

XXIst Congress of the
International Szondi Association

**POWER OF FATE:
PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE**

PROGRAMME AND
ABSTRACT BOOK

6-8th July, 2017, Budapest

Danubius Hotel Flamenco Budapest****

www.szondi2017.com

Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear Colleagues!

It is our great pleasure to welcome you in Budapest, on the XX1st Congress of the International Szondi Association. It is a long tradition so far among committed followers of Leopold Szondi to gather together, discuss and share professional experiences.

We are facing a great challenge tough: Those who worked close to Szondi have slowly passed and there are only a handful of people who still follow his footsteps. How we can preserve Szondi's theory for the future? Is there a space for his work, test or therapeutic method in the scientific, professional world? What can be the ways of rejuvenation? The congress is entitled to these questions and challenges: the presentations of the following days highlight this question from several aspects.

I wish you a many happy encounter and thoughtful discussions during the conference.

Warm regards,

Dóra Garai

President of the Dr. Szondi Lipót Memorial Foundation
Budapest, Hungary

General information

The events

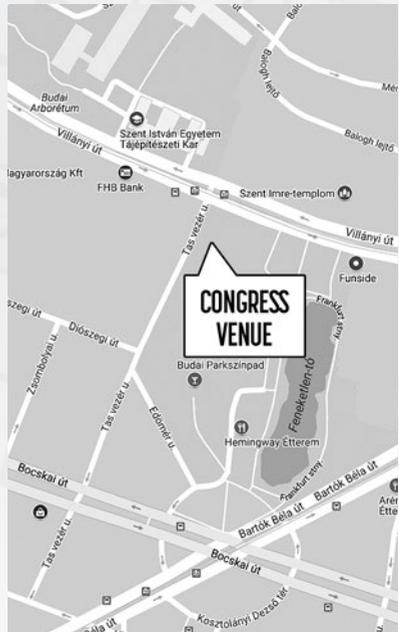
Name: XX1st Congress of the
International Szondi Association
Meeting dates: 6-8th July, 2017
Location: Budapest, Hungary

Meeting venue

Venue: Danubius Hotel Flamenco Budapest****
Address: Tas vezér u. 3-7.
H-1113 Budapest, Hungary
Web: www.danubiushotels.com

Main themes

- Fate analysis – choice and fate
- Experiences with the (use of the) Szondi test
- Using the Szondi method in psychological practice
- Other



Organisers

Members of the Dr. Szondi Lipót Memorial Foundation (Hungary)

Dr. Dóra Garai, President
Dr. Ágnes Lányiné Engelmayer, Honorary President
Péter Bagaméri
Dr. Mátyás Káplár
Prof. Dr. Enikő Csilla Kiss
Andrea Kövesdi
Dr. Dénes Lukács
Dr. Melinda Reinhardt

The Officers of the International Szondi Association

Prof. Dr. Bruno Gonçalves, President
Dr. Mátyás Káplár, Vice President

Scientific Information

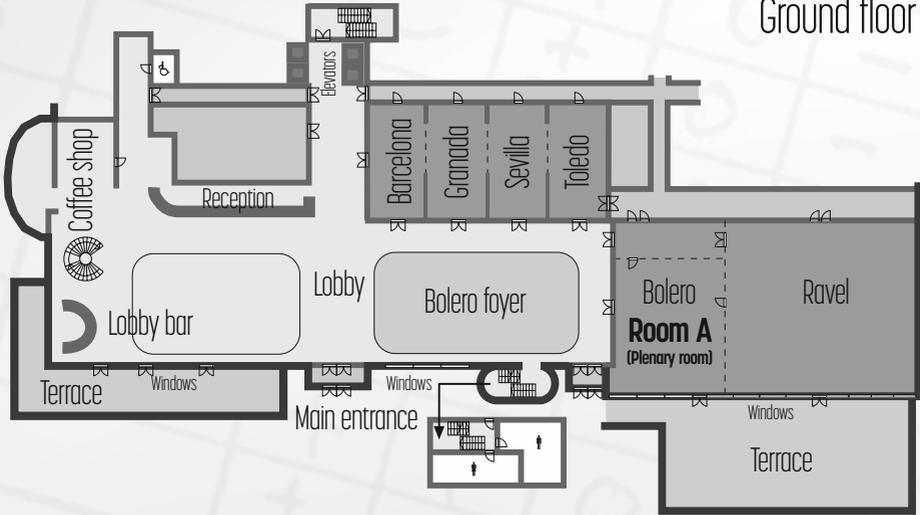
Dr. Melinda Reinhardt
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Congress Office

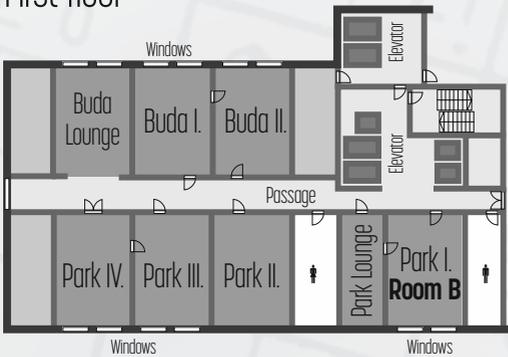
Krisztina Barna (Ms.)
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H-1036 Budapest, Lajos Str. 66 A bld.
www.convention.hu

