

VOL 35 NO. 1 MAY 2025



THE BULLETIN

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

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HONORING THE LEGACY OF CARL
JUNG

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IN COSTA RICA

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Message from the President

By Fernando Silberstein

We are preparing for the Summer Seminar to take place this July in Castelldefels, Catalunya, Spain—a beautiful seaside town with a small castle perched on a rocky hill, once used to defend against pirate attacks. The seminar's theme will focus on Trauma and Abuse, and our distinguished keynote speakers—Stephen Finn, Ety Berant, and Luciano Giromini—will explore the topic from diverse and complementary perspectives. This unique approach bridges both forensic and clinical fields, bringing insights from the latest research.

We are also proud to announce that our journal, *Rorschachiana*, is now Open Access. This important step brings Rorschach research into broader global scientific dialogue. We warmly invite our members to submit article proposals for consideration. Publication is free for members, while non-members are subject to standard Article Processing Charges (APCs).

We are excited to announce a project called Spotlight & Science: A cross-society presentation series (more information in the next page). The Board is actively working on other new initiatives, which we look forward to sharing with you soon.






Join the ISR's Exciting New Initiative: Spotlight & Science!

The International Society of Rorschach and Projective Methods (ISR) is thrilled to introduce Spotlight & Science: A Cross-Society Presentation Series—a dynamic platform designed to foster deeper scientific exchange and collaboration among our esteemed member societies.


What's in store for you?


Each engaging online session will spotlight one society, offering a unique opportunity to:

- ✓ Present your society's history, activities, and regional focus
- ✓ Share a selected research study, clinical or forensic case, or ongoing initiative
- ✓ Engage in open dialogue and exchange with participants from diverse societies


 Why participate?


- Boost visibility and awareness across our global network
- Showcase groundbreaking scientific contributions from your region
- Forge new collaborations and interdisciplinary discussions

 How to Get Involved

 Societies are invited to submit proposals featuring their lines of work and a research or case study

 Presentations can be delivered in various languages

 The first session is scheduled for October this year

 Each society must propose its speaker and topic 2 months before their session

✓ The ISR Board will select proposals from those submitted

Don't miss this exclusive opportunity to showcase your society and contribute to meaningful scientific dialogue! Ready to shine a spotlight on your work? Submit your proposal today and become part of this innovative exchange.

Let's advance the Rorschach field—together! ✨

Welcome to This Issue of the Bulletin

By Giselle Hass, Editor

Hey there! We start the year with an issue full of interesting and innovative articles. I'm thrilled to share here the Wartegg, an intriguing projective test you might already be familiar with, but here we've got some new insights for you thanks to Alessandro Crisi and Jacob Palmer. Our traditional section of country reports is loaded with examples of vibrant and productive activities from various societies, which could spark some inspiration for your own projects or collaborations. Plus, we've got a lineup of fascinating articles, such as the history of the Rorschach test in Costa Rica, and reviews of books on The Person with Weapon Test and the Desiderative Questionnaire. We honor the legacy of Carl Jung, so often ignored as the creator of the Word Association test. We introduce you to the interesting professional work of individual member, Alexandra Pentaraki, who introduces the Rorschach test in her forensic work in Greece and Europe without the support a local Rorschach association. The podcasts we present here bring you interviews with Catherine Chabert, Latife Yazigi and Concepcion Sendin that you won't want to miss. We also present a brief version of the video "Why I use the Rorschach?" and which is appropriate for the general public.

But wait, there's more! We're also excited to provide details about the upcoming summer seminar set in the stunning Castelldefels, Barcelona, Spain. It's going to be an incredible experience, and we can't wait to see you soaking in the sun and knowledge there. Enjoy this issue!

Editorial Note



Giselle Hass



Thaís Marques dos Reis, Marc Desautels,
and Irem Atak, Associate editors

HR IN HIS OWN WORDS



"The subject is given one plate [inkblot] after the other and asked, 'What might this be?' Almost all subjects regard the experiment as a test of imagination. This conception is so general that it becomes, practically, a condition of the experiment. Nevertheless, the interpretation of the figures actually has little to do with imagination, and it is unnecessary to consider imagination a prerequisite. The interpretation of the chance forms falls in the field of perception and apperception rather than imagination."

Rorschach, H., & Morgenthaler, W. (Ed.). (1942). *Psychodiagnostics: A diagnostic test based on perception, including the application of the form interpretation test* (3rd ed., rev. and enlarged) (P. Lemkau & B. Kronenberg, Trans.). Verlag Hans Huber.

DO NOT MISS THE ISR SUMMER SEMINAR JULY 10 TO 12, 2025 IN BEAUTIFUL CASTELLDEFELS, SPAIN

When attending this seminar, you will be joining a small elite group of Rorschach scholars who want to delve further into the method. There will be many opportunities for active participation, profit from the teachings, learnings, collaborations, networking, and camaraderie. This event is meant to generate new insights through cross-fertilization of ideas and move the field forward, while at the same time create a community of mind-like practitioners and scholars.





Castelldefels (Catalan pronunciation: [kəs,tɛʎðə'fɛls]) is a municipality in the Baix Llobregat comarca, in the province of Barcelona in Catalonia, Spain, and a suburban town of the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona. Its population is 65,954 (IDESCAT, 2017).[3]

It is located about 20 km (12 mi) southwest of Barcelona, just to the north of the massís del Garraf and is the last town on the coast before the comarca of Garraf. The town is famous for its long beach (more than 5 km) and well known for being an affluent area, as the place of residence of many famous sportsmen, such as Lionel Messi, Luis Suárez, Philippe Coutinho, or formerly Ronaldinho; and for being the city which inspired the creation of the character "El Neng de Castefa" who used to appear on

the late night show called "BFN" hosted by the showman and presenter Andreu Buenafuente. During the summer, many people from Barcelona and the countryside visit. Nearby towns include Gavà, Viladecans, Sant Boi de Llobregat, Sitges and el Prat de Llobregat. Castelldefels borders the coast of the Mediterranean Sea between Sitges and Gavà with a major beach. Castelldefels also enjoys close proximity to the major international airport of Barcelona, as El Prat Airport is about 15 km of a drive.

The Olympic canal, called Canal Olímpic de Catalunya, built for the 1992 Summer Olympic Games of Barcelona is in the town. The main-belt asteroid 72037 Castelldefels, discovered in 2000, is named after the town.

Taken from Wikipedia

Meet The Presenters

Ety Berant, Ph.D., is a clinical psychologist and licensed supervisor in personality assessment and psychotherapy. She is an associate professor at Reichman University, served as the head of the graduate clinical program and was the founder and director of the community clinic at the university. Ety founded the Israeli chapter in the ISR. Ety teaches personality assessment and supervises and conducts personality assessment workshops nationally and internationally focusing on integration of multi method assessment tools and translation of its findings to therapeutic interventions. Research fields: personality assessment, trauma, and attachment theory.



Ety Berant (Israel)
**War and Trauma: When the
Danger Outside Meets the
Danger Within**



Stephen Finn (USA)
***"Please See That My Pain is
Real!": How the Rorschach
Helped Heal Somatization
Related to Sexual Trauma***

Stephen Finn, founder of the Center for Therapeutic Assessment, Austin, Texas, USA, is a Clinical Associate Professor of Psychology at the University of Texas at Austin, Senior Researcher and Director of Training at the European Center for Therapeutic Assessment at Catholic University of Milan, Italy, and Director of Training at the Asian-Pacific Center for Therapeutic Assessment in Tokyo, Japan. He has published 90+ articles and chapters on psychological assessment, psycho-diagnosis, and other topics in clinical psychology. He is the co-author of two recent books, *Therapeutic Assessment with Adults* and *Therapeutic Assessment with Children*. Among other awards, in 2011 he received the Bruno Klopfer Award from the Society for Personality Assessment for distinguished lifetime contributions to personality assessment and the Carl Rogers Award in 2018 for an outstanding contribution to the theory and practice of humanistic psychology from the Society for Humanistic Psychology (Division 32 of the American Psychological Association).

Meet The Presenters

Luciano Giromini, Ph.D., is an Associate Professor and coordinator of the Evidence-Based Psychological Assessment research team at the University of Turin, Italy. He has published over 100 articles in high-quality, peer-reviewed scientific journals and has taught psychological assessment and psychometrics at two Italian universities and a university in California. Currently, he serves as the Editor-in-Chief of Psychological Injury and Law and as a consulting editor for several leading assessment journals, including the Journal of Personality Assessment and Psychological Assessment. Dr. Giromini is also a co-author of the Inventory of Problems (IOP-29 and IOP-M) and is collaborating with the authors of the first manual of the Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS) to publish a second edition, for which he will be co-author.



Luciano Giromini (Italy)
**When Trauma Meets the Law:
Multimethod Forensic
Assessment of Trauma-Related
Disorders and Malingering**



İrem Atak (Turkey)
DISCUSSANT

İrem Atak, Ph.D., is an Associate Professor of Clinical Psychology at İstanbul University, Turkey. She is one of the founders of Turkish Society of Rorschach and Projective Tests and has been one of the authors of Rorschach manual. Currently, she is the President of Turkish Society and the Vice President of ISR. She has published many articles on psychopathology and personality assessment. Her main research topics are psychoanalysis, femininity, motherhood, perinatality and object relations. For many years, she has been teaching psychological assessment, theories of psychopathology, psychotherapy and therapeutic interventions as well as continuing her private clinical practice. In her national society, she teaches projective techniques and supervises workshops and seminars.

Meet The Rest of the Faculty



Ana Cristina Resende (Brazil)
DISCUSSANT

Ana Cristina Resende holds a postdoctoral degree in Medical Psychology from UNIFESP and a PhD in Psychology. She is an Associate Professor in the Graduate Psychology Program at PUC Goiás/Brazil and coordinates a National Psychological Assessment course. She served as President of the Brazilian Association of Rorschach and Projective Methods (2018-2022) and is currently a Member at Large on the International Society of Rorschach (ISR) Board (2024-2027). She is also a member of the Psychological Assessment Advisory Committee of the Federal Council of Psychology (2017 - present).

Meet The Rest of the Faculty



Odile Husain (Canada)
MODERATOR

Odile Husain, Ph.D., is a Founding Member of the Institute of Projective Psychology in Montreal (Canada) and is currently in charge of the only existing postgraduate program in projective techniques in the province of Quebec (a 5 year training course). She has completed several mandates as Member-at-Large, Secretary General and 1st Vice-President of the International Society for the Rorschach and Projective Methods. She is also a Fellow of the American Society for Personality Assessment. She has trained psychologists in her approach in different parts of the world.

REGISTRATION

645 EUROS for ISR members

700 EUROS for non-members



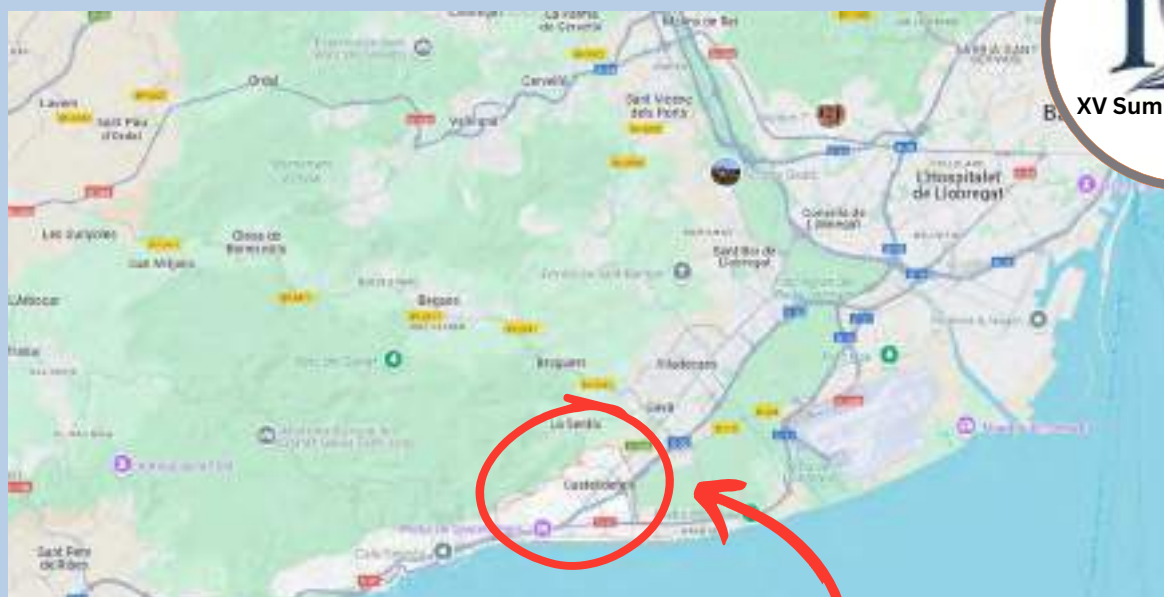
The registration fee includes:
Summer Seminars conference
fee, three lunches, water, and
coffee breaks in the morning
and afternoon.

The number of attendees is
limited.

The seminar will be conducted
in English without translation.

Please send your REGISTRATION
FORM to Julijana Bosnjak at
Hogrefe AG, Bern,
either by e-mail:
treasurer.isr@hogrefe.ch or by
mail to: Julijana Bosnjak,
Treasurer ISR, c/o Hogrefe AG,
Länggass-Strasse 76, CH-3012
Bern, SWITZERLAND
or Fax to +41313004590

The registration fee is payable
by means of
EUROCARD/MasterCard , Visa,
Pay Pal or Bank Transfer



*CASTELLDEFELS is located
8 km from El Prat Airport in
Barcelona and can be
accessed by train and bus.*



*Summer Seminar July 10 to 12, 2025 will
take place at the exclusive Ciudad de
Castelldefels Hotel, Barcelona, Spain*



*Pool with garden
area and large
outdoor terrace*



*22 KM from Barcelona
Center (22 min in train from
El Prat airport)*

*300 meters from the large
beach of Castelldefels*

HOTEL PRICES

**THE SEMINAR WILL BE HELD AT THE
HOTEL CIUDAD DE CASTELLDEFELS.**

**Room reservations should be made
directly via this email address:
cdc-hotel@gruposoteras.com**

Please use the following code when booking:

NN SEMINARIO

- **Single Room: €141 + VAT**
 - **Double Room: €161 + VAT**
 - **Breakfast Included**
- (Tourist tax not included.)**



FRIDAY DINNER

(Additional fee)

**On Friday JULY 11 we will have the group dinner at the
CASANOVA BEACH CLUB**

**Treat yourself to the flavors of Spain while raising a glass
to new friendships and celebrating old ones!**



INTERNATIONAL REPORTS



ASOCIACIÓN ARGENTINA DE PSICODIAGNOSTICO DE RORSCHACH

**By María Teresa Herrera,
President**

aapro@asoc-arg-rorschach.com.ar

Web: www.asoc-arg-rorschach.com.ar



In the Assembly of December 2024 the Board of Directors was renewed, being constituted by :

President: Lic. María Teresa Herrera.

Vice-president: Dr. Viviana Vega.

Treasurer: Lic. Ana María Mussoni.

Secretary: Lic. María Laura Riveros.

Member 1°. Lic. Patricio Gómez Segura.

Member 2°. Lic. Romina Furschetto.

Auditor: Lic. María Laura Alvarado

In December 2024, two third cycle groups graduated from the Rorschach Psychodiagnosis Course for University Graduates, who completed the course in two years, with a frequency of once a week with three hours of duration each meeting, in charge of Lic. María Laura Alvarado and Lic. Menestrina and another from the northwestern branch of the country, led by Dr. Fernanco J. Castro and Lic. Marcelo Alé, with the frequency of two Saturdays a month with four hours of class each meeting. And the last two groups who completed the course in three years, one with the frequency of once a week (two hours each meeting) in charge of Norma B. Menestrina and the other of Norma B. Menestrina and Ana María Mussoni.

In December 2024, the Publications Commission published a new issue of our Journal *Psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach y Otras Técnicas Proyectivas*, Year 45, No. 1, in its two versions, paper and digital, which can be consulted in the web page of our Association.

In March of this year (2025) the Rorschach Psychodiagnostic Course for University Graduates began, a first cycle group run by Lic. María Teresa Herrera. And two advanced second cycle courses continued to run, run by our teachers, Lelia Pestana and Ana María Nuñez. And another course, run by Dr. Hilda Alonso, began with the second cycle programme. This year, two groups of the third cycle will finish the course under the guidance of Norma

B. Menestrina and Lic. Menestrina and Lic. María Teresa Herrera.

The Supervision Groups for graduates of our Association and two Study Groups, one of Psychoanalysis and the other of Rorschach in Children, in charge of Lic. María Teresa Herrera, continued their meetings. A third study group on Rorschach Psychodiagnosis in Work Psychology is being organised by Lic. María Laura Alvarado.

The following seminars were organised for the first four-month period of the year:

“Z Test” Prof. Norma Menestrina, psychologist.

“Psychological evaluation for carrying firearms”, Modules I and II Prof. Marcela Baigorria.

“Vocational Guidance” Prof. Lic. María Laura Alvarado.

On 11 April, Miguel Caraballo gave a free talk, in virtual mode, on “Digital psychotherapeutic device based on the Rorschach”. On 25 April, the Culture Committee, coordinated by Lelia Pestana, organised a film debate on the Netflix series “Adolescence”, and further meetings are planned for this year.

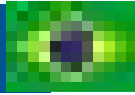
ADEIP

**By María Elena Ocampo,
President**

After the successful National Congress of Psychodiagnosis held in September 2024 in Santiago del Estero, a Virtual Conference on Rorschach SC was held in Buenos Aires in October, with presentations by national and Spanish colleagues.

