some, however, were released. It is also known that in 2015 a number of released women were sent to Europe (placed in Monasteries due to protection policies) in order to undergo psychological help. Since then less has been heard about the psychological state of these women, as most of them have refused to undergo any kind of psychological help, while closing themselves in their silent and unbending clan in the Monasteries.

This paper reports a psychological support offered for 10 of these women in a particular Monastery, using the “Technique of Indirect Communication Approach” (TICA). Combined issues such as: cultural skills, religion acceptance, transference/counter-transference understanding, forensic knowledge, the creation of a ‘holding environment’ (Winnicott, 1991) and the presence of the therapist as a ‘transitional object’ (Winnicott, 1953) & ‘container’ (Bion, 1961) have had a crucial influence over their acceptance of undergoing a psychological help. As a result, their psychological state could not only be assessed, but it also unexpectedly revealed that these women had firstly been cruelly abused by their own culture; indeed their experience in ISIS prison does not represent their main trauma.

The aim of this paper is to raise questions about how ready, willing and able the west culture is to deal with the east culture’s dogmas and if we need to adapt our assessment methods.

Dr. M Leticia Castrechini-Franieck is a clinical psychologist working for Caritas Stuttgart as Head of OMID (early help for traumatised refugees)

John L. Young: “How Many Hats? Towards a Clinical Resolution”

It has been well over a decade since the prestigious Guttmacher Award of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law went to three coauthors for an article which advocated for the principle that treating clinicians ought not testify in court proceedings that pertain to their clients' cases. Nonetheless judges continue to exhibit preferences for hearing and questioning the treating clinicians,

correctly surmising the reality that the clinician knows the patient best and is a professional who will provide the most reliable testimony. They also do not overlook the likelihood that if clinicians are silenced the work will go to the very kinds of outside consultants who write that clinicians are better off not testifying. This introduces some risk of bias. Interference with treatment itself is a genuine concern, but the author's long experience indicates that with most patients it is possible and desirable to attempt to strike up a genuine relationship of alliance that will dissolve much of the difficulty of "too many hats."

John L Young, MD, MTh, Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, Yale University, Department of Law and Psychiatry.

Brigitte Spörri Weilbach, Karl Weilbach: "Domestic Violence in bi-cultural couples' relationships. Dramatherapeutic Approaches to conflict resolution"

A couple who experienced physical or emotional violence within their relationship, usually falls into crises that feels existential at the time.

To get insured by the beloved person is a deep emotional betrayal that can cause feelings of hopelessness, hate, loneliness etc. Some partners will clearly take distances from the other, some may look for closeness and reconciliation.

Some couples may be helpless in both, to solve their conflicts or to leave the violent relationship and get stuck. Immigrants may fear to lose their permission to stay in the country and/or may not be able to go back to their country of origin.

A couple may stay together under the most difficult conditions and one partner or both may search for help in therapy. Conflict resolution is a complex and challenging task they need help for in order to prevent further violence.

Dramatherapy approaches are particularly helpful in conflict resolution by inviting the clients to use their imagination (take distance) and to go into action (felt sense).

This workshop gives a brief introduction to *conflict resolution with couples using two core concepts and dramatherapy exercises*:

Boundaries; how can a couple deal with the needs of autonomy & bonding, e.i. boundaries and closeness?

communication; how can a couple exchange in creative and understanding ways? How can the partners learn about the differences between them and become creative about allowing different needs in everyday life?

The work will show, how partners are supported in exploring their own stories and needs. On one hand they will focus on their own narrative and on the other hand they will listen to the experience of the partner by looking at two separate presentations of each other's 'miniature world'.

Brigitte Spörri Weilbach is a Arts & Drama Therapist FD, Federal Diploma and a Couples Therapist, director of the Swiss dramatherapie.ch Institut.

Karl Weilbach, PHD Criminologist is a Forensic Therapist and Couples Therapist.

Matthew Slinger, Guy Hillman, Celia Taylor, Felicity de Zulueta: "Immigration, trauma and loss: an attachment perspective."

Evidence shows that immigrants are more likely to have insecure attachment styles. This is often the result of the experience of trauma – whether this has been experienced within the family or on a societal level through war or natural disaster. Moving to a new country and culture can deprive the individual of the support that might have mitigated such experiences. Whilst there are often gains in

the new location, in terms of greater safety and a welfare safety net, there are also multiple losses to contend with, as well as the potential for further adversity and regret. This workshop will examine the complex impact of immigration upon mental health and personality functioning, and how clinicians and agencies might understand and respond to these phenomena. It will consist of both an exploration of research in this area, and the presentation of case material that brings both tragedy and hope to life.

Dr Guy Hillman, MB.BS, MRCPsych, Consultant Psychiatrist in Forensic Psychiatry and Medical Psychotherapy, Millfields Unit, John Howard Centre London.

Dr Celia Taylor, BSc, MB.BS, Diploma Forensic Psychiatry, FRCPsych, Lead Clinician & Head of Service, Millfields Unit, John Howard Centre, London.

Dr Felicity de Zulueta, Emeritus Consultant Psychiatrist in Psychotherapy at SLaM NHS Foundation Trust and Honorary Senior Clinical Lecturer in King's College London.