Floor plans

Ground floor



First floor



Scientific programme

1st day: 06.07.2017, Thursday

09.00-10.00

Registration

(continuously for those who buy day ticket)

10.00-10.15

Opening Ceremony

Bruno Gonçalves – President of the International Szondi Association

Dóra Garai – President of the Dr. Szondi Lipót Memorial Foundation

10.15-11.00

Keynote Speeches in English

Chair: **Dóra Garai**

Enikő Csilla Kiss: The Birth of Fate-Analysis – the Professional Life of Leopold Szondi

Mátyás Káplár: The Familial Unconscious and the Transgenerational Strategies of Families

11.00-11.30

Coffee Break

11.30-13.00

I./A Session in English

Chair: **Dóra Garai**

1. **Éva Markó, Enikő Csilla Kiss:** Personality Characteristics of Regular Smokers and of Those Who Gave up Smoking
2. **Szabolcs Bandi, Dóra Bolgár, László Nagy:** The Psychodynamic Correlations of Narcissism: The Relationship Between the Szondi Test and the Orthogonal Narcissism Concept
3. **Péter Bagaméri, Enikő Csilla Kiss:** Relationship Between Mindfulness Disposition, Emotion Regulation and Protective Personality Factors
4. **Takahisa Yamashita:** An Approach Using the Szondi Test in the Field of Religious Psychology to Analyze Various Aspects of Religious Personality Structures

I./B Session in Hungarian

Chair: **Andrea Kövesdi**

1. **Tünde Bukta:** Workplace Health Behaviour Development Program Experiences in the Light of the Szondi Test
2. **Andrea Kövesdi:** Personality Testing of Anorexic Adolescent Girls with Szondi Test
3. **Bálint Szekeres:** Szondi Test and Laterality

13.00-14.00

Lunch Break

14.00-15.30

II. Session in English
Chair: **Mátyás Káplár**

1. **Bruno Gonçalves:** Relevance and Problems of Empirical Research with the Szondi Test
2. **Melinda Reinhardt, Dénes Lukács:** Up-to-Date Interpretation of the Szondi Test

15.30-16.00

Coffee Break

III./A Session in English
Chair: **Giselle Welter**

1. **Rolf Kenmo:** Has the Szondi Theory Competitiveness?
2. **Giselle Welter, Rodrigo Neman:** HumanGuide® Test – New Normative and Exploratory Studies in Brazil
3. **Henryk Jarosiewicz:** Fate Analysis in Career Counselling

III./B Session in French
Chair: **Robert Maebe**

1. **Maurizio Badanai:** Schotte and Gagnepain : The Instinctual Positions as Heuristic Investments of the Human Cultural Abstractions
2. **Leo Ruelens:** Comparison of the Drive-Theories of Leopold Szondi and Jacques Lacan
3. **Dominique Reniers:** The 49th face. Fate of Szondi-Test today.
4. **Andrés Garcia Siso:** Szondian Analysis of Free Drawings of Children

2nd day: 07.07.2017, Friday

09.00-10.00

Registration
(continuously for those who buy day ticket)

09.30-10.30

Keynote Speech in English
Chair: **Enikő Csilla Kiss**

Marc Calmeyn: Psychosis: The Anthropopsychiatric Connection

10.30-11.00

Coffee Break

11.00-12.30

IV. Session in English
Chair: **Bruno Gonçalves**

1. **Robert Maebe:** Devising Trauma/tism
2. **Júlia Gyimesi:** Szondiian Criminal Psychology in the Light of Early Hungarian Forensic and Criminal Psychology
3. **Giselle Welter, Roger Welter:** The Vintage Inspired Lifestyle as an Answer to the Post-modern Zeitgeist – A Szondiian Approach

12.30-13.30

Lunch Break

13.30-15.00

V./A Session in English
Chair: **Dóra Garai**

V./B Workshop in English
Chair: **Rolf Kenmo**

1. **Melinda Reinhardt:** The Rootless Personality – Case Presentation
 2. **Almut Schweikert:** Antonia and Thirteen Dreams, Single-Case Study
 3. **Tomas Geyskens:** The Szondi-Test in the Work with Adults with Intellectual Disability. A Case Study
 4. **Ágnes Bornemisza:** Fate Analysis of Leopold Szondi in the Film of Istvan Szabo, 'Sunshine'
- Introduction of HumanGuide: Test and Mobile Application

15.00-15.30

Coffee Break

15.30-17.00

VI./A Session in English
Chair: **Mátyás Káplár**

VI./B Session in Hungarian
Chair: **Andrea Kövesdi**

1. **Alexander Jonathan Vidgop, Malka Haguel-Spitzberg, Itzhak Fouxon:** Clan Regularities
 2. **Jan Cootjans:** Are There Precursors to Szondi in the Domain of the Quantification of the Pulsional Energy? From Libidometry (Bernfeld) to Libidotropism (Borg).
 3. **Eszter Kolosváry:** The Genealogy of Destruction Advanced in Szondi's Works
1. **Melinda Reinhardt:** The Rootless Personality – Case Presentation
 2. **Veronika Stefiková:** The Family Unconscious Representation in the Present
 3. **Borbála Tóth:** Genodrama as a Possibility of Dramatic Processing of Family Patterns and Family Heritage