In November, a hybrid conference dedicated to the Desiderative Questionnaire was held in Buenos Aires, sponsored by the UCES, which provided its facilities for the face-to-face part. The conference was well attended, both locally and from abroad, especially by doctoral students who are studying at UCES and working on evaluations.

After the summer break, which in Argentina lasts from mid-December to the beginning of March, the Rorschach SC courses have started again in Buenos Aires and Rosario. ADEIP is currently organising the next National Congress of Psychodiagnosis, to be held in September in Buenos Aires.



ASSOCIAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE RORSCHACH E MÉTODOS PROJETIVOS (ASBRO)

by **Andrés Eduardo Aguirre Antúnez**
President



ASBRo has been organizing another series of webinars for the year 2025. The first one took place on March 29, presented by Ana Cristina Resende, with the topic "Psychopathy Traits and the Rorschach Test." The second will take place on April 26, presented by Deise Matos do Amparo, with the topic "Trauma and Traumatization in the Rorschach (Paris School): Recent Clinical Research." There is already programming scheduled for May and June, with topics related to the HTP and the Pfister Color Pyramid Test. Thus, we continue to promote and integrate professionals who work with various projective methods, regardless of the theoretical and empirical systems they adopt, enhancing scientific advancement through updated knowledge and the richness that emerges from encountering and debating diverse approaches.

Once again, the Multimethod Mental Health Laboratory (Labsamm) at USP, in partnership with ASBRo, is organizing a 24-hour in-person course titled "Professional Update – R-PAS: Application, Coding, and Interpretation." The third course will take place in June and will be coordinated by Andrés Eduardo Aguirre Antúnez and Thaís Cristina Marques dos Reis (both members of the ASBRo board), with contributions from Terezinha Aparecida de Carvalho Amaro, Alfredo Mendes Chaves, and Ruth Lasas Long. The event will be managed by Patrícia Ribeiro da Cruz. While most courses today rely on online formats, we continue to value in-person meetings, as we believe in the richness, subtlety, and depth that each shared moment reveals.

The ASBRo board has been working in partnership with the Projective Methods Working Group of the National Association for Research and Graduate Studies in Psychology (ANPEPP), part of the National Forum of Brazilian Psychology Entities

(FENPB), joining efforts on a publication aimed at guiding researchers on the procedures for submitting studies on standardization, reliability, and validity of projective methods. This publication will be made available to Brazilian psychologists in July, during the Congress of the Brazilian Institute for Psychological Assessment. Members of the Board of Directors, Advisory Council, and associates of ASBRo will actively participate in the XIX Latin American Congress of Rorschach and Other Projective Techniques (ALAR) and the II Chilean Congress of Psychodiagnosis (Rorschach Group Chile), once again strengthening ties through diversity. The event will take place in Santiago, Chile, at the Universidad San Sebastián – Los Leones Campus, from July 23 to 26, 2025.

ASBRo will participate in the XII Brazilian Congress of Psychological Assessment, organized by the Brazilian Institute of Psychological Assessment. The event will take place from July 14 to 18, 2025, at the Federal University of Minas Gerais, in the city of Belo Horizonte. ASBRo will also take part in the 7th Brazilian Congress of Psychology, following an invitation from the event's organizing committee. This congress brings together an average of seven thousand participants and will be held in Brasília, the capital of Brazil, from November 19 to 23, 2025. More information about ASBRo and its activities is available on the website <http://www.asbro.org.br/>

Andrés Eduardo Aguirre Antúnez
President of ASBRo

Board of Directors

Thaís Cristina Marques dos Reis, Lucila Moraes Cardoso, Gisele Cristina Resende, Gabriel Vítor Acioly Gomes, Alfredo Mendes Chaves e Flávia de Lima Osório

Advisory Council Members

Ana Cristina Resende, André Jacquemin (in memorian), Anna Elisa de Villemor-Amaral, Cícero Emidio Vaz, Deise Matos do Amparo, Erika Tiemi Kato Okino, Latife Yazigi, Paulo Francisco de Castro, Regina Sonia Gattas Fernandes do Nascimento (in memorian) and Sonia Regina Pasian

GRUPO RORSCHACH CHILE
By Cristóbal Carvajal Canto
President



Once again, we are very pleased to greet you and share with you the activities and projects that we are carrying out. Last time we were able to continue our monthly internal activities of the Association, which allowed us to collaborate with other partners and strengthen professional and personal ties. These internal extension activities, which are becoming a tradition of group work, are: the Psychodiagnostic Supervisions, where one member presents a clinical case and two members supervise it, helping to analyze the clinical material and test protocols, opening new points of view and/or making differential diagnoses; and Sharing Our Experiences, where one member presents a work or text related to projective psychodiagnosis, opening a space for reflection, discussion and dialogue on the topics presented. During the year 2024, we have carried out these activities on the last Monday of each month.

On the other hand, last November 9th we held our 3rd Annual Conference of the Grupo Rorschach Chile, entitled: "On the way to the ALAR Congress Santiago 2025". The Central Conference, Intrafamilial Sexual Abuse from Projective Techniques, was given by Dr. Silvia Pugliese, President of the Latin American Association of Rorschach and other Projective Techniques ALAR. In addition, there were three presentations of interesting papers, namely Reflections on the 2nd edition of the book "Psychotic, Borderline and Neurotic Structures of the Personality in the Rorschach Test" (Ps. Juan Dittborn Santa Cruz, Ps. Soledad Rencoret and Ps. María Elisa Salah. Psychoanalysts APCH); The defense mechanisms used by three priests accused of sexual abuse from the Test of Object Relations (TRO) (Mg. Eve Marie Apfelbeck, founding partner of the Rorschach Group Chile, and Mg. Ariel Reyes, member of APCRO-SUR); and Characteristics of the Sexuality of Three Clergymen Accused of Sexual Abuse from Card VI of the Rorschach Test (Mg. Daniela Campodónico and Mg. Ariel Reyes, members of APCRO-SUR). We had great participation and an interesting and enriching exchange.

At the end of last year's activities, we were able to hold, in person, a new Members' Meeting on January 18, where we were able to meet in a relaxed space to close the period of work and activities 2024. It was a very rich and entertaining instance of camaraderie, where we were able to interact outside the professional and academic environment, helping to create and strengthen ties between our partners. We would like to share with you some pictures of this meeting:





After a pause in the month of February, where we take a break for the summer vacation, we held the Inauguration of Activities 2025 of Grupo Rorschach Chile, on Monday, March 17th. In this meeting, besides informing about the planning for this year, we made the presentation and welcome of two new members who joined our association. We now have 36 members.

The year 2025 has already begun with a new cycle of Internal Extension Activities, coordinated by Cristina Ferretti (founding member and Secretary of the Board), and with the planning of a new period of Teaching Exchange, coordinated by the Communications Commission, in which different members will visit the university classrooms of members who teach psychodiagnostic topics, to show the work done by the Grupo Rorschach Chile for the study, dissemination and use of projective methods in Chile, and especially at this time, to disseminate one of the largest and most challenging projects we are building as an association, which is the organization and implementation of the XIX ALAR Congress Santiago 2025 and II Chilean Congress of Psychodiagnosis, to be held between 23 and 26 July this year, at the Los Leones Campus of the Universidad San Sebastián, in the district of Providencia, in Santiago de Chile.

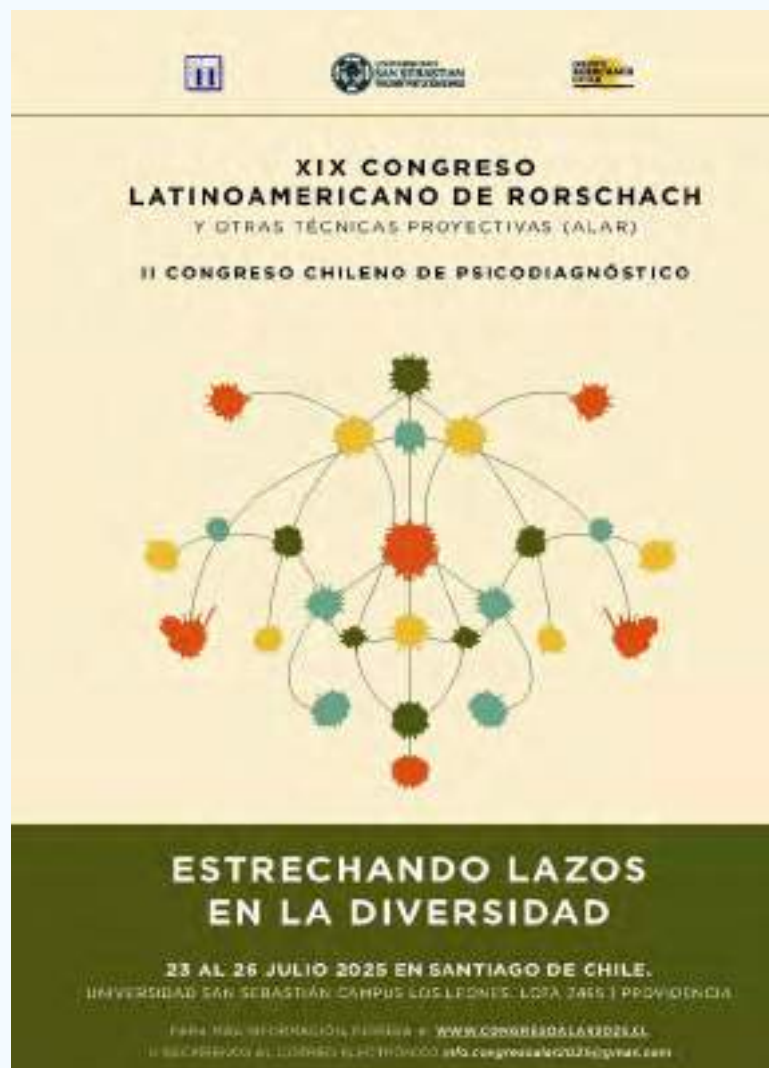
We have entitled the XIX ALAR Congress and II Chilean Congress of Psychodiagnosis: "Strengthening ties in diversity". We want it to be a meeting point to know, listen, debate and dialogue about the diversity of countries, the field of psychodiagnosis, the problems related to diagnoses and the different schools of training in projective techniques, among other topics. At the end of this report is the official poster.

On July 23, the Pre-Congress will be held under the title: Projective Psychodiagnosis: Challenges of Diversity, where different modalities (lectures, workshops and reflection groups) will work on the problems that neurodivergences and sex-gender diversities bring to the clinic, especially with regard to the problem of diagnosis. On the other hand, the Congress will take place from Thursday, July 24 to Saturday, July 26, where there will be Conferences, Central Panels, Free Papers and Symposia. There will also be activities of camaraderie such as the Opening Cocktail (Thursday 24th) and the Chilean Dinner (Friday 25th).

We have been working for more than a year and a half as an Organizing Team, together with Patricio Meneses (Executive Director of the Congress), Susana Bejarano (Coordinator of the Scientific Commission), Alberto López (Coordinator of the Communications Commission), Miguel Serrano (Coordinator of the Treasury Commission) and Daniela Zajer (Coordinator of the Logistics Commission), as well as all the members of these commissions and some external collaborators, to organize this event in the best possible way. In short, more than 30 people who, with great enthusiasm and commitment, are organizing this Congress to welcome you in July 2025.

We are very happy because we have received more than 90 proposals for papers and symposia, from different countries of Latin America and from a great variety of topics. In addition, the registration for the Pre-Congress and the Congress is still open and every day more colleagues and students join us to be part of this great academic-professional event. We invite you to visit the Congress website: www.congresoalar2025.cl for information on: program of activities, location of the Congress venue, thematic axes, modalities of papers, registration fees, tourist and hotel information, and more.

For all those who wish to be informed and participate in our activities we invite you to follow us on our social networks, Instagram: [grupororschachchile](https://www.instagram.com/grupororschachchile), Facebook: Grupo Rorschach Chile, and LinkedIn: Grupo Rorschach Chile. To keep in touch we also leave here our email: grupo.rorschach.chile@gmail.com





PALACIO DE LA MONEDA Y BANDERA DE CHILE. SANTIAGO DE CHILE
(Óscar Clemente, Fotografía por Diego Ordoñez)

Lugar

Universidad San Sebastián
Campus Los Leones
Lota 40400 | Pavedonia
Santiago de Chile

Fecha

Del 25 al 28 Julio 2025

Contacto

Web: www.congresolamexico.cl
Mail: informacion@congresolamexico.cl
Instagram: [congresolamexico](https://www.instagram.com/congresolamexico)

Inscripción



Universidad San Sebastián Campus Los Leones

Emplazado en medio de la ciudad, este campus universitario destaca por sus arquitecturas dadas para el contexto urbano del centro de la capital de Chile. Su amplio patio y espacios comunes diseñados para facilitar la interacción y facilitar encuentros entre colegas, lo que dialoga con edificios de moderna arquitectura.

Las instalaciones, que constituyen parte del patrimonio histórico-cultural de la ciudad, fueron diseñadas por el arquitecto José Smith Solar hacia fines del siglo XIX, manteniendo un estilo neoclásico español que resalta la amplia presencia de patios interiores y edificativa preveria de años.



UNIVERSIDAD SAN SEBASTIÁN - Campus Los Leones
(Óscar Clemente, Fotografía por Diego Ordoñez)

Ejes Temáticos

Les invitamos a compartir sus pensamientos, investigaciones y experiencias sobre la práctica del Psicodiagnóstico en vinculación con diversas temáticas contemporáneas:

01

FUNDAMENTOS Y DESTINOS DEL PSICODIAGNÓSTICO
Epistemología, Marcos teóricos de referencia, Posiciones críticas y Discusiones conceptuales

02

DESAFÍOS AL PSICODIAGNÓSTICO DESDE LA PSICOPATOLOGÍA
Trastornos de la Personalidad, del Estado de la Conciencia Alimentaria, Psicopatología, Psicosis, Trastornos Ansiosos, Adicciones, Trastornos Disociativos, Alteraciones en el control de impulsos, Tecnologías del acto

03

INNOVACIONES EN PSICODIAGNÓSTICO
Virtualidad, Inteligencia Artificial, Investigaciones de vanguardia, Nuevos desafíos en Técnicas Proyectivas

04

SEXUALIDADES
Heterosexualidad, Diversidades sexuales, Identidad de Género, Diferenciación, Sexualidad y vida vital

Ejes Temáticos

05

NEUROPSICOLOGÍA
El valor de la Neurodivergencia, Espectro Autista, Trastornos Neurocognitivos, Déficit Atencional, y las vivencias subjetivas asociadas

06

TRAUMA Y VIOLENCIA
Trauma Complejo, Abuso Sexual, Maltrato, Abandono, Negligencia, Violencia Interreligiosa, Violencia de Género

07

PSICODIAGNÓSTICO A LO LARGO DE LA VIDA
Infancias, adolescencias, adultez y vejez

08

ÉTICA Y DIVERSIDAD CULTURAL
Dilemas éticos, culturas y comunidades, Migraciones, Vulnerabilidad Social, Ética en el Psicodiagnóstico

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VARIADOS CONTEXTOS Y MODALIDADES DEL PSICODIAGNÓSTICO
Innovaciones en instituciones, grupos, contexto político, Análisis forense, Jurídico, Docente y educativo

CZECH SOCIETY FOR RORSCHACH AND PROJECTIVE METHODS

Jana Warren
President

Over the past year, the Czech Society for Rorschach and Projective Methods has continued to grow, with new members joining our ranks of Rorschach specialists and supervisors. There has been a notable rise in interest in the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT), which is gaining popularity across both clinical and non-clinical fields. This growing interest reflects the expanding use of projective methods within the professional community.

This year also marks a leadership transition within our society. In January 2025, Jana Warren was elected as the new president of the Czech Society for Rorschach and Projective Methods. Jana brings extensive experience in both clinical practice and academic teaching, and she is deeply committed to advancing the field of projective methods. Under her leadership, we look forward to further strengthening our community's focus on education, research, and the application of diverse projective techniques.

At this important moment of transition, we would like to express our sincere and heartfelt gratitude to our former president, Marek Macák. Marek's tenure was marked by exceptional leadership, unwavering dedication, and a clear vision for the development of projective methods in the Czech Republic. Under his guidance, the society expanded its membership, deepened its international connections, and reinforced its commitment to high standards in training and clinical practice. His ability to foster collaboration, support innovation, and navigate challenges has left an indelible mark on our community. We are truly grateful for Marek's hard work and the lasting legacy he leaves behind. His contributions have built a strong foundation for future growth, and we look forward to continuing the work he so passionately championed.

Overall, the French school of thought has been gaining momentum in the Czech Republic. The Manuel du Rorschach et du TAT (Chabert, Louët, Azoulay, & Verdon, 2020) is currently being translated into Czech,

marking an important step in the dissemination of French techniques and principles.

The French approach, with its emphasis on qualitative analysis and nuanced interpretation of projective data, is attracting significant attention from both clinicians and academics. Many of our members are now integrating these methods into their clinical practice, which has proven especially impactful in the understanding of complex personality dynamics and disorders.

Similarly, the Lausanne approach—a prominent model of projective method analysis—continues to grow in influence. An increasing number of professionals in the Czech Republic are adopting this approach, which emphasizes a comprehensive, integrative view of personality.

To further explore these developments, we are excited to announce an upcoming seminar with Odile Husain in October 2025. This event will offer an in-depth exploration of the Lausanne approach and provide members with an opportunity to gain insights from one of the leading experts in the field. The seminar promises to be a valuable occasion for deepening our understanding of the approach and strengthening the connection between theory and practice.