19.00-

Banquet

3rd day: 08.07.2017, Saturday

09.00-10.00

Registration
(continuously for those who buy day ticket)

09.30-10.00

Poster Session in English
Chair: **Dóra Garai**

1. **Zita Gabris:** The Genotropism Theory Considering the Faith Analysis of Lipot Szondi
2. **Gábor Makai:** The Language of the Unconscious Mind in the light of Depth Psychology

10.00-10.40

Discussion
Moderated by: **Bruno Gonçalves, Mátyás Káplár**

10.40-11.00

Coffee Break

11.00-12.30

International Szondi Association General Meeting in English
Bruno Gonçalves - President of the International Szondi Association and
Mátyás Káplár - Vice President of the International Szondi Association

12.30-12.45

Awards Ceremony and Closing in English
Dóra Garai – President of the Dr Szondi Lipót Memorial Foundation

12.45-

Lunch Break

Abstracts

The Birth of Fate-analysis - the Professional Life of Leopold Szondi

Enikő Csilla Kiss

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The paper deals with Szondi's professional life and mentions the most important events from the birth to the institutionalisation of Fate-analysis.

History of psychology.

Szondi graduated at Medical School of Budapest University (1919). Soon he got a Laboratory of Pathology and Therapy was founded by the Ministry of Education. The Laboratory was part of the Training College for Teachers of Children with Special Needs. 1937 was a turning point in the operation of the laboratory. The first fate-analytical book of Szondi „Analysis of Marriages” was published in the Netherlands. Along with the new object choice concept he introduced the Szondi Test into the work of the laboratory. A new period had begun there, instead of the constitutional analysis the focus was on fate-analysis. Because of the historical events Szondi emigrated to Zürich and started to build up the institutional background of fate-analysis. He held seminars in his own flat, which were often visited by guests from different countries. In 1951 Szondi founded the Experimental Instinct Research and Fate-Psychology Team which was the institutional background of the systematic fate-psychological training until 1970. In the meanwhile, foreign teams had been founded in different countries, and of these teams Szondi had established the International Fate-Psychological Research Association. The first International Conference of Fate-Psychology was held in Zürich. In 1961 Szondi had founded the Swiss Fate-analytical Therapy Association, which played a role in the further training and specialization of the analysts. The Szondi Institute was established due to a generous fund of a Swiss patroniser in 1969.

Fate-analysis has become well known worldwide and today there are active groups all over the world.

The familial unconscious and the transgenerational strategies of families

Mátyás Káplár

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According to Szondi's theory the unconscious of an individual speaks three languages: the language of Symptoms (Freud's personal unconscious), the language of Symbols (Jung's collective unconscious) and the language of Choices (Szondi's Familial unconscious). The choices of the individual are deeply impacted by his/her genetic background and by the social and the mental environment. This unconscious determination directs the choices of the individual through genotropic processes in mate choice but also in choosing friends, job, illness and way of dying.

Through the examples of three cases the dynamics of choices will be presented as well as the processes of counseling which helped the clients to recognize and understand their familial determinations. The three cases will present: 1. the mate choice processes in a dysfunctional family, 2. choice of illness and 3. way to dye in two families of székely's of Bukovina where the familial tragedies are turned into symptoms and transmitted through generations. Based on the findings of the common work the clients were able to reflect on their psychological heritage and negate their compulsory fate and choose their own personal fate.

Personality characteristics of regular smokers and of those who gave up smoking

Éva Markó¹, Enikő Csilla Kiss²

¹ PTE BTK Pszichológia Intézet Doktori Iskola Személyiségpszichológia Program, Pécs, Hungary

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Several researchers focused on the smoking habits, the protective and risk factors of the developing nicotine addiction, nonetheless, at the level of personality characteristics measured by self-completion questionnaires. Our research aims at unearthing this topic by utilizing a projective method to analyze personality characteristics playing role in nicotine addiction and giving up smoking. The 10-profile-Szondi Test is a projective procedure that is appropriate to assess the general personality characteristics of the individual within the framework of Szondi's drive-theory. In present research, we applied the 10-profile-Szondi test in the examination of two groups: regular smokers, and those who were regular smokers but gave up smoking at least a year ago. We analyzed the data to shed light on developing nicotine addiction and the personality characteristics of those having given up smoking. We expected that regarding both the former smokers and the regular smokers the $m+$ is a frequent reaction, but certain difference between the two groups could be in another type of ego function.

The survey sample comprised a group of regular smokers and former regular smokers who gave up smoking at least a year ago. The age of subjects was between 30-45 years, and each subsample contained 10 subjects (5 men and 5 women in both groups). Most of them had 15-17 years of education. We applied the 10-profile-Szondi test.

We applied qualitative and quantitative analysis: we examined the $m+$ factor reaction, the vector reactions of the Ego Drive, the Paroxysmal Vector, the $Sy\%$ and the Quotient of Tendency Tension.

Our aim was to reveal the psychodynamic background of the developing of nicotine addiction and the personality characteristics of those who were able to give up smoking.

The Psychodynamic Correlations of Narcissism: The Relationship between the Szondi-test and the Orthogonal Narcissism Concept

Szabolcs Bandi, Dóra Bolgár, László Nagy

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Orthogonal Narcissism Concept (ONC) is a contemporary dynamic trait-based model of narcissism, which is able to distinguish between the four identified subtypes of narcissism. Although according to the preliminary results - coming from the self-report measures of the alternative Five Factor model - the four subtypes of narcissism is clearly separable, further validation is needed. The Szondi-test could provide a psychodynamic confirmation on the validity of ONC with a projective approach.

In our research we used three self-report measures to assess ONC (Narcissistic Personality Inventory, Maladaptive Covert Narcissism Scale, BIS-BAS scales) and the Szondi-test, to reveal the dynamic characteristics of the different narcissism subtypes. The participants were recruited from the normal population. The participation was voluntary. All data is handled confidentially.

After the analysis of the incoming data we assume that while several quantitative variables of the Szondi-test will be common in all subtypes (e.g.: inflated self image), most of them will just characterise a special subtype of narcissism. We assume that the vulnerable narcissistic tendencies will be in connection with the indicators of anxiety and anger, while the grandiose tendencies will be in connection with manipulative features.

We assume, that the Szondi-test, as a reliable and valid projective measure of psychodynamic characteristics will be able to distinguish between the different subtypes of narcissism, assessed by the ONC. These results could serve as a powerful and novel support about the validity of ONC, as a new and complex theory of understanding narcissism.

Relationship between mindfulness disposition, emotion regulation and protective personality factors

Péter Bagaméri, Enikő Csilla Kiss

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The aim of this study is to explore the relationship between mindfulness disposition, adaptive emotion regulation and protective personality factors. Methods: Cross-section study was conducted among high school students in Budapest. We analyzed 56 adolescents (39 female; 17 male, mean age: 18.035, sd: 0.57), grouping them as low, average or high mindfulness disposition (MAAS-H), and compared their behavioral inhibitions and impulsivity, vector reactions (8 profile Szondi-Test) (With Szondi test we analyzed 29 adolescents -22 female; 7 male, mean age: 18, sd: 0.65), difficulties of emotion regulation (DERS), cognitive emotion regulation strategies (CERQ) and psychological immunocompetence (PIC1). We hypothesized that those with high levels of mindfulness disposition would score lower on emotion dysregulation, higher on cognitive emotion regulation, and show less impulsive behavior. Results: Analysis indicated that compared to high, the low mindfulness disposition group showed more uninhibited behaviour, scored significantly higher on the self-report measures of difficulties of emotion regulation strategies, especially on the limited access to emotion regulation strategies scale. To the contrary participants with high mindfulness disposition have lower difficulties on emotion regulation, show less maladaptive emotion regulation, scored significantly higher on the impulse control scale and on the three interacting subimmunocompetency systems. Conclusion: Based on the results of the study, the relation of mindfulness disposition with adaptive emotion regulation strategies and protective factors of personality can be demonstrated. Mindfulness disposition provides protection against stress and distressing impulsive emotions.

An Approach Using the Szondi test in the Field of Religious Psychology to Analyze Various Aspects of Religious Personality Structures

Takahisa Yamashita

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In Japan the traditional Buddhist religion consists of 13 sects and 56 schools, which were established between the Nara period (710) and the early Edo period (1654). In these traditional Buddhist sects applying the scientific approach to religious practitioners is very challenging, thus making research somewhat scarce.

However, since 1960, the Soto Zen sect have undergone continuous research by permitting EEG research on Zen meditation. In spite of this, the Projective Technique was implemented on Zen monks only in Muramoto's (1977) paper.

We were fortunate enough to receive permission from the president of the 'Shingon' sect to give the Szondi test to young Novices that belong to this traditional branch of Japanese Buddhism that focuses on Tantric and Esoteric Buddhism.

This sect's practice is called 'Shido kegyou', which is an essential undertaking for every Shingon monk and is a basic method in esoteric Buddhist disciplines. The young Novices performed severe Buddhist practices for 56 days at mountain temples away from their town from February to April.

Our research subjects consisted of 4 Males whose average age was 19.8 y.o. One of the Novices was to take the Szondi test before his religious practice, during practice, and after practice. The other three were profiled with the Szondi test during and after practice only.

We can present a SymR.% comparison of the Novices who were able to undertake the Szondi test before practices and during practices as follows:

Before practices: Sym.R.% 35%. Qusp.!=27.

During practice: Sym.R.% 31.3%. Qusp.!=1.3.

Although the sample is small, many interesting results and conclusions can be gleaned. In this presentation I will share and present the details of the results, and discuss the implications of this research.

Workplace health behavior development program experiences in the light of the Szondi test

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The inspiration to use the Szondi test in the examination of the patients with overweight and musculoskeletal disorders come from a six-month long health behavior development program in one of the Hungarian Defense Forces units. The experience was that the participants have different behavior, motivation and forms of connection during the program.

The examination searched for the answer that whether it is a demonstrable different motivation in the test results of the two groups. The main aim of the examination was to find whether the Szondi working methods can help to understand the psychosomatics of overweight and musculoskeletal complaints, moreover, whether it can help to explore the common instinct tensions defined by the family unconscious in connection with these illnesses.