DUTCH FLEMISH SOCIETY

DUTCH FLEMISH SOCIETY OF THE RORSCHACH AND PROJECTIVE METHODS

Abraham N. J. Pieters,
President

This year will bring to us the much anticipated upcoming 2-day Summer Workshop on the Rorschach Assessment of Psychotic Phenomena presented by international key speakers James Kleiger & Ali Khadivi.

In this workshop Kleiger & Khadivi will provide an up-to-date review of the uses of the Rorschach (R-PAS) in assessing and understanding

psychotic phenomena, such as disordered and illogical thinking, impaired reality testing, and negative symptoms.

The recently published book *Assessing Psychosis: A Clinician's Guide* (Ali Khadivi, James H. Kleiger, 2024) is his latest contribution on the topic of psychoses.

If you are interested in joining this workshop and/or visit the lovely city Mechelen in Belgium, we would gladly invite you to register at <https://rorschachvereniging.nl/agenda/vroegdetectie-psychothische-kwetsbaarheid-met-de-rorschachtest-jim-kleiger-vs/>! This link will also provide any additional information on location, parking and accommodation options.

And also, of course, we will continue maintaining a lowered threshold for new members to join by providing most of our Rorschach work-groups digitally and answering the call for digital supervision from R-PAS users of varied levels of experience by our experienced R-PAS teachers.

We sincerely hope that the 2-day summer workshop – in addition to our regular courses and work-groups - will result in a boost and/or renewal of interest in the Rorschach (R-PAS) and other performance-based assessment and/or projective methods!

Visit our website at www.rorschach.nl!

FINLAND

FINISH RORSCHACH ASSOCIATION (FRA) **Emiliano Muzio,** **President**

Last year The Finnish Rorschach Association (FRA) organized two seminars: one in the Spring and one in the Autumn. Our Spring Seminar took place in Helsinki and our topics covered using the Rorschach to map psychological resources and to predict outcomes in psychotherapy, observing forms of interaction during psychological assessment, as well as card pull and sequence analysis that were carried out by Jaakko Stenius,

who also presented some of this material at the ISR Congress in Copenhagen in the summer.

In the Spring Seminar we also covered using the Rorschach CS and the PAI-A in the assessment of transgender adolescents and in assessing suicidality in adolescent transgender research. These presentations were carried out by Heikki Toivakka, who also presented some of this material in Copenhagen. In fact, several psychologists from Finland attended the Congress in Copenhagen and made presentations. We all agreed that the Congress was extremely well organized and just a wonderful opportunity to reinforce our ties with so many friends and colleagues in our international community.

Our Autumn Seminar took place on Zoom. This time the topic was a systematic comparison of some of the main features of the CS, the CS-R, and the R-PAS, including coding practice of a protocol according to these three systems as well as the interpretation of this same protocol according to all three systems. Our presenters for this seminar were Jaakko Stenius and Joona Suominen.

This year Joona Suominen will also be presenting at our Spring Seminar, but this time he will be talking about using the PAI and the Rorschach (R-PAS) together in multimethod assessment. This comes at a perfect time given that a recent survey on test usage in Finland showed that the PAI/PAI-A and the Rorschach are now by far the two most frequently used personality assessment methods.

Our upcoming Autumn Seminar will take place in Helsinki on November 21–22, with Professor Anne Andronikof as our guest presenter.

Anne will focus primarily on clinical and forensic case presentations, which we are all very much looking forward to. This year's Autumn Seminar also marks the 30th anniversary of our association—offering a special occasion to reflect on our journey, envision the future, and celebrate together. Most importantly, it will be a moment to honor the legacy and memory of Carl-Erik Mattlar, without whom the landscape of personality assessment and the standards for using the Rorschach in Finland would most probably be quite different from what they are today.

SOCIÉTÉ DU RORSCHACH ET DES MÉTHODES PROJECTIVES DE LANGUE FRANÇAISE**(Society of Rorschach and French-speaking projective methods)****By Céline Racin****President**

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

Winter symposium 2025 in Paris : The winter symposium was held on 31 January 2025 at the Centre Alfred Binet in Paris. Focusing on « Les temps vécus » (« The times we live in »), the aim of the symposium was to explore, through a multidisciplinary dialogue, not only the complexity of the notion of temporality but also the ways in which it can be deployed in the field of projective methods and in the context of their practice. To address these issues, we were delighted to welcome historian François Hartog for the introductory lecture, followed by Hélène Suarez-Labat, Prof. Bernard Golse, Pierre-Justin Chantepie, Prof. Catherine Azoulay and Marie-Christine Pheulpin to show how the encounter mediated by projective tests can get to work and reveal in a very special way the way in which the subject invests these specific objects of time and temporality.

This winter symposium also saw the award of the Nina Rausch de Trautenberg Thesis Prize 2025. This prize, created in 2020 by the Society of Rorschach and French-speaking projective methods and sponsored by Dunod Editions, was awarded this year to Marie Saudan for her remarkable thesis, defended in 2023 under the supervision of Prof. Pascal Roman (Université de Lausanne) and entitled "Figures de la radicalité dans les manifestations contemporaines du malêtre adolescent: Une approche psychodynamique par les épreuves projectives". The Nina Rausch de Trautenberg Thesis Prize rewards a thesis defended in the previous year for the quality of its contribution to the field of projective psychology, on the basis of a double-blind evaluation of the applications reported to the Prize Jury (whose members were Céline Racin – the President of the Society – as well as Prof. Jean-Yves Chagnon, Prof. Magali Ravit, Prof. Benoît Verdon, Elise Pelladeau and Tiziana Sola).

Next Autumn symposium 2025 in Poitiers : The Autumn symposium will take place at the Université de Poitiers on 20 & 21 November 2025, hosted by Jean-Baptiste Marchand and his team at RPpsy Poitiers CAPS on the theme "Gender, between topicality and plurality". The call for papers for the workshops will soon be posted on the Society of Rorschach and French-speaking projective methods website. (<https://www.societerorschach.org/colloques>)

Clinical and Projective Psychology Journal – PCP: Finally, some news from Psychologie clinique et projective (Clinical and Projective Psychology Journal - PCP).

Two issues of Psychologie clinique et projective were published in 2024:

- issue 2024/1 N°35: Cliniques singulières : contribution des épreuves projectives (Singular clinics: the contribution of projective tests)
- issue 2024/2 N°36: Le traumatisme et ses déclinaisons à travers les épreuves projectives (Trauma and its variations through projective tests) with guest editor Prof. Jean-Yves Chagnon.

The Society's Board would like to express its gratitude to Marie-Christine Pheulpin, Hélène Suarez-Labat and Alex Lefèbvre, who served as interim editors-in-chief of the journal from 2023 to the end of 2024, and to thank the new team of editors-in-chief, coordinated since December 2024 by Prof. Benoît Verdon, assisted by Prof. Estelle Louët and Prof. François-David Camps.

Two issues of Psychologie clinique et projective in tribute to Catherine Chabert are currently in preparation. These issues invite to extend the discussions initiated during the exceptional symposium in tribute to Catherine Chabert which was held in Paris on Saturday 27 January 2024 under the title "Les bigarrures de la clinique projective". Catherine Chabert, Emeritus Professor of Clinical Psychology and Psychopathology, has made a major contribution to the development of a psychoanalytical approach to the Rorschach and projective methods, following in the footsteps of Didier Anzieu and Nina Rausch de Trautenberg.

We are delighted to keep you regularly informed of our activities on our website at <https://www.societerorschach.org/>.

INTERVENANTS

Catherine AZOLLAY, Psychologue clinicienne, professeure emérite de psychologie clinique et psychopathologie à l'Université Paris Cité, laboratoire PCPP.

Pierre-Justin CHANTEPIE, Psychologue clinicien, maître de conférences en psychologie clinique et psychopathologie à l'Université Lumière Lyon 2, laboratoire CRPNC, trésorier de la Société du Rorschach et des méthodes projectives de langue française.

Michael CROCHON, Psychologue clinicien, maître de conférences à l'Université Sorbonne Paris Nord, Secrétaire adjoint de la Société du Rorschach et des méthodes projectives de langue française.

Valentine FÉDAS, Psychologue clinicienne, Docteur en psychologie, Université Paris Cité, laboratoire PCPP.

Bernard GOLSE, Professeur honoraire de psychiatrie de l'enfant et de l'adolescent à l'Université Paris Cité, laboratoire PCPP.

François HARTOG, Historien, directeur d'études (maître de l'UHS) Paris.

Mélaine JACQUOT, Psychologue clinicienne, maître de conférences en psychologie et psychopathologie clinique à la Faculté de Psychologie, Université de Strasbourg, Vice-Présidente de la Société du Rorschach et des méthodes projectives de langue française, correspondante pour le France du Réseau International de recherches en Méthodes Projectives et Psychanalyse.

Dominique MAZEAS, psychologue clinicienne et psychanalyste, maître de conférences à l'Université Paris Cité, département Études psychanalytiques CRPMS, membre de la CIPPA.

Marie-Christine PHELLIPIN, Psychologue clinicienne, maître de conférence HDR à l'Université Sorbonne Paris-Nord, laboratoire UTRIP.

Cécile RACIN, Psychologue clinicienne, maître de conférences en psychologie clinique et psychopathologie à l'Université Lumière Lyon 2, laboratoire CRPNC, Présidente de la Société du Rorschach et des méthodes projectives de langue française.

Hélène SUAREZ-LABAT, Psychologue clinicienne, membre associée du laboratoire PCPP, Université Paris Cité, Vice-Présidente de la Société du Rorschach et des méthodes projectives de langue française.

Les temps vécus

Données fondamentales de la subjectivité et de l'expérience humaine, le temps et sa temporalité n'en demeurent pas moins des notions délicates dans la définition même de leurs contours.

Dans le champ de la pratique des méthodes projectives, le dispositif de rencontre médiatisé par les épreuves projectives permet de mettre au travail et de révéler de manière toute particulière la manière dont le sujet investit ces objets spécifiques que sont le temps et la temporalité, que ce soit du côté de la temporalité des processus psychiques, du rapport expérientiel au temps et ses idéas, ou du côté de la construction et des remaniements de la temporalité au fil de l'histoire subjective et intersubjective de l'individu.

En contrepoint des effets du dispositif de passation, ce colloque se propose d'examiner les effets des contextes cliniques et institutionnels contemporains sur le(s) temps du dispositif. Les coordonnées temporelles de la rencontre projective peuvent en effet se trouver modulées et jouer sur les potentialités de temporalisation adossées aux différents moments de la passation et infléchir ainsi les processus mutatifs qui peuvent leur être associés.

Ce nouveau colloque de la Société du Rorschach et des méthodes projectives de langue française nous invite, à travers un dialogue pluridisciplinaire, à explorer non seulement la notion de temporalité dans sa complexité mais également ses possibilités de déploiement dans le champ des méthodes projectives et dans le contexte de leur pratique.

<http://www.societerorschach.org>



Colloque organisé par :
la Société du Rorschach et des Méthodes Projectives de Langue Française, le Laboratoire « Psychologie Clinique, Psychopathologie, Psychanalyse » (PCPP, UR 4856) de l'Université Paris Cité.

Les temps vécus



Vendredi 31 janvier 2025

Centre Alfred Biet
76, avenue Edison
75013 Paris

Colloque en présence
et en visio via la plateforme Zoom

Renseignements et inscription :

<https://www.societerorschach.org/france/france/temps>



Psychologie Clinique, Psychopathologie, Psychanalyse
Laboratoire PCPP - Université Paris Cité



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

Présidente d'honneur : Catherine Azollay (Paris)
Présidente : Cécile Racin (Lyon)
Vice-présidentes : Dominique Suarez-Labat (Paris) et Mélaine Jacquot (Strasbourg)
Secrétaires générale et secrétaires adjointes : Xanthus Truchon (Paris), Michael Chocron (Paris) et Francis Bize (Nantes)
Trésorier et trésorière adjointe : Pierre-Justin Chantepie (Lyon) et Sarah Mischak (Paris)
Coordination de la section Psychologie clinique et projective : Marie-Christine Pheppelin (Paris), Hélène Suarez-Labat (Paris) et Alex Leblond (Strasbourg)
Conseillère auprès du bureau : Magali Hoyet (Lyon)
Responsable droits internet : Dr. Wlad (Paris)

La Société Française du Rorschach a été fondée en 1959 par Cécile Bézureau, Daniel Lagache et Jean Delfino. Elle est devenue en 1987 la Société du Rorschach et des Méthodes Projectives de Langue Française car plurielle de ses membres, francophones, habitant hors de France (Algérie, Belgique, Canada, Espagne, Italie, Japon, Liban, Portugal, Suisse, Vietnam).

Après avoir, dans les premiers temps, cherché à élargir les outils psychanalytiques autour de leur fondement théorique, et à organiser leur enseignement au sein des universités, la Société privilégie aujourd'hui les échanges et mises en perspectives théoriques, cliniques, méthodologiques et les échanges contemporains.

Ses membres sont des psychologues qui utilisent les méthodes projectives dans leur activité clinique, leur activité de recherche, veulent de se former toujours plus avant et d'être informés de l'actualité scientifique. Les colloques et les congrès qui sont organisés ont pour but de favoriser la participation des théoriciens, des cliniciens et des praticiens des diverses méthodes projectives, des méthodes et des pratiques des diverses méthodes projectives, des méthodes et des pratiques des diverses méthodes projectives, des méthodes et des pratiques des diverses méthodes projectives.

Professeurs de terrain, enseignants-chercheurs, étudiants en psychologie s'engagent ainsi sur les modes d'interprétation des épreuves projectives, les questions, les difficultés et les opportunités, et sur celles de leur pratique clinique. Ils veulent connaître à l'extérieur la pratique du Rorschach et des autres méthodes projectives, et s'opposent à leur diffusion et leur vulgarisation abusive dans un sens de respect obligé à la fois du sujet de leur usage et des personnes concernées.

Vous pouvez nous contacter pour adhérer à la Société
Contact : societe@societerorschach.org

MATINÉE

8h30 Accueil des participants

9h00 Ouverture du colloque
Cécile Racin
Présidente de la Société du Rorschach

9h15-10h00
François Hartog
La présence aujourd'hui :
incertitude et déconstruction

10h00-10h15
Discussion par Cécile Racin

10h15-11h00
Bernard Golse et Hélène Suarez-Labat
Identifications et projections
A propos de présence et du projet

11h00-11h15
Discussion par Dominique Mazeas

11h15-11h45
Pause

11h45-12h30
Pierre-Justin Chantepie
"C'est arrivé au cours de cet été vers et fin" : quand le temps prend corps. Échange clinique et projet

12h30-12h45
Discussion par Michael Chocron

12h45-14h15
Pause déjeuner
(Nombreux restaurants aux alentours de la place d'Italie, quartier de la Butte aux cailloux)



APRÈS-MIDI

14h15-15h00
Catherine Azollay
La temporalité dans une séquence :
approche théorique, clinique et projective

15h00-15h15
Discussion par Valentine Fédas

15h15-16h00
Marie-Christine Pheppelin et Catherine Azollay
Restaurer le temps en crise :
restaurer chez un jeune adulte psychotique

16h00-16h15
Discussion par Mélaine Jacquot

16h15-16h45
Barrage du priv. de bien

16h45-18h00
Assemblée générale

Inscription :

<https://www.societerorschach.org/france/france/temps>



Tarifs présence/visio

Inscription Individuelle	70,50 €
Membres de la Société du Rorschach	40,50 €
Formation Continue n° 1192 1625692	120,130 €
Retraités, chômeurs, psychologues de l'éducation nationale en formation	15,20 €
Étudiants	10 €

Il n'y aura pas de remboursement en cas de désinscription au-delà du 24/01/2025.

ASSOCIAZIONE ITALIANA RORSCHACH (AIR)
By Luca Bruno, President
and Melania Mento, Delegate for International Relations



The Italian Rorschach Association (AIR) announces a change of presidency, passed from Tiziana Sola to Luca Bruno. The AIR has historically been involved in various scientific activities in Italy, dedicated to members and affiliates, but also to university students, with training seminars also in videoconference dedicated to the projective technique in the psychopathological field, traditionally with reference to phenomenological and psychoanalytic theoretical models.

In particular, the training events are carried out in collaboration with different experts, with a view to deepening studies with projective methods in psychopathology. The analysis of psychopathology and personality structure with the integration of different psychological assessment methods offers an interesting specialized training.

The members of the AIR have also actively participated in the international congress in Copenhagen 2024 with significant research contributions on the application of the Rorschach test in various psychological contexts or in the treatment of cases of bereavement. During 2025 these research papers were resumed for new developments.

Currently, the AIR is committed to updating the website of the Association with the inclusion of spaces dedicated to the topics of training and research. In particular, in the last year, AIR members have been committed to the methodology of updating the test standards according to the Passi Tognazzo system, the data of which will be published.

**ISTITUTO ITALIANO RORSCHACH E
 PSICODIAGNOSTICA INTEGRATA (IRPSI)**
By Maria Fiorella Gazale
IRPSI Scientific Director

In the last semester, our institute has continued its usual teaching, clinical and forensic activities with the utmost commitment.

From the didactic side, our school is continuing with the 26th edition of our master's course, with weekly lessons for almost two years, dedicated to multimethod assessment with a special focus on the Rorschach CS Revised, and has been planning the 27th edition of the multimethod master's course, which will start in November this year; moreover, during these months it has also activated monothematic courses, namely one specific only on the Rorschach Comprehensive System Revised, another on cognitive and neuropsychological assessment and one on Minnesota questionnaires.