The results of the research confirmed that anxiety and the lack of stress management are responsible for the appearance of psychosomatic diseases; moreover, why and how the apparent differences between the aggression treatment and emotional life between the two groups (vector P) lead to the appearance of other illnesses.

Considering the results, in the anorexic group a possibility of specific psychotherapeutic interventions can be formulated on both an individual and a family level. A next research field can be the elaboration of therapeutic topics and methods of the instinct class more common among anorexic patients, besides the generally accepted and effective treatment procedures.

Personality testing of anorexic adolescent girls with Szondi test

Andrea Kövesdi

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The aim of our research is to investigate dynamic associations characteristic of anorexic girls personality.

As the pictorial expressions provide a possibility of, inter alia, visualization of preverbal contents, the 10 profile Szondi test is suitable to enlighten unconscious procedures directly influencing behavior and disease form choice. In our research we took 10 profiles of Szondi test with 32 anorexic adolescent girls under clinical therapy and 17 high school adolescent girls. The results were compared with qualitative process in terms of instinct class, based on qualitative values, with margin-center method, and calculation of sexual and social index.

Based on our results the anorexic and the control group was found to belong to two different instinct classes. The symptom percentage of the anorexic group (Sy%) reached higher value. Using the margin-center method a difference between the groups was found regarding the S and P vectors. Considering the sexual index the control group was found moll tuned and the anorexic group dur tuned. The social index of both groups were in the normal range.

Considering the results, in the anorexic group a possibility of specific psychotherapeutic interventions can be formulated on both an individual and a family level. A next research field can be the elaboration of therapeutic topics and methods of the instinct class more common among anorexic patients, besides the generally accepted and effective treatment procedures.

Szondi Test and Laterality

Bálint Szekeres

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The examination developed by Lipot Szondi in order to prove his hypothesis of faith-theory belongs to the group of projective pick-out tests. The images depict the countenance of 48 so called "instinct-damaged" patients and according to Szondi's theory the sympathetic or unsympathetic reaction triggered by the sight of these faces in all likelihood give insight to one's "instinctual life". Both the theory and test have been received with much criticism, primarily because the prominent nature of the images could not be verified, therefore results are difficult to validate. My work focuses on the neurological processes triggered by the results of a test subject, relying on findings by Haxby & All (1996). They have observed by PET analysis that the sight of images activates the left prefrontal lobe while fMRI scans conducted by McDermott & All (1999) show that the right hemisphere plays a larger role in face recognition. The right hemisphere dominates emotional responses and such asymmetry may manifest in the differentiation between emotional responses (positive or negative). The nerves of the lower left two thirds of the face is dominated by the right hemisphere hence this side of the face is prone to more active displays of emotions (Silberman & Weingarten, 1985).

In my analysis I have used authentic and 180° inverted (mirrored) images from the Szondi-test, they are facsimiles of the originals and only differ in one aspect: the emotion rich left side is replaced by the less expressive right side. During the examination I have recorded the reactions of individuals observing a profile of 10, first with unaltered, then with mirrored images. The effectiveness of the mirrored tests was gauged by T-testing them against regular results. The results did not differ in its significance or tendencies. The prominence did not change, the mirrored tests worked the same.

The next step was to gauge the intensity of prominence. From psychometrical indications inner consistency and reliability are utilized to examine the prominence, shown by the Cronbach-alpha measurement. Reliability testing of the authentic and mirrored tests shown a drop in Cronbach-alpha results of the mirrored images therefore the prominence is lower.

Due to the low subject count in my study it can only be considered as a "pilot-study", yet it seems to reinforce the thesis that the attractiveness of the images used in Szondi-test depends on emotions displayed.

Experiences with the (use of the) Szondi test

Bruno Gonçalves

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Empirical research with the Szondi test is an important aspect of Szondian studies. However, articulation between this kind of research and the clinical use of the test is not always evident. This paper offers a reflection on the relevance and problems of such research, based on examples drawn from previous research projects written by the author.

Drawing from previous research on samples of alcoholic and depressed individuals, the influence on the results of the specific type of comparison involved (between clinical samples or between clinical and community samples) is analysed.

Several research projects whose results focus on the opposition between +p and -p tendencies are briefly examined.

Results from different kinds of comparison are different but consistent. Results from empirical research influence our interpretation of individual test responses.

Empirical research has a bearing on the validation of the test. It also contributes to a better understanding of the drive dynamics of the studied clinical entities, when such is the case, and to a better understanding of the test itself, contributing to the interpretation of test results in a clinical setting.

Up-to-date interpretation of the Szondi-test

Melinda Reinhardt^{1,3}, Dénes Lukács^{2,3}

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When Leopold Szondi led genealogical researches in Budapest at the Bárczi Gusztáv Faculty of Special Education in the 1930's, he placed a great emphasis on the multidimensional approach of the personality (beside biological genealogy and somatic examinations, he also put personality and social skills assessments through). At that time it was a modern and holistic viewpoint. These findings led off to establish the constitutional analysis, later the fate-analytical theory and to introduce the Szondi-test. However, the terminology of the interpretation of the genotest is too metaphoric for today's psychology and the psychiatric diagnoses had changed much during the past few decades. It presents difficulties for the professionals when they try to interpret the results of the Szondi-test.