An important aspect of our courses has always been to add to the lectures online workshops, which used to take place fortnightly but which, since the last semester, have become weekly, alternating between workshops in which we supervise cases of our students and workshops in which we discuss cases of our members, all expert Rorschachers, who bring their forensic and clinical cases for supervisions and our common discussion. These online workshops, to which all our current students and members can freely subscribe, are always extremely rich in interest and the cases brought in are all really interesting, usually seen through the collaborative assessment method, from different types of contexts, of all ages and with different pathologies. This regular meeting of sharing and mutual enrichment is really enriching for those who are already experts, and is a great stimulus for young people who are still learning.

An appointment that we are very keen on is one weekend in May, which will see the participation not only of our lecturer, but also of Anne Andronikof, for two days of full immersion in which we will devote ourselves to the presentation of the Comprehensive System Revised, specifically for those who are

already competent in the classic Comprehensive System and who want to update their knowledge with the extraordinary and effective innovations of CSR. These colleagues will be offered training on all the innovations with the direct presentation of three cases, two clinical and one forensic, which are very different from each other, precisely in order to show the extraordinary potential and richness of the updated System, and how effective it is in combination with the configurational reading of the protocol. The training model we have chosen is to dedicate an entire weekend to intensive training, which will then be followed in the following weeks by two evening workshops for the discussion of cases collected from workshop participants.

Other activities we are pursuing, in addition to our usual clinical and forensic activities, are the supervision of colleagues working in various services in both adult mental health and child neuropsychiatry, in important hospital institutions in northern Italy.

We are really delighted to observe a passionate interest in our students for CS Revised, and how a nomothetic and idiographic approach-oriented teaching can be effective.

In the CS-R, the nomothetic approach identifies structural characteristics through comparison with normative, nationality-specific data. We are aware that this is a truly significant contribution of CSR.

It is complemented by the idiographic approach, which considers the individual in his or her own right, as an unrepeatable individual. The two approaches are complementary and must be integrated for a complete view of the subject. This process respects the need to interpret the Rorschach protocol not in order to measure but to understand a person. This indication is an invitation to use a rigorous scientific method and to integrate it in an essential and systematic way with clinical experience and with listening to the uniqueness and specificity of the person's experience, certainly not an encouragement to a subjective and intuitive approach. Idiographic and nomothetic analysis is enriched, in the CS-R, with the specific comparison with normative groups of various nationalities.

ISTITUTO RORSCHACH FORENSE

Tommaso Caravelli

President

Tutor Scoring: the New Digital Application for the Rorschach Test

Recently, we have been working intensively to refine and further advance our software for the Rorschach test, known as I-Ror.

I-Ror is a program originally launched in 2016 in its basic version, which allows the digital management of Rorschach protocols, the creation of a differentiated archive, the import and export of tests, and offers accurate guidance during the coding phase. This is made possible by a set of rules that guide the user in entering the codes for a specific response in an orderly and step-by-step manner, helping to prevent incomplete or inconsistent coding. I-Ror also enables the calculation of psychometric indices and offers numerous diagnostic suggestions, although it does not provide a diagnosis in place of the examiner.

Over the years, the software has been enriched with several important features, some of which integrate the research carried out by the Istituto Rorschach Forense.

One particularly important research project began with the most recent norming of indices based on the Italian population (2016) and is currently continuing with a study aimed at providing statistical support for many variables used in the Italian method. A core component of this research – which focuses on assessing inter-rater reliability in coding among different experts – has highlighted certain critical issues with specific codes. As is well known, the Italian method includes a large number of both quantitative and qualitative codes.

In the initial phase of the study, we observed highly encouraging overall results, which we then aimed to further enhance. A clear and high level of agreement was found for the crucial variable of Form Quality, as well as for other aspects related to the coding of Locations, Determinants, Contents, and Frequency. As expected, however, the level of agreement was

less satisfactory for qualitative codes such as Special Phenomena and Complex Responses, which are key elements in differential diagnosis according to the Italian method.

The first step toward improving consistency in quantitative coding led to the development of a new software feature called Db-Ror (2022): a continuously updated database of over 8,300 responses, coded by a team of experts, which can be consulted during the protocol entry process. The use of this application has further improved coding consistency, particularly in the areas of Form Quality and Response Frequency.

The second step focused on improving agreement in more qualitative aspects of coding. This effort led to the development of an innovative and currently one-of-a-kind application, recently completed and now available, called Tutor Scoring. The Tutor performs real-time checks on the text entered by the examiner in the Inquiry and Response fields during protocol entry. It flags and suggests potentially missing codes based on the presence of specific keywords in the typed text. In this way, it supports the examiner by identifying whether any Special Phenomena, Complex Responses, Contents, or Popular Responses may have been omitted from the coding – and suggests them when appropriate.

Thanks to these applications, I-Ror has become a highly advanced and sophisticated tool in terms of functionality, capable of enhancing the reliability, accuracy, and consistency of work conducted using the Italian Scuola Romana Rorschach method.

JAPAN



JAPAN RORSCHACH SOCIETY FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM (JRSC)
By Satoru Watanabe
President

Japan Rorschach Society for the Comprehensive System (JRSC) will hold its 30th conference on July 5th (Saturday) and 6th (Sunday), 2025, at Tokushima Bunri University in Tokushima City, Tokushima Prefecture.

Tokushima is a place that values traditional culture, including Awa Odori (Awa Dance Festival), indigo dyeing, and Ningyo Joruri (puppet theater), which still flourish today because they have been passed down from generation to generation. Tokushima also serves as the entrance to the Shikoku Pilgrimage, where the spirit of 'Osettai (hospitality)' welcomes pilgrims on their spiritual journeys. Considering the local cultural traditions of Tokushima, the conference preparation committee has set the following theme: "Passing Down the Tradition of the Comprehensive System to the Next Generation of Clinical Psychologists - Understanding the client's complex psychological state and supporting their growth." The program has been planned accordingly:

July 5th (Saturday) Workshops

- ① Workshop on The Certificate of Proficiency in the Comprehensive System (CPCS) Level 1 Unit B (Coding).
Workshop Leaders: Yoko Arizumi (Sendai Child Guidance Center) and Kumiko Kozawa (Tokyo Metropolitan Geriatric Hospital and Institute of Gerontology)
- ② Workshop A (Introductory): Viewing the client's world through the Rorschach Comprehensive System.
Workshop Leaders: Kyoko Ichikawa (Chuo University / Hitotsubashi University Health Center) and Noji Hatori (Tokyo Musashino Hospital)
- ③ Workshop B (Intermediate): Rorschach Feedback - The skill of finding the right words and fostering the right connection.
Workshop Leader: Seiji Mabuchi (Chitose Karasuyama Counseling Room)

July 6th (Sunday) Main Conference

- ① Keynote Speech: Inheriting the tradition of the Comprehensive System - How did I become a Rorschacher?
Keynote Speaker: Masamichi Noda (Health Sciences University of Hokkaido)
Chairperson: Ritsuko Tsugawa (Nihon University)
- ② Case Study: Broken Mirror Syndrome - A Requiem for John E. Exner.
Lecturer: Noriko Nakamura (Nakamura Psychotherapy Institute)
Chairperson: Satoru Watanabe (Tokushima Bunri University)

JAPANESE SOCIETY FOR THE RORSCHACH AND PROJECTIVE METHODS (JSRPM)

Yuji Takase
President

We are pleased to report on the activities of the Japanese Society for the Rorschach and Projective Methods (JSRPM).

In recent years, the Society has been enhancing its educational and training opportunities. As previously reported, the 2024 training session featured three breakout sessions and one lecture on the theme "The Appeal of the Rorschach Method without Relying on Quantification." The workshop to be held on May 18, 2025 will be based on the theme of "Considering the Findings of the Rorschach Method: Understanding Deeply and Communicating Clearly" and will include the following three breakout sessions: (a) Considering Training and Field Guidance in Psychological Assessment through Live Supervision, (b) Psychological Assessment in Crime and Delinquency Fields, (c) The Rorschach Method Based on Psychodynamic Understanding. The workshop will also include a lecture titled "How to Write the Rorschach Findings. We hope that this workshop will be an in-depth learning experience for the participants.

In Japan, a total of four books by members of our Society were published from the latter half of 2024 to this year as follows. We would like to report on these as well.

1. Uchida, H. (2024). Common Sense in Psychological Assessment. Tokyo: Tohmishobo.
2. Kato, S. & Yoshimura, S. (2024). How to write the Rorschach findings II . Tokyo: Iwasaki Academic Publisher.
3. Baba, R. (2025). The Poets Rorschachs, Osaka: Sogensha.
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SPAIN



SOCIEDAD ESPAÑOLA DE RORSCHACH Y MÉTODOS PROYECTIVOS (SERYMP)

By Esther Roperti
Vice-president

On September 14, 2024, the IV edition of the Online Expert in Psychodiagnosis through Projective Techniques began. Comprehension tools in children, adolescents and adults of the Official College of Psychology of Madrid, coordinated by Esther Roperti. This edition has 24 participants.

Working group as an introduction to projectives with Alberto Ruiz.

Ana Fernández-Manchón, is teaching a two-year online Rorschach course

Ana Fernández-Manchón gave a Projective Technique Workshop on Winnicott's Doodle Game in Bilbao, given in Bilbao.

Cristina Fernández Belinchón reports that she is teaching a Rorschach course to a group of seven students.

Research: The Olga Project, the preliminary results of which were presented in Geneva earlier, continues. It is currently in the second phase of collecting protocols and complementary information. We would like to remind you that the Olga Project has been linked to the University of Comillas (Madrid), which is excellent news to keep the Rorschach test alive and that the project is aimed at obtaining the Rorschach rating in Spain.

Additional information: Through social networks, for some time now, there have been gratuitous attacks on Dynamic Psychology, especially on the implementation of projective methods (therapeutic and psychodiagnostic), some of whose authors are members of the COPM. The seriousness of the matter has moved a group of professionals, represented among others by Esther Roperti-Páez and Antonio Carlos Martín, to file a complaint and amparo letter

with the COPM (Official College of Psychology of Madrid), which have been substantiated in the opening of at least two files and consequent transfer to the Deontological Commission for probable transgression of art. 22 of the statutes of the College. Both responsible belong to our society, the SERYMP and given the national character of our society it seems important to us to publicize these actions and therefore, the implication that as a national society we have in the face of the attacks of what we defend and for which we work.

SCRIMP Report

Teaching activities: We had planned to start a new Rorschach level I Coding and level II Interpretation course this January, but in the end we only had four interested parties and, therefore, it has been postponed to October 2025 pending confirmation of new interested parties.

Working Group of the COPC (Official College of Psychology of Catalonia)

A course on Graphic Projective Techniques was held, taught by Silvia Viel on May 15, 22 and 29, as well as on June 5, 2024.

Oscar Puigardeu also gave a lecture entitled Introduction to the Bender Test on October 15, 2024. Subsequently, Yolanda González presented a Conference on February 10, 2025 on "Applications of the Rorschach Test in the clinical field, the importance of projective tests to determine targets in therapy.

All the trainings had a large participation, with some students being interested in future specialized courses.

In Memoriam: On September 16, 2024, Pilar Ortíz died. It has been one of the pillars of our Society since its foundation and the roles it has played throughout our history, as well as its teaching contribution from the University and from SERYMP itself. He participated in all positions of management, direction, organization, in congresses, research, he directed doctoral theses emphasizing the Rorschach test. In the SERYMP she has been president, vice-president, member, didactic member,

ordinary worker and always with rigor and commitment. Professor at the UCM (Complutense University of Madrid) from the first promotion of Psychology until her retirement, which hundreds, thousands of psychologists have been lucky enough to meet her in the classrooms and learn from her warm and deep human transmission. Together with other professors, he launched the first master's degree in Psychoanalytic Theory that was done at a Spanish university, the first doctorate in psychoanalysis, the first Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy. DEP.

SWEDEN



SWEDISH SOCIETY

Erik Hammarström

President

The end of 2024 and the beginning of 2025 has been a relatively quiet period for the Swedish branch of ISR. The ongoing work with Coding Proficiency Seminars – the organisation's bread and butter, so to speak – has of course continued with both regularity and dedication. The seminar activities kicked off the new year with the first of two seminars on the concept of "dimensional personality assessment." This initial seminar addressed the concept of dimensional personality from an ego-psychological perspective, dimensional personality diagnosis according to the ICD and DSM systems, and epidemiological research on the so-called p-factor (a general vulnerability to mental illness that helps explain why different psychiatric symptoms often overlap and co-occur in individuals). The second seminar will be held on May 8, and will take a closer look at dimensional personality in testing using the PAI (Personality Assessment Inventory), TAT (Thematic Apperception Test), and the Rorschach.

In March, the organisation held its annual meeting. The newly elected board members represent psychologists working across a wide range of fields, including psychiatry, private practice, private sector recruitment, the Armed Forces, the National Board of Forensic Medicine, and academic research. One aim for the board is to provide education in the field, both as an introduction to test methods and in assessment methodology.



TURKISH SOCIETY OF RORSCHACH AND PROJECTIVE TESTS

İrem Erdem Atak
President

Turkish Society of Rorschach and Projective Tests has started 2025 after a busy year. In 2024, our key focus was attending the XXIV International Congress of Rorschach and Projective Tests in Copenhagen. Our delegation included the President, a board member, and a member of the society. Additionally, in 2024, we hosted the National Rorschach and Projective Tests Congress with Tiziana Sola as our keynote speaker, addressing the topic 'Working with Projective Tests in the Context of Culture'.

With 2025, we launched monthly case supervision workshops. The goal of these series will be to work especially on complex cases where our members and colleagues working in the clinical fields do have difficulty in evaluating the projective test protocols of adults and children.

Completing the "Child Norms" research and publishing the book "Human Drawing Test as a Projective Method" in the clinical field was a very pleasing and rewarding study for us! Now we have the standardized data of drawing tests that will be used more securely in the projective environment.

We reorganized the format of our "Introduction to Psychoanalytic Psychopathology and Projective Tests Seminars" and started our seminars in October 2024 with a total of 16 seminars.. Our theoretical psychopathology theoretical and clinical training for projective methods includes studying development from infancy to childhood, adolescence, and also adulthood within a psychoanalytical evaluation of psychopathology. These seminars open the way for a richer understanding of projective methods. In the new series, we added seminars titled as 'The Relationship Between Child and Caregiver in Child Development from Birth to School Age' and 'On Differential Diagnosis in Projective Tests'.

The 41st issue of our Journal of Psychopathology and Projective Tests – YANSITMA - will be on 'Clinic of Normal' that will be published in October 2025. Detailed information can be found on the website: www.yansitmadergisi.com.

As 2025 progresses, we plan to continue our trainings, scientific events and case studies. Within our group, some of our members will be participating in ISR Summer Seminars in Castelldefels; as always we hope to meet with the colleagues and learn new things.



BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE RORSCHACH AND PROJECTIVE METHODS (BRS)

Marc Desautels
President

The members of the BRS are valiantly keeping the flame going for the Rorschach and Projective Methods across the British Isles. The season of membership renewal has just finished, and we seem to just about maintain our numbers. As we have expanded the remit of the Society to include projective methods, we still hope this will pay off in the future and help us attract more members.

Last December, we held our annual Case Discussion Seminar, which was presented by Dr Patrick Halcrow. This was our very first case presentation where both the Rorschach and a projective method, the Object Relation Technique in this instance, were used in the assessment. The discussion that followed was thought provoking and will hopefully have instilled a renewed interest in projective methods for our members.

Dr Halcrow and Dr Davis are still offering their training in projective methods and this remains well attended. Dr Carstairs has also been busy in the last few months and has had two articles accepted by Rorschachiana. We all look forward to reading them: Carstairs, Kari S. (in press). Emerging from a cult: Rorschach indications of traumatic damage to the self. Rorschachiana. Carstairs, Kari S., Andronikof, Anne, Clarke, Amory Y. & Anonymous (in press). A patient and a therapist in dialogue with two Rorschachs. Rorschachiana.

I am not sure, at this stage, if any of us will be able to attend the Summer Seminars, but we certainly wish you every success in this wonderful event.

INK STORY

HISTORY OF THE RORSCHACH METHOD IN COSTA RICA



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Etienne Delorieux for Unsplash

Brief History of the Rorschach Inkblot Technique in Costa Rica **By Giselle A. Hass**

The Rorschach first appeared in Costa Rica in the early 1950s, when a social worker brought the plates to evaluate a patient at the National Psychiatric Hospital. It was in 1957, when Gonzalo Adis Castro, a Costarican psychologist newly arrived from obtaining his doctorate in Berkely University, introduced and translated the Rorschach and other psychological tests as tools for psychodiagnostics at the National Psychiatric Hospital. He also became one of the founders of the clinical psychology career at the University of Costa Rica, where the training of the Rorschach became part of the curriculum. Under the direction of Dr. Adis, the psychiatric hospital later implemented a clinical psychology postgrad residency of two years which included intensive training, supervision, and application of the Rorschach. This program still exists, and the Rorschach continues to be a significant part of the training and practice.

During the 70s and 80s, psychologists from Chile and Argentina arrived in Costa Rica and provided education and training in the Rorschach applied to people not institutionalized in psychiatric wards. These psychologists also brought the notion that the Rorschach needed integration with the interview and other psychological instruments in a more dynamic understanding of personality rather than being used alone to narrow down a diagnosis. Therefore, the Rorschach became an instrument of evaluation in therapy offices as well as in the criminal area, in prisons, and with victims of crime. Currently, the use of the Rorschach in Costa Rica includes the psychiatric, clinical, and forensic fields both in government and private institutions. For instance, it is used in the clinics and hospitals of the security system which, in our socialized medicine system covers 95% of the population, it is also used by the Penitentiary System for diagnostic placement and at the Judicial Department for expert forensic evaluations. It is also utilized in some private practices in clinical or forensic evaluations. However, its use is not mandated or institutionalized in any of these settings, and it depends on the clinical judgment and training of the evaluators. Most psychologists in these settings do not use the Rorschach as a regular part of the psychological battery but for special referral questions or particular cases. The administration and interpretation of the Rorschach is conducted by psychologists at the level of masters or doctorate.

Over time, the University of Costa Rica abandoned the clinical psychology program and therefore they stopped educating their students in psychological tests. However, private universities picked up the education and training in clinical and forensic psychology. Today, there are several universities (UNIBE, Universidad Latina, and others) that offer one or two courses exclusively teaching the Rorschach. Other universities subsume the Rorschach with other tests in their psychodiagnostics courses. Initially, the method of coding and interpretation was Klopfer combined with Rapaport, Beck, Bohm, and Schafer. However, previous to the release of the Comprehensive System, a psychologist in Costa Rica, Dina Krauskopf, took the painstakingly chore of creating a manual with the indices and variables most clinically relevant of these systems of interpretation in order to use them in a more systematic manner. Additionally, one Costarican psychologist, Xinia Jara, studied in Spain with Juan Portuondo and taught and utilized Portuondo's psychoanalytic interpretation. The coding and interpretation progressively became updated and currently the Exner Comprehensive Method is the most popular. The Spanish translation of the Manual of Codificación del Rorschach para el Sistema Comprensivo was issued in 1996, and the book by Concepción Sendin Bande (1995, 1998, 2007) describing the CS interpretation have been the most widely utilized by those psychologists who do not speak English. Rorschach evaluators use mainly the RIAP as a scoring method, and a minority utilize the CHESSES. Many lament the disappearance of the RORSCAN and although aware of the R-PAS, psychologists do not feel qualified to use it. There is a minority of psychologists that utilize exclusively a qualitative method of interpreting response content in a psycho-dynamic framework without coding the responses, others integrate some qualitative analysis with their coded interpretations.

A challenge faced by Costarican psychologists is that the Rorschach variables have not been standardized with the Costarican population and consequently, the normative tables presented by the Comprehensive System can only be used for the purpose of cross-cultural comparison but not as a standard. Other challenges faced by psychologists that wish to train or utilize the Rorschach in Costa Rica have to do with financial limitations to undergo specialized training, purchase the computerized scoring programs, and the lack of timely translation of books and training manuals. They also lament the large amount of time required for the proper administration, coding, and interpretation of the test in a fast-paced world where they have quick deadlines for their reports and professional opinions.

Another challenge is that the training and education in the Rorschach are quite limited outside the psychiatric residency or the universities that teach it, albeit briefly. Some Costarican psychologists have attended training with the Rorschach Workshops and attended Rorschach lectures at the Society for Personality Assessment. The Association of Professionals in Psychology of Costa Rica has sponsored two trainings with national trainers. The UNIBE sponsored two trainings with external experts, one with Carl Gacano on the Rorschach and assessment of aggression, and another training with Greg Meyer and Joni Mihura on the R-PAS. These trainings are considered by those answering my questions as insufficient for the dedicated learning, application and supervision needed to master the instrument. Although there is great interest and many psychologists continuously self-teach or update their knowledge themselves with books and videos, there is not a formal group of support for those dedicated to learn and work with the Rorschach, which unfortunately sometimes leads to their acquisition of misinformation.



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HONORING THE LEGACY

Carl Gustav Jung: Word Association Test

İrem Erdem Atak[1], Ercan Taş[2]

[1] Associate Professor, Istanbul University Department of Psychology, Istanbul; President of the Turkish Society of Rorschach and Projective Tests. E-mail: irematak@yahoo.com, ORCID: 0000-0003-1155-8416

[2] Psychologist, MSc Candidate Istanbul Arel University Clinical Psychology Program, Istanbul. E-mail: ercan_tas@hotmail.com, ORCID: 0009-0003-8548-6379



Life Story

Carl Gustav Jung was born on 26 July 1875 in Kesswil, on the coast of Lake Constance in Switzerland. He was the child of a pious father and a mother with inconsistent behaviors. His father, a Protestant priest, had named him after his grandfather who was a medical professor at Basel University. He was a very precocious child who was born after the death of his elder brother, his parent's first child. Jung loved to play with bricks and set up towers which he would then knock down with full power as an imitation of earthquake. He liked drawing pictures of war scenes, bombardments, conquests and naval operations, and used to enjoy making ink blots on paper, decorating them and then commenting on his work. Since his childhood, he believed he had two distinct personalities like his mother: a modern citizen of Switzerland and a personality which fitted the 18th century better. "Personality Number 1" was, in his own words, a typical schoolboy who lived in those times. "Personality Number 2", on the other hand, was a dignified, authoritarian and influential man (Jung, 1962/2017).

During his education in the medical school, he decided to become a psychiatrist after reading Krafft-Ebing's book named "Psychiatry". As an alumnus of 1900, Jung was deeply affected by the spiritualism experiments in which he was involved as a student. He had developed a special interest in cases of schizophrenia in the period after his graduation when he worked with Eugen Bleuler, a professor of psychiatry, in Burghölzli mental hospital in Zurich (Wehr, 1989/2012).

Thought associations are, according to academic or experimental psychiatry/psychology, a mental function where the non-personal operational rules that govern those thoughts can be [MD1] investigated. As is known, the free associations expected from the patient are determined entirely by the patient's background and unconscious conflicts (Bennet, 1966/2006).

Jung's connection with psychoanalysis: Jung's companionship with Freud started when he read "The Interpretation of Dreams" by Sigmund Freud upon suggestion of a friend of his. He then wrote a letter to Freud and the two had their first face-to-face meeting in 1907 which lasted thirteen hours. Freud had very positive opinions about Jung. He considered Jung as his moral successor with whom the future of psychoanalysis could be most reliably trusted and he became a father figure for Jung. They had interpreted each other's dreams and made analyses of one another, continued to exchange long letters and went to America together to give conferences (Hall, 1983).



In 1907, Ernest Jones had visited Jung in Zurich. It was Jones who suggested Jung organized a meeting where colleagues from various countries would be gathered in order to discuss their common interest in psychoanalysis. Freud welcomed this suggestion and picked Salzburg as the best location for the planned gathering. Jung preferred to name this meeting as the "First Congress for Freudian Psychology". Although at that time the International Association had yet to be founded, this informal meeting is considered today as the first International Psychoanalytical Congress (Jung, 2009/2016).

In the Nuremberg congress in 1910, the International Psychoanalytical Association was established to which Jung was the first president. Freud also attached utmost importance to making sure that psychoanalysis was not identified with Vienna by the public and not considered as something specifically Jewish. Therefore, as someone who is of Swiss origin but is not Jewish, Jung appeared more than suitable for the leader role; and Zurich was chosen as the head office, which was the President's place of residence (Stein, 1998).

Jung always had peculiar opinions and comments; and in time it became difficult for him to get along with Freud. After quitting his position as the chair of the association, Jung laid the foundation of 'analytical psychology' theory. This theory is informed by a wide range of sources including psychology, psychoanalysis, chemistry, gnosticism, religion, archeology, anthropology and philosophy. Carl Gustav Jung became one of the most controversial and most studied theoreticians who had introduced many original concepts such as "collective unconscious", "archetypes", "complexes", "synchronicity" and dozens of others (Jacobi, 1959).

The Theory of Analytical Psychology

Jung remains a figure who is still significant for today's psychology and psychiatry. Jung's thoughts and theories in the field of symbolism and the personal collective unconscious laid the foundation for a school of thought. His contribution led to changes and transformations in a domain that ranges from anthropology to theology, from psychology to philosophy, from ethnology to sociology and even to natural sciences. Jung called his own technique Analytical Psychology, since it had deviations from the classical psychoanalysis technique in many aspects (Jung, 1916/1997, p. 86).

Freud stated that unconscious was a repository into which every single thing that one wished to forget and suppress was thrown; on the contrary, Jung believed that "Unconscious is the memory of the conscious. The seeds of new life possibilities are stored there". The entire purpose of Jung was to ensure the intact continuity of the psychological process and to turn his face to the integrity and wholeness of the soul. He divides unconscious into two; namely, personal unconscious and collective unconscious. Personal unconscious includes only suppressed demands, perceptions of the threshold of awareness and countless forgotten experiences of the person. The memories in the personal subconscious are revealed sometimes during the moments of vulnerability like during sleep, and sometimes just spontaneously. For example, they can appear in dreams, frustrations and neurosis as a result of coincidences or shocks (Gürol, 1977, p. 10-11).

Jung, "puts forward the notion of a collective unconscious where previous experiences of the human race are stored beneath the personal unconscious" (Leledakis, 2000, p. 166). Collective unconscious is the source of 'archetypes' which are the 'innate forms of intuition, perception and understanding', and the 'mandatory determinant of all psychic processes'. These first examples are associated with instincts. They are forms that are simply assumed by instincts (Jung, 1969).

The foundations of Analytical Psychology were built upon studies he conducted on mythology, philosophy and religion, and were published in his work titled "Psychological Types." Jung discussed the distinction between extroversion and introversion and between emotions and thoughts and tried to recognize and understand real phenomena. For him, concepts did not make any sense beyond being temporary definitions (Stevens, 1996/2014, p. 58; Geçtan, 1995, p. 170-171).

Jung said, "For me, ego means a complex of expressions and opinions that make up the core of my field of consciousness and seem to have a high degree of continuity and identity". By describing ego as the "subject of consciousness", he defines consciousness as a "function or activity that maintains the relation between psychic content and ego". All experiences related to the internal and external world must be filtered by ego in order to be perceived; because "the relations with ego remain in the subconscious unless they are recognized by ego." (Jacobi, 1942/2002, p. 21-22).

"The role played by the intellect is mostly a subsidiary one... Every link in a chain of ideas has a definite feeling-value, which is the one essential thing in coming to a decision and without which the idea is an empty shadow... Hence the prime motive for any abnormal action, provided that the intellect is fairly well preserved, should be sought in the realm of affect." (Jung, 1903/1983a, p. 133). Although Jung had failed to fully comprehend the definite mechanism behind these changing chains of association, he believed they were the result of a disorder in the field of emotions rather than thought (Fordham, 1953/2011).

The maturation of intellectual functions over time primarily serves the purpose of allowing emotionality to be adequately expressed and regulated. In this regard, emotions appear to be more fundamentally connected to drives and instincts than to volitional or cognitive processes. This distinction is of considerable significance and marks a critical departure from Freud's position. Whereas Freud posits sexuality as the organic foundation of psychic life and views the sexual instinct as the primary motivational force behind behavior, Bleuler adopts a different stance: for him, affectivity assumes a dominant role, appropriating the sexual instinct and designating it as a privileged site for its own manifestation (Palmer, 1997).

Jung assumes that each individual and its experience is unique and believes that by understanding the individual and its experience, the inner processes of the psyche can have some coherence. Jung considers libido as the "psychic energy" (Geçtan, 1995, p. 319; Geçtan, 2004, p. 21-41). The subconscious develops autonomously; it is the complement of conscious, and it holds universal primordial images called archetypes. The conscious ego has connections with both the external and wider world which is far from us and the internal or psychic world. Ego is surrounded by a series of sub-personalities whose relation with the ego changes during the life events; they can be distinguished as persona, shadow, anima or animus, archetypes and self. The importance of individualization is emphasized in order to focus on understanding the path and the process that an individual follows when knowing and forming its own identity and personality; moreover, individualization is a process that continues throughout the life (Babaoğlu, p. 184-193).

Word Association Test

Jung and Bleuler gradually began to concentrate more on the disturbances of associations rather than on the content thereof. This movement was influenced by the publication of Sigmund Freud's *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life* in 1901. Freud's theories on the causes of parapraxes, the results of unconscious activity (Freud, 1901/1953), provided an explanation of the presence of disturbed associations. The attempt to validate this theory became the thrust of Jung's work (Frey-Rohn, 1974).

Jung, working with Riklin, developed the Word Association Test in 1904 (Anzieu & Chabert, 2004/2011, p. 27). While administering the word association test to his patients, Jung observed psychophysiological reactions in some of them such as hesitations, palpitations and perspiration, and he suggested that the associations made by his patients were the symptoms of their deep beliefs. This test, which is a prototype of projective techniques that facilitate reading the content of the hidden core of personality so that the secret part is unveiled and the established and particularly the tangled spiritual operations become visible, is still a very important tool which indicates that personality can be investigated in a dynamic and holistic style (Jung, 1962/2017).

One-hundred and four volunteers from the undergraduate subject pool of the Psychology Department at Loyola University of Chicago were given Jung's word association test (1908) (Keiser, 1980, p. 20). The assessment was conducted on an individual basis by a single examiner and involved two stages: a timed free-association task covering the entire stimulus list, followed directly by an untimed recall task. After administering the procedures, the obtained data were analyzed with respect to associative disruptions. In this context, such disruptions were operationally defined as omissions, extended response latency, or failure to recall previously generated associations. These disturbances were quantified and then analyzed through correlation methods, which were further processed using a modified version of McQuitty's (1959) cluster analysis technique. To establish normative data for content responses, all answers given to each stimulus word were tabulated. For each word, the most frequent (popular) responses were identified along with their relative occurrence percentages, as well as the proportion of unique or idiosyncratic responses. Statistical analyses included distributions and intercorrelations among the frequency of associative disruptions, the prevalence of popular responses, and the incidence of idiosyncratic responses. Descriptive statistics—such as ranges, means, and standard deviations—were also calculated for the percentage values of disturbed associations, popular responses, and idiosyncratic responses, categorized by grammatical class (nouns, verbs, adjectives/adverbs) and across the entire word list (Jenkins & Russell, 1960, p. 293-304).

Word association test has been created as a result of a triple interaction: the old evocative psychology, the emerging psychoanalysis and the psychiatric classification which has been revised and corrected by Eugene Bleuler, the head of Burghölzi school. For Jung, the test was born out of evocative psychology which had laid the foundations of academic psychology since the English and Scottish empiricists of the 18th century. Associationism used the association of thoughts in order to explain the mental life and defined the rules of these associations.

Reading Freud's "The Psychopathology of Everyday Life", which was published in the form of articles between 1901 and 1904, gave Jung the idea of interpreting word associations by connecting them with the most private and even subconscious troubles, the centers of interest and the vital attitudes of an individual. Moreover, Freud reproduced the examples related to the cases where disruptions, distortions, occlusions and interference of foreign elements were involved in tongue slips, meaningless sentences, witty words and incomplete actions. Jung made a second conclusion from here: disruption of the chain of association is the basic symptom of the case where a subconscious "theme" or a "latent thought" interferes with the conscious thinking or will (Anzieu & Chabert, 2004/2011, p. 27).

**Studies in Word-
association; Experiments in
the Diagnosis of
Psychopathological
Conditions Carried out at
the Psychiatric Clinic of the
University of Zurich, Under
the Direction of C. G. Jung ..**



JUNG, C. G. (CARL GUSTAV), 1875-1961

Thirdly, the effect of Bleuler, a student of Kraepelin, can be mentioned. Kraepelin had suggested two basic types of mental disorder (manic depressive insanity and dementia praecox) and laid stress on the importance of evaluating the "patient's style of existence with regard to the reality that surrounds him". Bleuler pushed the traditional symptoms of hallucination and delirium into the background and defined the basic symptoms of dementia praecox as "breaking the vital connection with reality" or "autism". He found this basic symptom in hebephrenia, paraphrenia and catatonia and named this condition as schizophrenia.

Starting from this, Jung planned to bring face to face the two main attitudes a normal individual adopts against reality: introversion and extroversion. Each of them is at its peak in one of the two types of mental disorder (Anzieu & Chabert, 2004/2011, p. 28).

Test Materials and Instructions

The original test consists of 4 lists, each containing 100 words. A word is read to the face of the person (stimulus word) who is then asked to respond as quickly as possible with the first word that comes to mind (response word). The tester writes down the time (in seconds) that passes between the response word and the stimulus word; this is the response time. A second test is given at the end of this test; the stimulus words are read again and it is checked whether the person remembers the responses he had given; this is the survey part (Anzieu & Chabert, 2004/2011, p. 28).

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. head | 19. pride | 37. salt |
| 2. green | 20. to cook | 38. new |
| 3. water | 21. ink | 39. custom |
| 4. to sing | 22. angry | 40. to pray |
| 5. dead | 23. needle | 41. money |
| 6. long | 24. to swim | 42. foolish |
| 7. ship | 25. voyage | 43. pamphlet |
| 8. to pay | 26. blue | 44. despise |
| 9. window | 27. lamp | 45. finger |
| 10. friendly | 28. to sin | 46. expensive |
| 11. to cook | 29. bread | 47. bird |
| 12. to ask | 30. rich | 48. to fall |
| 13. cold | 31. tree | 49. book |
| 14. stem | 32. to prick | 50. unjust |
| 15. to dance | 33. pity | 51. frog |
| 16. village | 34. yellow | 52. to part |
| 17. lake | 35. mountain | 53. hunger |
| 18. sick | 36. to die | 54. white |
| 55. child | 71. flower | 86. false |
| 56. to take care | 72. to beat | 87. anxiety |
| 57. lead pencil | 73. box | 88. to kiss |
| 58. sad | 74. wild | 89. bride |
| 59. plum | 75. family | 90. pure |
| 60. to marry | 76. to wash | 91. door |
| 61. house | 77. cow | 92. to choose |
| 62. dear | 78. friend | 93. hay |
| 63. glass | 79. luck | 94. contented |
| 64. to quarrel | 80. lie | 95. ridicule |
| 65. fur | 81. deportment | 96. to sleep |
| 66. big | 82. narrow | 97. month |
| 67. carrot | 83. brother | 98. nice |
| 68. to paint | 84. to fear | 99. woman |
| 69. part | 85. stork | 100. to abuse |
| 70. old | | |

An Example of a Normal Reaction Type

Stimulus word	Reaction Time Unit 0.2 second	Reaction	Reproduction
head	9	foot	part of the body
green	11	blouse	
water	14	clear	light
to sing	6	children	
dead	11	do not like	
long	6	short	I, tall
ship	7	forth	
to pay	9	bills	
window	9	room	
friendly	10	children	
table	9	chair	room
to ask	10	all kinds	
cold	7	warm	

Interpretation

Interpretation is based on two elements:

a) *Characterological type of the person.* After analyzing the types of relation (logical, grammatical, phonetic) between the stimulus and response words, Jung went ahead to define two forms of association that match with the two basic psychological types mentioned above. Extrovert (facing the world outside) person gives response particularly to the objective meaning of the stimulus word, this is the concrete type. Introvert (facing the inner self) person, on the other hand, is sensitive to the subjective tone of the stimulus word; this is the egocentric type (Anzieu & Chabert, 2004/2011, p. 28).