Dénes Lukács, a Hungarian psychotherapist worked out a present-day interpretation of the four vectors and their constellations according to more than 50 years of Szondi-test use and clinical practice. A book about this work came out in 2016, in which the author illustrates the interpretations with several case examples.

The lecture tries to summarize this work and as part of this it details the frame and the content of the four vectors in the terms of the modern psychological terminology and according to current researches and clinical observations. We highlight that all of the vectors can be interpreted as a balance with two pans (the two factors) which are trying to counterweight the vector. Finally, the presentation explains the modernized interpretation of some major constellations.

The presentation outlines the modern and updated language of the constellations of the four vectors, which can help professionals to use the Szondi-test more bravely and frequently in psychological praxis.

Has the Szondi theory competitiveness?

Rolf Kenmo

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By chance I started to learn about Szondi's theory in 1975. Since then I am fascinated about its usefulness. Therefore, I developed a questionnaire HumanGuide based on a simplified version of Szondi's theory (1986). The objective was to develop a concept, which should support the laymen to increase their self-knowledge in a more precise way, but still be practical to apply in the everyday work. The use for the concept should be for the development of individuals, teams and companies.

During these years I have not come across any theory, which is as useful as Szondi's theory. Why? Some of the competitors have not so many factors as Szondi's eight, then less precision. Other tests have similar or more factors, but the structure is not so easy to learn and apply – especially for a laymen. The structure of Szondi's theory is more natural and covers all the human needs for life. Then it is easier to apply and also differentiate between the factors.

More information about the concepts – look at www.humanguide.com

HumanGuide® Test - new normative and exploratory studies in Brazil

Giselle Welter¹, Rodrigo Neman²

¹ Self-employed, São Paulo, Brazil

² Advanced Analytics & Big Data Division - CI&T Software SA, São Paulo, Brazil

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HumanGuide is an online psychological evaluation tool in forced choice format devised to assess the motivational profile in the organizational context considering the eight Szondi drive needs. In the past 10 years many studies focused on the psychometric properties of the test were conducted. One relevant psychometric property to be considered refers to the results obtained with the forced choice format (8 factors ranging from -9 to 9 totalizing $19^8 \sim 17$ Billion profile possibilities), which are ipsative, often considered unsuitable for recruitment and selection (R&S) scenarios when a comparison among candidates, or with a given norm, is considered more important than the qualitative results obtained. Further analysis, such as dimensions reduction, normative data generation, candidate comparisons and correlation analysis is necessary due to the increasing interest to use HumanGuide in R&S.

This called for a major study, conducted in 2016, based on principal component analysis over the profiles of 110,035 professionals resulting in three main components. Each one classified as positive, neutral or negative according to its value, where the combinations summed 27 (3^3) categories. In addition to the internal consistency analysis and Cronbach Alpha, non-parametric hypothesis tests were conducted regarding age and gender, as well as analysis of the association strength of the categories with nine different professional fields through the lift metric.

The results obtained in the different studies can be deemed as highly positive considering the ipsative nature of the test.

The profile reduction enabled the identification of significant differences between men and women, between age groups, and similarities with four of the Big Five dimensions.

Fate analysis in career counseling

Henryk Jarosiewicz

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The author presents a model of the psychophysical structure of a personal entity. On the basis of the model proposes a relational analysis of impulsive vectors. Having reached to the concept of psychological types described by Carl Jung (Jung, 1946), the author describes four activity types: actor, agent, author and doer.

The author illustrates the significance of activity types in the work with client by using the two methods: Szondi Test and Vocational Picture Test (VPT) by Martin Achtnich.

The model based on four types of relationships works well in vocational guidance practice. The specificity of career counseling I have been working on is in the developmental thinking: from temperament through character to constructing a career.

The theoretical model I proposed is of my authorship, however, the distinguished types coincide (though not always equal) with the models put forward by Heymans & Wiersma, C. Jung, and, in the context of career counseling, by J. Holland.

The model is a relational frame. The nature of distinguished types lies in the kinds of relationships established between a person and their environment. In a specified relationship, specific actions and their products appear. The dominant relationship determines climate, whereas the dominant action determines culture of the type. The leading action forms the psychological type for, as Jung stated, 'Psychological function is a certain form of mental activity which remains unchanged even when conditions change' (C. Jung, Psychological Types, 1971 (1921), paragraph 727).

On the other hand, a person spontaneously opts for such relationships with the world which foster their habitual activity. This is why studying spontaneous choices, as in M. Achtnich's method, allows to diagnose the leading activity type.

Schotte and Gagnepain: The instinctual positions as heuristic investments of the human cultural abstractions

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The actual research in Geneva focuses on the articulation between the theories of Jacques Schotte and Jean Gagnepain, both called “clinical anthropology”. This research has two main goals:

1. To enhance the scientific solidity of each conception.
2. To enrich the usual interpretations of the drive profiles with specifically human, cultural or “noetic” interpretations.

We clarify the signification of Schotte's “circuits pulsionnels”. The instinctual positions will appear to be not stages towards humanisation, but heuristics thanks to which we invest our humanity.

This is the basic result of the dialogue between Schotte and Gagnepain.

Among the more precise results we hope to share in the future, there are specifically cultural or “noetic” interpretations for all of the Szondi's tendencies. They concerne:

- (1) The constitution of the person, the society and the history for the contact vector.
- (2) The technical realisations for the sexual vector.
- (3) The way we submit emotions to cultural norms for the paroxysmal vector.
- (4) The way we conceptualize things for the SCH vector.

Comparison of the drive-theories of Leopold Szondi and Jacques Lacan

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The positions of Leopold Szondi and Jacques Lacan on behalve of the pulsions (drives) are very distanced from the one from the other.

While both geniuses take their inspiration from the works of Sigmund Freud, Szondi assigns them a genetic origin, and Lacan rethinks them to a psychogenetic one, which takes its roots in "l' (a)(A)utre".

The work of Jacques Schotte, who balanced his whole life between the two masters, could it be considered as a "pontifex oppositorum"?

Presentation of results of comparative study on behalve of what both masters say about the pulsions, and how Schotte made his own way with this material.

The 49th Face. Fate of Szondi-Test Today

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What fate for Szondi-Test ?

Is Szondi-test, “Experimentelle-Triebdiagnostic”, out of date? What place for this test in clinical practice today? We know the fate of this Szondi-test in France with all the scientific criticism about its lack of validity, reliability and so on . . . with the intention to take it simply as a test. But Szondi was the first to say that it is not a test.

This paper aims to show the originality of the situation when this test is used in clinical practice. For doing this we have to question its material support (faces photographs) and its instructions (the choice). These two elements give the test a real originality and remove its status as a mere test.

I will demonstrate the importance of a forgotten face, that of the clinical psychologist, the 49^{ème} face without which “Experimentelle-Triebdiagnostic” becomes inevitably a simple test, like another . . .

Method I use for my analysis is founded on clinical experience.

Clinical experience shows how “Experimentelle-triebdiagnostic” can be applied with opportunity in transfer.

Fate of Szondi-test must be interrogated on transfer-basis.

Szondian analysis of free drawings of children

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To present a new method for analyzing children's drawings in the child psychiatry clinic based on the Szondi's concepts.

This is a theoretical-clinic research, which considers the blank sheet of the drawing that has a structure similar to the Szondi vectors. This hypothesis will be illustrated with some examples of free drawing in the diagnostic and psychotherapy sessions. We will check the contributions of this method and the agreement with other classic forms of drawing interpretation.

The main contribution of our work is to consider the blank as a place that articulates the geometric space with the drive load, being that the four positions of the vector, according to J. Schotte, correspond respectively with down, left, right and up. So that the sheet is a place that holds the representative of the drive through the choice of space that the image occupies. The space is a szondian cartography.

It is a question of considering the blank sheet as a projection plane with a drive load. The free drawing of the child is expressed through the representative of things, which is the painted image, with the expressiveness that they carry, their affection on the things, which is a way of manifesting the drives. But the representative of the most genuine drive has to be sought in the spatial position that the images occupy in the plane, also taking into account the qualities of the stroke and of the elementary forms.

Psychosis: The Anthropopsychiatric Connection

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The title is questioning modern psychiatric thinking. The DSM classification and its (neo-)Kraepelian ancestors consider mental diseases from a nosology that's medical and somatically in origin. Anthropopsychiatry - with its roots in classical psychiatry, psychoanalysis, phenomenology and structuralism - as developed by Szondi (Switzerland) and Schotte (Belgium) defines the field of psychiatry to those mental diseases that are typically human. Psychosis is one of them. Moreover, a cornerstone of anthropopsychiatric thinking, is based on the Freudian clinical anthropology that psychopathology – not normality - is revealing what's the 'heart of the matter' of our existence as human being and about our human existential problems. Psychosis is a royal road ('via regia') to clarify 'par excellence' this anthropopsychiatric thesis. This will be explored in the oral presentation.

Close reading of texts by Leopold Szondi, Philippe Lekeuche, Darian Leader, Joseph Parnas reveals an interesting and useful thesis concerning the concept of psychosis but forgotten in nowadays modern psychiatry.

Acknowledging the prior ideas, it shapes our diagnostic and therapeutic relation towards the person involved in psychosis. It prevents the professional from symptom diagnoses and therapies. It promotes a sympathetic seeing through (dia-gnosis) and being there (therapy) with this person as a companion in distress.

The oral presentation will demonstrate that these theoretical and clinical findings are not in opposition with other actual conceptions about psychosis. On the contrary anthropopsychiatry can be seen as an intellectual framework and an Ockham's razor to help clarify present-day discussions in psychiatric nosography and nosology.

Devising trauma/tism

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This paper presented for the POWER OF FATE: PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE ISG conference aims to present and discuss evolutions in the conceptual approach of trauma/tism in psychoanalysis since its first use by Sigmund Freud, and its later implementations, including more specially in the wake of Fate Analysis.

Review of the occurrence of the trauma theme over time in the works of Freud, Ferenczi, Lipot Szondi, Jacques Schotte. Position of the concept in the different theories.