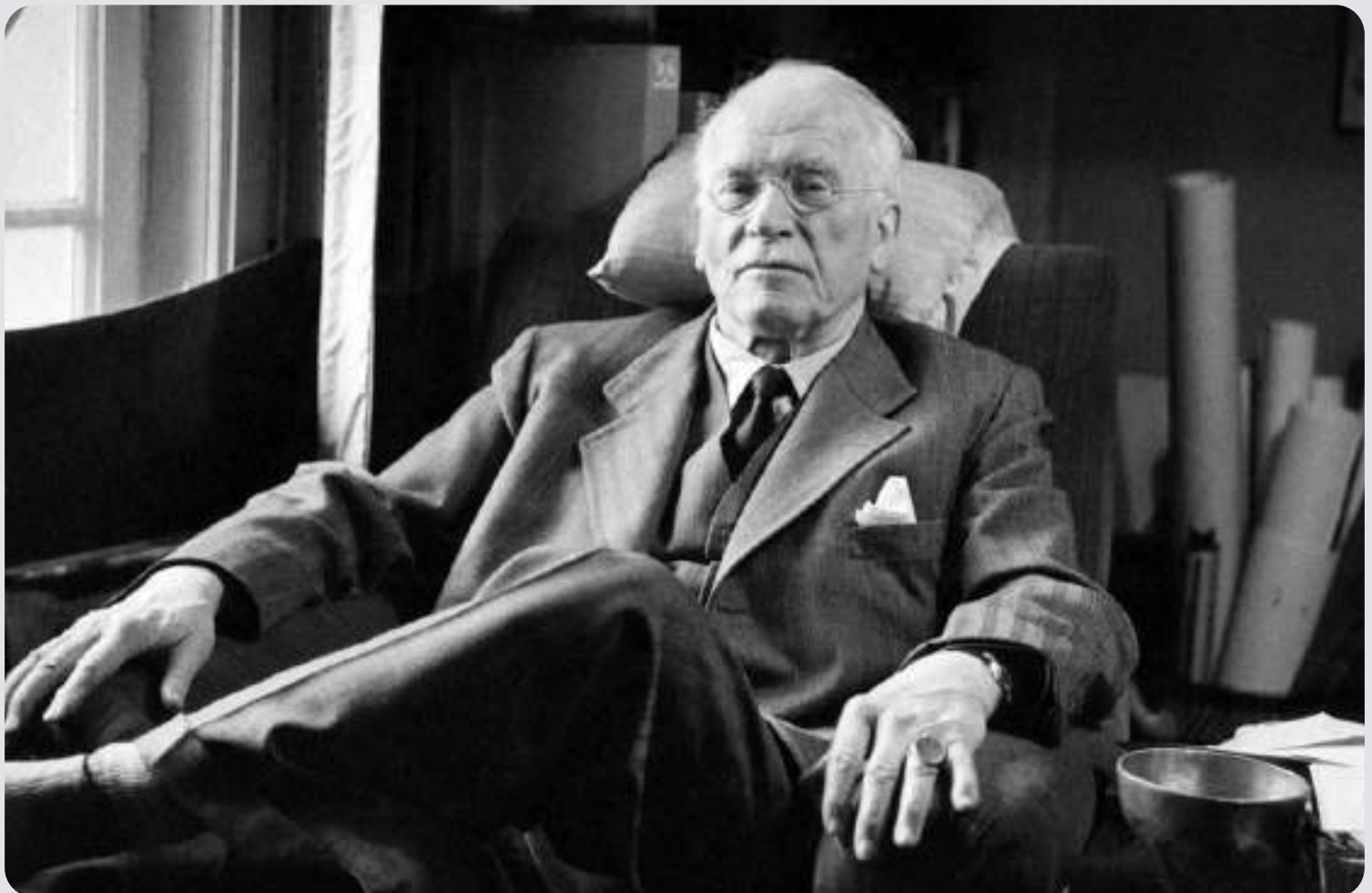
Each one of the associations is noted under the corresponding category; together they indicate the type the person belongs to.

b) *The diagnosis of neurosis or “the identification of complexes”.* The term “complex” that became quite popular once used by Freud is also adopted by Jung. By this term, Jung meant individual designs that were linked to strong affective factors, in other words, the sensitive aspects or the neurotic nuclei of the personality. According to Jung, the word association test is a complete tool for prying out the “complexes”.

For example, for a person who has problems with keeping his aggressive urges under control, when the stimulus word is naturally linked to a response word which is relevant to an aggressive complex (for instance, the word “throat” is associated with the word “choke”) or when the person himself has an affective load that activates this complex (for instance, the word “disrespect”), the person tries to block the response word, thinking it would be too tactless, but aggressiveness will take hold of the person and he will not be able to think of an ordinary word; the person finds himself blocked (Later, Rorschach had also defined a similar response in the inkblot test; “shock” responses). In that sense, it is important to work out the irregularities that occur in the rhythm and the type of responses.

Extended response times and forgetting a word or at least having difficulty with remembering a word during the recall stage are two indications of the complexes. Jung had mentioned other indications as well: responding with more than one word; repeating the stimulus word; inability to understand the stimulus word; saying no response word; translating the stimulus word into a foreign language; responding with a rare or weird word; making personal references; obsessive repetitions. The nature of the complex can be interpreted on the basis of stimulus words and bad responses (Anzieu & Chabert, 2004/2011, p. 30).

The original test prepared by Jung is a simple clinical tool aimed at understanding the patient; it provides the specialist with a preliminary assessment of the conflicts that are not spontaneously uncovered during the interview and forces the patient to recognize the presence of his innate subconscious tendencies. This was not a validated test. Such process of validation has been conducted by Kent and Rosanoff (1910); they made a list containing 100 words –which have less affective load than those of Jung-, then applied this list to a group of one thousand people and prepared a list of the “common” or normal responses (This list may be similar to the Rorschach list of banal responses). Compared to this list, the tests of the patients with mental disorders have yielded a higher percentage of “objective” responses. Starting from this point, this test has made it possible to investigate the unusual responses and reactions specific to a set of certain psychological indications. Similarly, another style of interpretation has been developed by means of which the symbolic meaning of the responses given by a person can be interpreted from psychoanalytical perspective. This valuable test by Jung is still being used as a projective test along with the other tests (Anzieu & Chabert, 2004/2011, p. 31).



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İrem Atak , Ph.D., is an Associate Professor of Clinical Psychology at İstanbul University, Turkey. She is one of the founders of Turkish Society of Rorschach and Projective Tests and co-authored a Rorschach manual. She is the President of Turkish Society and the Vice President of ISR. She has published many articles on psychopathology and personality assessment. Her main research topics are psychoanalysis, femininity, motherhood, perinatalty and object relations. She teaches psychological assessment, theories of psychopathology, psychotherapy and therapeutic interventions as well as continuing her private clinical practice. In her national society, she teaches projective techniques and supervises workshops and seminars.



Ercan Taş completed his undergraduate education in psychology at Istanbul Arel University. He is currently in the Clinical Psychology Master's Program at the same university, where he is conducting a thesis titled "Evaluation of Fatherhood Function in Patients with Chronic Prostatitis Using Projective Tests." The Rorschach Test and Thematic Apperception Test adult training was completed between 2022-2024 under the supervision of Assoc. Prof. Dr. İrem Erdem Atak at the Turkish Society of Rorschach and Projective Tests. In his clinical practice, he works with adult individuals using a psychoanalytic psychotherapy approach and continues to administer projective tests. He is a member of the Turkish Society of Rorschach and Projective Tests and Izmir Odag Society of Psychoanalysis and Psychotherapy.

BOOK REVIEWS, RESOURCES, MEDIA AND MORE

**Person with Weapon Test (Volume I) : Psychometric properties.
Argentine scale and study of validity and reliability in a sample of
two thousand cases.**

IRENE SIRIANNI

Buenos Aires. Editorial Autores de Argentina, 2024.

Book review by Maria Elena Ocampo



The book presents research that was part of the author's doctoral thesis.

The Person with a Weapon Test was created by Luis Morocho Vázquez in 2002; it is an adaptation of the DFH graphic test, initially proposed by F. Goodenough. In Argentina, it has been used since 2008 in the labour field, mainly in the population of police personnel, an experience that was reflected in 2015 in the publication of Marta Díaz de Dragotta's book 'Aplicaciones del test persona con arma' (Applications of the person with a weapon test).

In this projective test, including a weapon in the drawing triggers effects that can be analyzed beyond the drawing of the person, allowing, like all graphic tests, access to broad personality characteristics, while saving time and inputs. Its use in a representative sample of a community allows access to the values and social representations of the community.

Irene Sirianni is an Argentine psychologist with extensive experience as a practitioner and independent researcher. She completed her PhD at the Universidad del Salvador, and a Diploma in Nonverbal Communication at the Universidad Austral. She has an International Certification in Forensic Cognitive Neuroscience, a Diploma in Cognitive Neuroscience applied to Law and Justice and a Postgraduate Degree in Criminal Behaviour Analysis. She has worked in the clinical area, addictions, clinical, labour and forensic psychodiagnosis, being an expert for the National Judiciary Power, coordinating PsiPro.ar and as a technical consultant expert.



The author describes each step of the administration, which can be individual or group-based, and involves graphing and story writing about the character drawn.

A set of indicators related to personality traits is established along four axes: the structure of the drawing and the integrity of the self, the pressure of the drawing which refers to the emotional dimension, the weapon as a symbol, and the integration and attitude reflected in the story. A scoring grid is provided that defines the aspects of the production to be considered and classified as A (Very Good), B (Good), or C (Bad).

From the collection and classification of the materials obtained in the sample of 2,000 cases, the first national scale was drawn up, which shows the behaviour of the population evaluated with the test and its statistical distribution. Interrater validation was carried out, which was high. Data processing was carried out using SPSS software.

Significant differences were found between genders in the Very Good and Bad values for certain indicators, while within the Good values the differences were minimal.

The use of this inexpensive, quick and simple technique can be extended to non-weapon work assessments and to more general assessments, as it explores variables such as inhibition, attention, aggressiveness, impulsivity, adjustment to rules, use of authority over others; variables that are not easily assessed by other techniques, which means that it can provide valuable information in clinical, work and forensic areas.



María Elena Ocampo is an Argentine psychologist. She graduated from the University of Buenos Aires in 1968 with a degree in Psychology, and immediately began her training in Rorschach at the Argentinean Rorschach Association and her further training in projective techniques in private training groups. Throughout her career, her main dedication has been to clinical psychodiagnosis and psychotherapy and the teaching of psychological exploration techniques. She has taught undergraduate and postgraduate courses in the technical area at USAL, IUCS Fundación Barceló, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Colegio de Psicólogos de Morón and Asociación de Psicólogos de Buenos Aires. She is the author of numerous papers presented at national and international Psychodiagnostic Congresses and co-author of books. Founding member of ADEIP (1988), she currently chairs the Association.



THE DESIDERATIVE QUESTIONNAIRE: CONTRIBUTIONS FOR AN UPDATE OF INTERPRETATION

by Susana Sneiderman

Book Review by Ana Fernandez-Manchón
The Complexity of Simplicity

Dr. Susana Sneiderman introduces a technique that, while simple to administer, possesses remarkable depth and complexity, making it a unique reference point for the study of subjectivity. With a clear pedagogical vocation, the author offers far more than a mere update to the Desiderative Questionnaire (CD).

From the opening pages, Sneiderman's educational motivation is evident. She does not merely present the technique but provides an extensive arsenal of information, ranging from its theoretical foundations to its practical applications. Each section is meticulously crafted, offering a precise outline of the theoretical framework and clinical applications of the CD.

This book is far more than a technical manual. Readers will uncover the origins of the CD, its evolution, and its significance in contemporary psychodiagnostics. The content is enriched with methodological, theoretical, technical, and practical material. Sneiderman presents an exhaustive analysis of the theoretical foundations of the CD, illustrating its metapsychological underpinnings while updating its applications.

Sneiderman has not only modernized the technique but elevated the CD's relevance by including a historical review of its foundations, robust theoretical contributions, critical evaluations of its validity and reliability, and its diagnostic potential for disorders prevalent in contemporary society.

Psychopathology has evolved significantly in recent years. Present-day consultations reveal subtle, seemingly innocuous demands from individuals adapted to their environments yet experiencing profound feelings of emptiness and an absence of desire.

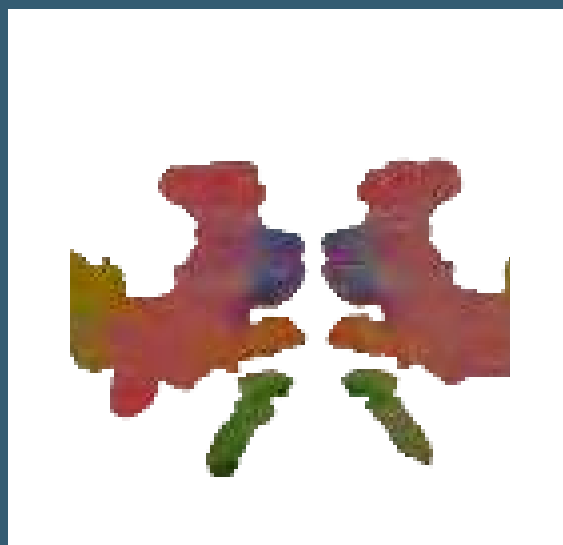


Susana Sneiderman is a doctor in Psychology specialized in clinical diagnosis and in the area of children and adolescents. She is a researcher and research coordinator at the University of Business and Social Sciences (UCES). Professor of subjects related to psychodagnosis at the Universidad del Salvador (USal), and professor in various postgraduate careers at UCES, Universidad Nacional de Rosario and Universidad del Aconcagua. Guest professor in Brazil and the interior of the country. Member of the editorial committee of the journal *Subjectivity and Cognitive Processes*. Member of the Institute of Higher Studies in Psychology and Social Sciences of the Argentine Association of Study and Research in Psychodagnosis.

Various authors have addressed these psychopathological processes linked to failures in symbolization, where the death drive and the unrepresented manifest in alternate ways, resulting in perversion, addiction, somatization, or psychosis. Gerard Szvec and René Roussillon refer to these conditions as identity disorders stemming from failures in the fundamental construction of the psyche. Massimo Recalcati attributes such cases to a lack of law, leading to addictive tendencies, clinically described as emptiness. Otto Kernberg notes that, in these scenarios, transference functions differently due to a lack of representation in the psyche. David Maldavsky refers to these phenomena as the psychopathology of helplessness, introducing the concept of intrasomatic libido.

One of Susana Sneiderman's most significant contributions is her synthesis of David Maldavsky and David Liberman's theories with clinical practice. Using the ADL instrument developed by Maldavsky, Sneiderman organizes a practical grid for analyzing narrative sequences, establishing new interpretation criteria for the CD and advancing the contributions of Jaime Bernstein and Elsa Grassano.

The book presents a new binary categorization of symbols and defenses. Systematic interpretation is achieved through a detailed analysis of each response, continuing with the sequence of symbolic choices, comparisons of antagonistic pairs, as well as the identification of convergences, recurrences, and divergences.



This analysis enables the formulation of hypotheses regarding predominant defenses, underlying erogeneities, the capacity for processing grief, and the strength of the ego. To support these analyses, Sneiderman provides specialized interpretation grids tailored to prevalent erogeneities (including intrasomatic libido) alongside a protocolized interpretation model. The book exemplifies the dynamics of interpretation through the thorough, serialized analysis of two case studies.

To enhance the validity of the technique, Sneiderman concludes with a chapter analyzing a sample of CD protocols collected from one hundred patient and non-patient subjects. The expansion of this sample offers exciting possibilities for future research.

In summary, **The Desiderative Questionnaire** by Susana Sneiderman is a comprehensive work that seamlessly integrates theory, technique, and practice. It is a deeply educational text that not only instructs readers on the administration and interpretation of the technique but also provides a holistic understanding of its application, unlocking invaluable insights into the exploration of the psyche. This remarkable resource, despite its depth, is compact and accessible—a treasure to carry in your pocket.



Ana Fernández-Manchón (reviewer): PhD in Psychology. Specialist in Clinical Psychology. Former professor at the SEK University of Segovia and the Autonomous University of Madrid. Teaching member of the Spanish Society of Rorschach and Projective Methods. Coordinator of the Rorschach Psychodiagnostic Expert Program at the Official College of Psychologists of Madrid.



INTRODUCTION TO THE WARTEGG DRAWING COMPLETION TEST

Alessandro Crisi (1)and Jacob A. Palm (2)

(1)Istituto Italiano Wartegg (Rome, Italy)

(2)Southern California Center for Collaborative Assessment (Long Beach, California, USA)

The Wartegg Drawing Completion Test (WDCT) is a semi-structured, graphic, projective (performance-based) personality test created in 1926 by German psychologist Ehrig Wartegg (1897-1983; Wartegg, 1953). The Wartegg (see Figure 1) consists of eight squares or boxes, numbered from 1 to 8, arranged horizontally on two parallel rows of 4, and divided by a wide black border. In each box there is a specific mark or stimulus sign that the subject is invited to use as inspiration to create a meaningful drawing in each box. While widely used since Wartegg's initial development of the test, systems of use were generally cumbersome and variable in standardization. Beginning in the early 1980s, Alessandro Crisi developed a new standardized methodology to interpret the WDCT, named the Crisi Wartegg System (CWS). By reducing and refining the structural complexities inherent to the original system of interpretation, and more importantly, grounding scoring and interpretation within a solid theoretical reference system, the CWS has standardized and streamlined use of the Wartegg, allowing consistent access to the significant diagnostic and evaluative potential recognized by numerous scholars and authors (see Fontana 1984; Fontana, 2005; Fontana, 2012; Fontana, 2013; Gardziella, 1985; Kinget, 1952; Mattlar, 2005; Mattlar, 2015).

FIGURE 1. WARTEGG DRAWING COMPLETION TEST PROTOCOL FORM

Wartegg Test

Nome e cognome _____
Professione _____ Data di nascita _____
Titolo di studio _____

1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8

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cod. 0003403

Note: Figure 1 provides a sample copy of the WDCT form on which the client draws (Wartegg, E. (1953), Schichtdiagnostik – Der Zeichentest (WZT), Hogrefe - Verlag für Psychologie. copyright: 1957, Hogrefe, Verlag für Psychologie-Göttingen; 2014, Hogrefe Editore).

Please note that this test form is only a sample. Any kind of reproduction is strictly forbidden. A valid test result can only be obtained by a professionally qualified test administrator and using the original test materials. Test materials may be purchased directly from the publisher, or from the Istituto Italiano Wartegg at iiw@wartegg.com. For any questions, please contact rights@hogrefe.com.

Over the past four decades, the CWS has been consistently applied in clinical context, with research-supported modifications and improvements implemented over time. A comprehensive administration, scoring, and interpretation manual was first published in Italian in 1998 (Crisi, 1998), with a second edition following in 2007 (Crisi, 2007). An English-language adaptation was subsequently published in 2018 (Crisi & Palm, 2018), with Japanese translation and adaptation following in 2022 (Crisi & Palm, 2022; Japanese Adaptation by Mitsugu Murakami).

While frequent presentations related to the CWS have been offered at the annual conventions of the International Society of Rorschach and of the Society for Personality Assessment since 1999, the CWS is currently enjoying greater and more widespread use around the world. It is currently utilized and taught in numerous Italian (University of Rome, Naples, Urbino) and international universities (Denver University; UDEM, Universidad de Mexico; Fielding University; Wright Institute; Alliant International University; University of Kansas) and in private organizations and clinics such as the Center for Therapeutic Assessment (Austin, Texas, USA), Asian-Pacific Center for Therapeutic Assessment (Tokyo, Japan), the Terapiatalo Sointu (Helsinki, Finland), WestCoast Children's Clinic (Oakland, California, USA), Vona Mental Health Clinic (Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA); Colorado Assessment Society (Boulder, Colorado, USA), the Collaborative Assessment Association of the Bay Area (San Francisco, California, USA), and many others. Recently, the first CWS training have been held in China and Indonesia. Participants in formal CWS training span fifteen countries throughout North and South America, Asia, Oceania, and Europe.

Main Characteristics and Utility of the Crisi Wartegg System: Useful in a variety of clinical, forensic, and selection contexts, the Wartegg provides “right brain” access to client's affect states, self-schemas, and memories, in a similar manner as discussed by Finn (2012) in reference to other personality measures. Given this, the Wartegg provides information, in an effective and in-depth manner, related to:

- The organization of an individual's personality, including conditions of psychological distress or psychopathology.
- The potential and aptitudes for employment. Suitable for group administration, the CWS has been used by the Selection Departments of the Italian Armed Forces since 2002.
- The potential benefits of the CWS are enhanced by the general accessibility of the measure for most clients, as well as the efficiency of administration, scoring, and interpretation for clinicians. Specifically:
- Test instructions are easily understood by examinees of all ages and cognitive abilities, making it a useful test for assessment across the lifespan, including those who demonstrate cognitive or developmental variability.
- The WDCT is short to administer, with most individuals completing the test in 5–10 minutes, and provides exceptional clinical efficiency, able to be scored in approximately 10–15 by a proficient examiner and taking only 30 additional minutes for interpretation.
- A computer-scoring program is available to facilitate reliable calculation of scores and indices.
- The test may be administered in both individual and group administration formats (Crisi, in Handler & Thomas, 2014) and it has demonstrated effectiveness in a variety of settings including utility in screening and identification of the need for further assessment (Crisi & Carlesimo, 2008; Daini, Manzo, Pisani, & Tancredi, 2010; Daini, Petrongolo, Manzo, & Bernardini, 2012).
- The WDCT is particularly useful in cases where other performance-based measures yield coerced or overly defensive protocols. The simplicity of the test's stimuli oftentimes circumvents examinees' defenses.
- Finally, the WDCT is less affectively overwhelming for most clients (as compared to other measures of personality), lending itself well to most assessment situations, including collaborative and Therapeutic Assessment approaches (Finn, 2014).

Statistical Foundations of the Crisi Wartegg System

Across decades of development, the CWS has demonstrated strong statistical foundations, including reliability and validity. While a brief overview will be provided here, a comprehensive summary of reliability and validity studies is provided in the second chapter of the 2018 Manual (Palm & Crisi, 2018).

In 2012, Soilevuo Grønnerød and Grønnerød completed meta-analysis of available empirical studies on the reliability and validity of the Wartegg. In completing their review, the authors conducted a comprehensive literature search noting that advancements in online text access and databases yielded greater numbers of Wartegg-specific articles than in previously conducted similar searches by several researchers. It was noted that some articles were unable to be retrieved, including dissertations from the United States, unpublished works including master's theses and conference presentations, and works published in scholarly textbooks (including many of the initial CWS-related studies). The authors located 507 references of scholarly work from 31 countries. Following exclusion of non-empirical publications, 37 studies (containing 38 data sets) were determined to meet inclusion criteria for analysis.

In their discussion of results, Soilevuo Grønnerød and Grønnerød (2012) concluded, "the research on the WZT may reach levels comparable to other assessment methods, given sufficient focus on study quality" (p. 482). In summation, the authors asserted, "...based on our meta-analysis, we argue that there is no reason to dismiss the Wartegg method altogether as a method for personality evaluation. However, it is necessary to build a solid, cumulative research tradition to produce knowledge and create a basis for the use of the Wartegg method in psychological practice... We strongly encourage, however, more research built on previous studies that will cultivate the strongest part of the method" (p. 483).

Development of the Crisi Wartegg System

The development of the CWS by Alessandro Crisi was precipitated on three salient points: 1) Convergence between the Rorschach and the Wartegg; 2) Introduction of new scoring categories (Evocative Character and Affective Quality) to capture the full range of test response in terms of affectivity and sensitivity; and 3) Consideration of the varied order of completion of Wartegg boxes by test takers, as representative of personality organization.

1) Wartegg and Rorschach

The foundation of the CWS rests on concurrent evaluations using both the Rorschach and Wartegg. In the early stages of development, Crisi evaluated over ten thousand cases with the Wartegg, three thousand of which included concurrently administered Rorschach protocols (according to the E. Bohm method; Bohm, 1958). This continuous comparison with the Rorschach allowed the clarification and development of a completely different scoring system from the one proposed by Ehrig Wartegg; identification and confirmation of the psychic areas involved in each box of the test; and elaboration of formal scores and indices based upon a large-scale Italian normative population (approximately 2,300 individuals).

2) Evocative Character and Affective Quality.

Two novel scoring categories were introduced in the CWS, capturing different elements of personality attribute and function: Evocative Character and Affective Quality. Evocative Character (EC) can be defined as the ability of a stimulus to facilitate the externalization or the projection of specific contents, similar to that discussed by authors in regard to the Rorschach. Merei (1947), for example, described the concept of solicitation ("Aufforderungscharakter") to the different Rorschach cards, suggesting that each card suggests specific kinds of associations, impressions, and interpretations. Similarly, Exner (1993) wrote about "card pull" of the Rorschach cards and Andronikov-Sanglade (1995) noted "an evocative power" that is in the shapes, in the colors..." The CWS builds upon these ideas by standardizing and clarifying specific rules to score an individual response to the evocative character of each box.

Research and clinical evidence demonstrate that each box of the Wartegg test is generally related to a specific area of personality—referred to as the Evocative Character of the box. An individual's performance and scoring in each box is therefore understood to relate to the integration, level of conflict, and awareness related to each aspect of personality functioning. More specifically, Box 1 evokes feelings about self-evaluation and identity formation; Box 2 is connected to object relation dynamics with the maternal figure and femininity, and more broadly, sensitivity and emotional connection to others; Box 3 indicates the amount of psychic energy invested in adaptation processes (including everyday achievement); Box 4 pertains to relationships with the paternal figure, authority and masculinity; Box 5 is connected to the ability to overcome obstacles, react to frustrating situations, and integrate and channel aggressive energies; Box 6 denotes the ability to think clearly, manage perceptual and executive functioning, and demonstrate adequate reality testing; Box 7 evokes dynamics related to sensitivity, attachment/attunement, and sexual energies; and Box 8 provides information on interpersonal relationships and everyday social skills.

Evocative character constitutes a category of primary importance in the CWS as from it we obtain a foundational index, the EC+%. The EC+% is representative of accurate perception and associative functions and provides information about the level of openness or, at contrary, defensive avoidance to environmental stimuli. In other words, it demonstrates the client's ability to relate to the environment.

Affective Quality (AQ) scores are based solely on the affective connotation and emotional tone that the client assigns to their drawings. Thus, AQ scoring is completely independent from other formal and graphic characteristics which are accounted for using other scoring categories. Drawings in each box are scored depending on the positive/pleasant, neutral, or negative/unpleasant connotation of that box's content. From it, we obtain an important index, the AQ+%. Overall, this index evaluates the client's ability to be in touch with emotions; the kind of affect that characterizes his/her emotional life; the presence of repression and/or depression; and the extent to which he/she can be syntonized with the environment.

3) Analysis of Sequence

In the past, several authors (Wartegg, 1953; Kinget, 1952; Crisi, 1998, 2007; Lossen & Schott, 1975) have focused on the Analysis of Sequence, reaching considerable agreement on the fact that the more divergent the client's approach is from the Numerical sequence (i.e., when an individual completes the Wartegg boxes in numerical order), the greater diagnostic value it provides. During test completion, the individual is free to choose the order of sequence of boxes and drawings. In 92% of performances, sequence differs from one individual to another and is called individualized (understood to be more reflective of personality functioning and structure), while the "numerical" Order of Sequence occurs in only 7% of normative individuals (suggesting defensive, rigid, concrete, anxious-conforming, or other factors interfering with individualized test response). Crisi elaborated two different interpretative methods to analyze the sequence of box completion produced by test takers: the Analysis of Sequence 1 (which yields a mathematically computed descriptor code for each box, providing information on conflict, integration, and consciousness) and the Analysis of Sequence 2 (which considers deviations in sequence from the theoretical-derived and statistically confirmed normative expectation). That is, statistically, Boxes 1, 3, 6, and 8 appear significantly more frequently in the first half of the Order of Sequence than Boxes 2, 4, 5, and 7. Combining statistical considerations with the meaning that can be attributed to each box, the eight Wartegg boxes can be divided into two areas of functioning, denoted as the Adaptive Area and the Affective Area. The Adaptive Area (Boxes 1-8 & 3-6) boxes closely relate to the client's consciousness. This includes several ego functions, including perception and association, executive functions (formation of concepts, memory, anticipation, planning, etc.), self-evaluation and self-esteem, interpersonal relationship, and the amount of energy available to the client to adapt to the environment. The Affective Area (Boxes 2-4 & 5-7) boxes relate to the affective aspects of personality that are not necessarily conscious and are sometimes completely unconscious (including object-relational maps and affective energies and resources). In other words, four boxes (1, 3, 6, and 8) relate to the ego and with its adaptation process, and four boxes (2, 4, 5, and 7) relate to affect in its various forms.

Administration, Scoring and Normative Interpretation of the CWS

Administration

In completing the Wartegg, according to the standardized administration instructions of the CWS, test-takers sit facing the examiner, who provides the Wartegg protocol form and a pencil without an eraser and gives the following instructions: "As you can see, this form is divided into 8 boxes; in each box there is a little mark. Using the mark as a starting point, make a drawing in each box that means something, preferably the first thing that comes to mind. If possible, don't make abstract drawings. You don't have to go in numerical order; work at your own pace; there is no time limit." Once the client has finished the test, the assessor asks the test-taker to verbalize what they drew in each box.

Scoring

Scores are assigned to each drawing made by the examinee according to 8 different categories of scoring contained in the CWS (some are similar to those contained in various Rorschach scoring systems): Evocative Character, Affective Quality, Form Quality, Contents, Frequency, Special Scores, Movement responses, and Impulse responses.

Normative Interpretation of Calculated Indices

From the completed scoring, a structural summary composed of more than 100 indices is generated. Interpretive ranges for each index have been elaborated, providing a norm-based understanding of individual performance as related to personality variable, emotional and behavioral functioning, and interpersonal skills.

For example, as noted above, Affective Quality scoring results in the calculation of the AQ+%. This index allows us to assess the potential emotional disposition of clients, including the type of affect that characterizes their emotional life, the presence of repression, the degree of harmony that they are able to achieve in relationships with the environment, and the presence of depression.

The results AQ+% ranges from 0 to 100%, with various interpretive “bands” or ranges resulting. While never interpreted in isolation (and instead considered in concert with other normative indicators), basic AQ+% interpretation proceeds according to the following range-related guidelines (Note: bracketed numbers indicate AQ+% ranges; parenthetical numbers indicate the frequency percentage of this interpretive range within the normative sample):

-
- [$< 50\%$]: depressive personalities that are scarcely interested in interpersonal relationships, unable to establish a connection with the environment, or very neurotic (repression of affect) (14%).
- [50–62%]: Good tuning with feelings, emotions, and affects (59%).
- [63–75%]: Excessive adaptation to surroundings and its requests; dependence and imitation of the others' behavior (25%).
- [$> 75\%$]: Highly adjusted subjects, who are accommodating in their interpersonal relationships and conceal defenses, such as denial. These values are also compatible with high impulsivity and tendency to act on emotions (4%).
- A second example is the Affective Stability Index, also referred to as the “A/F Ratio.” This ratio, which puts raw scores of Affective Quality into relationship with Form Quality, indicates the presence or absence of emotional stability and balance. The A/F Ratio ranges from 0 to 4 on each side of the ratio, with interpretation dependent on the relative values of each side in relation to the other. Similar to the AQ+% ranges provided above, the A/F Ratio can similarly be interpreted based on these relative values, according to the overall frequency of this relationship in the normative sample:
- [$A < F$]: A normal value of 1–2 points on F indicate stability and mature control over feelings and emotions; affective equilibrium (65%).
- [$A << F$]: When F is greater than A by more than two points, the individual is likely rigid, inhibition and constricted, conforming, with little spontaneity (9%).
- [$A \approx F$]: When A is less than F by only 0.5 points (15.5%) or in cases in which $A = F$ (6.5%).
- [$A > F$]: When A is greater than F by any amount, egocentrism, acting out tendencies, “explosive personalities,” immaturity, dependence, impulsivity, affective conflict is likely (4%).

Client-Centered Interpretation

Clinical interpretation, incorporating the data provided by the CWS, focuses on five functional, client-centered and “whole person” domains: 1) functional intelligence (quantitative and qualitative evaluation of thinking, decision-making, and judgement); 2) organization of thought process (reality testing, perceptual accuracy, adherence to conventional thinking); 3) available energy and coping resources (energies the client is able to invest in his/her environmental adaptation); 4) social skills (quality of relationships with others); and 5) emotional functioning (including, but not limited to, maturity and affective stability; indications regarding personality structure and psychopathology; diagnostic indications, prognosis and recommendations for psychotherapy/intervention).

While it is true that a clinical assessment can never be carried out by administering a single test, for the purposes of this article it may be useful to present an example of information derived from the Crisi Wartegg System indices and interpretive data. Brief clinical information gathered through Wartegg interpretation, related to the assessment of a fifty-year-old male presenting with questions related to psychotic thought disorder and paranoia, is presented in Table 1.

Table 1.

Interpretive Information Derived from Crisi Wartegg System (brief sample)

Domain of Functioning	Interpretive Statement Derived from CWS	Relevant CWS Indices and Data Points
Functional Intelligence	Reduced cognitive abilities, with likely lower than average intellectual capacity.	EC+%=50, FQ+%=69, P%=6, P+%=50, M=0; O%=25 with O+%=75; Quadrant B, Area beta; Special scores of 2 nd level= II=1, AP=3; ID=1; PP=1
Organization of Thought Processes	Overall deterioration of thinking, perceptual accuracy, and thought processes.	Absent or weak awareness of the interpretative attitude; FQ+%=69; EC+%= 50; Area β or γ Qr. B; Low P% and high O% with P+% and O+% \leq 75; Special Scores of 2 nd level; Box 6 with EC = 0-0,5; M=0; Poor, inadequate Verbalization; Perseveration
	Indications of inadequate reality testing.	Absent or weak awareness of the interpretative attitude; FQ+% <81; O%=25 with O+%<81; Presence of Special Scores of 1 st and 2 nd level (especially AP, PA and II); Strange, unusual or absurd verbalizations
	While not possible to determine whether lower functional cognition is a pre-existing trait or consequence of a developing psychotic disorder on the basis of only one test, this question can be easily resolved given life history data. Despite this caveat, the Wartegg suggests that functional cognitive deficits are likely more recently acquired and secondary to functional deterioration.	Refined verbalization and intact verbal capacity vocabulary.
	The presence of reduced accuracy in conventional perceptions (P+%=50) is an initial sign of social malfunctioning and/or true mental deterioration. More specifically, there appears to be a lack of flexible concept formation, potentially indicating cognitive decline related to senility or psychosis.	P%=6 with P+%=50

	<p>A noteworthy concern is indicated by the reduction in both EC and AQ in Box 6 (the box of reality testing, thinking, and judgement); this reduction appears to indicate a strong emotional immaturity with an egocentric and inadequate vision of reality (and reduced cognitive mediation/modulation of internal affective experiences).</p> <p>In his approach to reality, rigid internal patterns are used, regardless of their being reality-based.</p>	Box 6 with ambivalent Box Code; Special Scores: AP=3, II=1
Available Energy and Coping Resources	Currently, his ability to achieve adaptive goals appears to be reduced by lower functional cognition. Reductions in flexible coping resources are likely, with day-to-day adaptive struggles and shortfalls likely.	Box 3 in the 2 nd half and with B5 and B7= AC and AD; number of contents = 4; F+% = 69
Social Skills/Socialization	He likely demonstrates difficulties in establishing satisfying relationships with others; some degree of overcontrol, distancing, or oppositionality is likely.	H%=13, but Box 8=AC and with the Special Score of RB =Reversed box
	<p>His challenges may be more prevalent in relationships with females, as well as situations/relationships requiring sensitivity and connection.</p> <p>This difficulty likely originates from the strong repression of his affective/emotional experiences and from an inability to self-reflect and connect with his own internal experiences.</p> <p>Rigidity and inflexibility are likely.</p>	<p>Both Box 2 and Box 7 with AC</p> <p>AQ+% = 75 in the ADP-area versus AQ+% = 38 in the AFF-area</p> <p>EC+% = 63 in the ADP-area versus AQ+% = 38 in the AFF-area</p> <p>EC+% = 56</p>
Emotional Functioning	<p>He presents a low level of emotional integration, with limited self-reflective capacity, and reduced connection to his own experiences.</p> <p>Traits of impulsivity/reactivity are indicated, with ineffective affect regulation (including reduced ability to control his own emotions, feelings and behavioral reactions).</p>	<p>IIT-2 = 2/6; WIP = Quadrant B, area beta</p> <p>Index of Impulsivity = 0.25, aggressive contents in Box 4; B5=AD</p> <p>F+% = 69, A/F = 3/3</p>

Overall Indications	<p>In a conceptualization characterized by a high level of generalized discomfort that pervade almost all domains of the personality, specific indications related to the relationship with both the parental figures deserves consideration.</p> <p>Related to the maternal figure (Box 2), we find more affective traits, but at the same time, a difficulty to connect to women and sensitive relationships. It is striking that in both female boxes (2 & 7), he has given the exact same response “the infinity symbol.” Related to the paternal figure (Box 4), we find strong themes of aggressive feelings.</p> <p>Overall, inadequate reality testing, and the tendency to modify reality on the rigid basis of his inner thought patterns, makes conceptualization compatible with psychotic thought disorder in which we can find paranoid tendencies.</p>	<p>Box 2 and Box 7 in the 1st half but =AC and all AP Special Scores are found in the “female” boxes =1, 2 ,7 & 8.</p> <p>Box 4=D and content</p>
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Summary and Conclusions

After decades of clinical research and use, the Crisi Wartegg System has become an integral part of psychological assessments, forensic evaluations, and occupational selection procedures (across multiple counties and continents). During that time, the CWS has demonstrated clear clinical and diagnostic power through research related to various clinical topics including identifying thought disorder (Crisi, 2021), learning disorders, general psychiatric conditions, depression and suicide, trauma and adjustment conditions (including work abuse), eating disorders, psychiatric symptoms associated with medical conditions, attachment style, and test use within special situations (including infertility).

Beyond the unique aspects of personality conceptualization and norm-based interpretive data it provides, the CWS further lends itself to therapeutic interventions and assessments (for examples, please see Finn, 2014; Engelman, Allyn, Crisi, Finn, Fisher, Nakamura, 2016; Palm, 2017; David, Carroll, & Smith, 2021; Bharier, 2022; Crisi, 2022; Murakami, 2022; Palm, 2022; Palm & David, 2022; Turret, 2022; Wilkinson-Smith & Clyde, 2022). Whether integrated into traditional or collaborative/Therapeutic Assessment, the CWS offers both complementary and unique contributions to comprehensive personality assessment.

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Alessandro Crisi

Alessandro Crisi, Psy.D., SPA Fellow, member of the ISR, is a licensed psychologist and psychotherapist in Rome, Italy. He is the founder and president of the Italian Institute of Wartegg and Visiting Professor in 2016 and 2018 in the Graduate School of Professional Psychology of the University of Denver with which he continues to have a collaborative relationship. For 20 years, Dr. Crisi has been an Adjunct Professor at Sapienza University of Rome. He is a consultant to the criminal and civil courts in Rome and to the Italian Armed Forces, mainly Army and Navy. He also served on the executive committee of the Italian Association for Forensic Psychology. Dr. Crisi created an original system for the administration, scoring and interpretation of the Wartegg test, called CWS (Crisi Wartegg test). He is the author of more than 100 hundred publications on clinical psychology, clinical assessment, psychodiagnosis and forensic psychology. He frequently offers consultation groups on CWS and makes trainings around the world on psychological assessment with the CWS. Recently (2018), Dr. Crisi, together with Dr. Jacob Palm published *The Crisi Wartegg System (CWS): Manual for Administration, Scoring, and Interpretation*, Routledge, New York. More recently (2021), Dr. Crisi published a chapter "Wartegg Drawing Completion Test" in Weiner I.B., Kleiger J.H. "Psychological Assessment of Disordered Thinking and Perception", APA Books. In 2022, the Japanese translation of the handbook has been published by Japan UNI Agency, Inc., Tokyo.



Jacob A. Palm

Jacob A. Palm, Ph.D., serves as the founder and director of the Southern California Center for Collaborative Assessment. He is the United States representative of the Istituto Italiano Wartegg in Rome, Italy, where he works closely with Dr. Alessandro Crisi on clinical applications, research, and training of the Wartegg Drawing Completion Test. Dr. Palm has facilitated over 1000 clinical consultations using the CWS, and regularly presents at national conferences, community-based agencies, and university training programs about the test. Along with Alessandro Crisi, Dr. Palm is co-author of *The Crisi Wartegg System (CWS): Manual for Administration, Scoring, and Interpretation* (Routledge, 2018). Dr. Palm is on staff at Miller Children's Hospital at Long Beach Memorial and provides assessment consultation to various programs throughout the southern California area, including the Professional Recovery Center. He provides integrated assessments as a member of the Teen Brain Team at Hoag-Presbyterian Hospital, Neurosciences Institute (Newport Beach). Dr. Palm completed his doctorate at Fordham University, in the Bronx, New York. He has previously served as the Director of APA Internship Training and Director of Psychological Assessment for The Guidance Center, a community mental health center, in Long Beach, California.

IN MEMORIAM

PERE BARBOSA

Tribute by the International Society of Rorschach and Projective Methods and SERYMP

On March 4, 2025, Pere Barbosa passed away at the age of 85; he was always full of vitality until his final days, fully dedicated to the publication of his last book. Pere has been an important role model for SERYMP. On the one hand, he was kind, friendly, collaborative, hardworking, and available if anything was needed; in other words, you could count on him at any time. On a professional level, he worked until his retirement in public and private healthcare, teaching, and research. In addition to publishing two books, both on projective techniques under the titles "Graphic Projective Tests (H-T-P): Administration and Interpretation" and "Psychopathology and Graphic Tests: Differential Psychodiagnosis Using the House, Tree, and Person Drawings." He was preparing a book on the Animal Test that will be published in a few months. His commitment to teaching and training in projective techniques is a true example and inspiration to follow and, of course, to be thankful for. RIP



El 4 de marzo de 2025 falleció Pere Barbosa. El pasado 4 de marzo del presente 2025 nos dejó Pere Barbosa a sus 85 años; siempre con mucha vitalidad hasta sus últimos días y totalmente volcado en la edición de su último libro. Pere ha sido para la SERYMP un importante referente. Por una parte, una persona amable, amigable, colaborador, trabajador y disponible si algo se le pedía, es decir, podías contar con él en cualquier momento. Por otra parte, a nivel profesional, trabajó hasta jubilarse en la asistencia pública y privada, en la docencia y en la investigación. Además de publicar dos libros, ambos sobre las técnicas proyectivas bajo los títulos: "Test Proyectivos Gráficos (H-T-P): administración e interpretación" y "Psicopatología y test gráficos: psicodiagnóstico diferencial mediante los dibujos de la Casa, el Árbol y la Persona", estaba preparando un libro sobre el Test del Animal que será publicado en unos meses. Su empeño por transmitir y formar en las técnicas proyectivas, es todo un ejemplo y estímulo a seguir y por supuesto, a agradecer. DEP

IN MEMORIAM

MARIA ARMEZZANI

Tribute by the Associazione Italiana Rorschach

With sadness and deep sorrow we announce the loss of Maria Armezzani, our long-time member, vice-president of the Associazione Italiana Rorschach and professor at the University of Padua. Maria contributed with intelligence and sensitivity to the life of our Association and was a friend who knew how to share her personal and scientific interests with passion and generosity. Her profound and creative thought was capable of an originality that was also irreverent and ironic, sometimes severe, but always respectful of comparison and dialogue. Much loved by her students, not only for the wisdom and rigor of the transmission of psychological and philosophical knowledge, but also for the humanity with which she indicated listening to the person and the patients and that combination of delicacy and strength with which she encouraged the phenomenological exploration of the mind. We remember her with great affection.



BRUNELLA PASSI

Tribute by the Associazione Italiana Rorschach

With sadness and disbelief we announce also the loss of Brunella Passi, member of the Associazione Italiana Rorschach, daughter of Dolores Passi Tognazzo who was the founder of the Associazione Italiana Rorschach. Brunella has trained many psychologists in the use of the Rorschach test, in private context.

She has authored research articles on projective tests, according to the phenomenological and psychodynamic model.

Ciao Brunella!



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



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**CONCEPCION
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WHY I USED THE RORSCHACH: SHORT VERSION

This video presents a concise version of a broader scientific project. It has been thoughtfully edited to highlight the key ideas in a clear and accessible way, making it suitable for a wider audience. While some technical details have been left out, the core message remains intact



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WHO IS WHO?

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

ALEXANDRA PENTARAKI



Dr. Alexandra Pentaraki BA,
MSc, PhD, MBPsS,
CPsychol, AFBPsS
Clinical Psychologist &
Neuropsychologist for
Children & Adults – Lecturer
– Registered Expert
Witness in Greek Courts,
European Courts, The
International Criminal Court,
The Hague & The
International Residual
Mechanism for Criminal
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I am a clinical psychologist-neuropsychologist for children and adults. I am also a registered and accredited expert witness in Greek, and European courts, The International Criminal Court, The Hague, The International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, United Nations. I have been trained in clinical psychology, neuropsychology and psychotherapy for adults and children. I have taught clinical psychology and public health in many UK universities such as The University of Essex, King's College London, University of Cambridge. From 2012-2016 I was an Honorary Lecturer in Applied Psychology & Mental Health of The University of Liverpool. I was also a full-time Lecturer of Psychology at The British University in Egypt. I have also supervised trainee psychotherapists and taught at The New School of Psychotherapy & Counselling (NSPC)-Middlesex University, London. I have founded Brain Matters Institute (an Institute dedicated to the practice, learning and promotion of psychological science), The Clinical Workshop that offers specialized training to professionals (online and onsite), and The Global Institute for Children's Drawings (an Institute dedicated to the study and assessment of children's and adult's drawings).

My work as an expert witness entails high risk cases, the psychological and neuropsychological profiling of children and adults, psychopathology, trauma, assessment of child abuse and maltreatment, online abuse, gas lighting, risk assessment of violence (domestic, partner, national/massive, gender related), custody, child abduction, brain injury, asylum seekers, refugees, false allegations of abuse, fitness to plead, analysis of witness statements, testifying in courts, assessment of witness reliability to testify in courts, witness preparation for testifying in the court and the applications of psychological science in the court and justice (prosecution and defense). I have developed a unique methodology that I use in my internationally acclaimed expert witness work that makes a significant impact on the lives of hundreds of affected individuals (e.g. protecting children and adults from further abuse) as well as contributing with the implementation of justice worldwide.

One of the tools that I use in my work as an expert witness in courts and as a technical adviser involves projective testing. I seek to establish the science behind the Rorschach, the Thematic Apperception Test and other projective tests and methods that I use in my work as an expert witness. I also use Drawing Techniques such as the Draw a Person Test, The Tree-House-Person Test among other tests in order to assess both children and adults. It is amazing how useful are these drawing tests for understanding psychic processes, feelings, behaviors and potential malingering of children and adults especially when they are very defensive to talk about themselves. As I clinical psychologist I have been trained not only in clinical interviewing and diagnostics but also in psychometric and projective testing. Although I find significant the clinical interviewing and diagnostics I believe (and this is confirmed by clinical practice) that as a clinical psychologist and expert witness I cannot reach reliable and valid conclusions about an individual and a case without using psychometric and projective testing.



I conceptualize the use of empirically supported and evidence-based projective testing in my work in the courts as a fundamental and crucial part of corroborative evidence that supports or confirms the reliability and validity of my assessment and findings. Projective testing and psychometrics not only help me to assess people and reach conclusions but also they add weight to my conclusions and serve as a form of triangulation, helping me to ensure the accuracy of my findings. Corroborative evidence is evidence that supports or confirms the validity of a finding. It is typically collected from multiple sources, including interviews, documents, surveys, and observational data, and can be quantitative or qualitative in nature. Corroborative evidence adds weight to the expert's conclusions and serves as a form of triangulation, helping to ensure the accuracy of the results.

Additionally, it is noteworthy that as an expert witness working in international contexts, I am particularly assisted by the use of projective tests with individuals from different cultures and languages. Many of the projective tests are language free and some of them are also culture free and this helps me enormously in my work in different countries. Also, projective tests are free from any social desirability bias, that is, the tendency of a responder to portray themselves in a socially desirable way consciously or unconsciously. Projective tests are designed to bypass conscious attempts at impression management or even malingering.

Projective tests are criticized for lacking scientific support due to a number of reasons, including inconsistent scoring and inadequate test norms. However, in the last years, as a clinical psychologist and as an expert witness, I have witnessed increased efforts to provide reliable and valid scoring methods and test norms. For instance, The Draw-A-Person: Screening Procedure for Emotional Disturbance (DAP: SPED) has a significant empirical support for predicting internalising behaviours in children which are not easy to detect. As a clinical psychologist and expert witness I am particularly cautious when I select a psychological test, including projective tests. I need to make sure that my testing and conclusions are based on evidence-based tools that are both supported by research, the available literature and clinical practice. As an academic, when I teach, I strongly suggest to my students, including trainee psychotherapists, to critically examine the available evidence for any psychological tests that they may need to use in their clinical practice. I also advice my students to try to record their assessments for potential research and publications that will help us to understand better their psychometric properties and increase our knowledge of their utility both in clinical practice and in the court. To contact Dr. Alexandra Pentaraki use the e-mail: brainmattersinstitute@windowslive.



RORSCHACHIANA NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

By Filippo Aschieri
Rorschachiana
Editor-in-Chief

After 32 years of continuous publication, Rorschachiana has entered a new and exciting phase in its evolution. Our goal remains clear: to establish research with and on the Rorschach as a valid, recognized, and scientifically rigorous path within the broader field of psychological assessment.

As noted in our previous bulletin, we are proud to share that Rorschachiana has been accepted into the Web of Science, where our publications will now be indexed. In addition, since January 2025, the journal has adopted an open access model.

This shift marks a significant turning point. Publishing in open access ensures that our articles are no longer confined to the relatively small circle of Rorschach specialists who subscribed to the print volumes. Instead, our research is now available to a global audience—accessible to clinicians, researchers, students, and interdisciplinary scholars around the world.

Each article published in Rorschachiana is now:

- Indexed and searchable through major academic platforms and browsers;
- Immediately available worldwide;
- More likely to be cited, as open access significantly increases visibility and discoverability;
- Part of a global scientific conversation, connecting psychological assessment to adjacent fields such as neuroscience, psychiatry, education, and even AI and data science.

This global visibility transforms every contribution into a potential point of reference in both specialized and cross-disciplinary research. A review of monthly downloads of Rorschachiana articles shows that the first three months of 2025 had an average of 1,110 downloads per month, which is a 33% increase compared to the 2024 monthly average of 833 downloads

We encourage our members to submit their work for peer review and publication. Publishing in Rorschachiana now means sharing your insights with a vastly broader audience and contributing to the future of psychological science. Importantly, for members of our society, there are no article processing charges (APCs).

We warmly invite you to be part of this new era—open, rigorous, and connected. Let's build the future of psychological assessment together.



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Giselle Hass

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- To ensure publication of the journal, Rorschachiana, a newsletter, or other such periodicals as may be designated by the Executive Board or the Assembly of Delegates;
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