In Sigmund Freud's works the trauma concept underwent several modifications:

- Economical and topological exploration of the internal « Unconscious » trauma
- « Hilflosigkeit » as original trauma

Sandor Ferenczi stressed in « The 1932 clinical diary: Ohne Sympathie keine Heilung » a return to the external reality of trauma and the possible repetition of trauma in psychoanalysis due to the analytical setting and the analyst's attitude.

Lipot Szondi

Trauma is not a specific lemma in the Index of Szondi's work.

At the 4th Congress of IFG Szondi addresses « Die Dialektik « Ich/Erbe », und « Ich/Trauma » im Schicksal des Einzelnen » (1966) stressing the role of the four ego functions in addressing trauma and making choices of defence.

Jacques Schotte

Introduced a structural reading of Szondi's drive scheme (Notice..., 1963) with subsequent elaboration of « pathoanalysis »

Implications for the trauma concept in the pathoanalytical frame.

This lecture aims to bring the audience of non-French speaking szondians a presentation of Jacques Schotte's research and teaching, illustrated by the work on the trauma concept; and to further a discussion with a perspective view of psychoanalysis, fate analysis, pathoanalysis.

Szondian Criminal Psychology in the Light of Early Hungarian Forensic and Criminal Psychology

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The aim of the paper is to outline and interpret the contributions of Lipót Szondi to criminal psychology in the light of the general features and development of early Hungarian forensic and criminal psychology. By the last decades of the 19th century, forensic psychiatry gained extraordinary significance in Hungary. Outstanding researchers of contemporary psychology and psychiatry, such as Károly Laufenauer, Ernő Moravcsik, Károly Schaffer or Pál Ranschburg investigated the questions of criminal responsibility, the roots of criminal behaviour or the possibilities of prevention. By the first decade of the 20th century, the category of epilepsy proved to be one of the most investigated disorders of forensic psychology. Epilepsy was also an important indicator of behaviour in the theory and practice of Szondi, although obviously not the only one that he connected to the possibility of criminal acts. The criminal psychological indicators of the Szondi test were elaborated by a disciple of Szondi, István Benedek. According to the results of his work, four groups of criminals (infantile criminals, violent criminals, exhibitionist-hedonist criminals and ego-distorted criminals) were differentiated following Szondi's theory of instincts. The aim of the paper is to evaluate the significance of the criminal psychological discoveries of Szondi and Benedek taking into account the contemporary scientific context of forensic and criminal psychology in Hungary.

The vintage inspired lifestyle as an answer to the pos - modern Zeitgeist - a Szondian approach

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The post modern culture of the XXI Century is marked by high speed and fantastic technological innovations. As a side effect, it has brought fragmentation and uncertainty, rupture of ties, instability, and a disposable attitude towards things. The ephemeral and virtual dominates the scenario. Capital and labor flexibility prevail. Capital shifts and moves at a swift pace, without recognizing borders. At the same time, work deregulates and loses stability, making room for forms of work relations that meet the needs of companies to adapt to more open, competitive and uncertain markets, dependent on financial dynamism. The workers of this era must be more technically efficient, flexible and polyfunctional. The life cycle of products is dwindling drastically, the rule being discard and innovate. The internet of things, artificial intelligence, Big Data, digitalization and virtualization of relations and the “bionic man” represent new challenges. How can one deal with this absolute loss of references without getting literally sick?

To address this theme a review of the literature on depression, modernity, lifestyle and Szondi's theory was conducted.

Different authors suggest that an evolutionary mismatch between past human environments and the modern-day living, may explain the rising rates of depression, since the characteristics of the contemporary environment is being associated with mental diseases of modernity.

Maybe as a last-ditch effort, either collectively or unconsciously, to recover the stability and putting down roots to compensate the loss of references, the rise of a new trend in the lifestyle, the so called vintage inspired lifestyle and the 'slow movement' can be observed. This paper aims to discuss this scenario considering the Szondian Contact Vector.

The rootless personality - Case presentation

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The main aim of the presentation is to demonstrate a case in which the quantitative indicators of the 10-profile Szondi-test gave a great help to interpret the psychodynamics of it. The uniqueness of this case is a relatively rare phenomenon: in the root factor of the drive formula don't exist drives.

The patient was a 15-year-old girl who rejected to perform projective tests during the psychodiagnostic assessment except the 10-profile Szondi-test. She arrived into the psychotherapy with the diagnosis of trichotillomania after a one-week treatment in an adolescent psychiatry. The adolescent, who came from a family with high leveled socioeconomic status, was very distrustful with the therapist..

The quantitative indexes of the 10-profile Szondi-test (tendency tension quotient=0.78; Sy%=51.25%; drive formula without root factors; drive class (Phy-) and the latency proportions) showed a person who kept back her emotions, lived through an increased ambivalence and had a high inhibition and anxiety. Drive class (Phy-) showed the worst self-regulation at the Paroxysmal vector with acting-out tendencies. The symptoms are problematic mechanisms, because the drives can only be reduced by compulsive rumination and ambivalency (e_{\pm} ; k_{\pm}). At the same time it is associated with a rootless drive formula which indicates the adolescent is incapable to hold her strain. The presentation reviews and interprets the constellations which occurred more than three from the ten choice at each of the four vectors.

The present study discusses the possible meanings of the rootless drive formula. In addition, the case presentation gets on the main aims and outcomes of the psychotherapy of the patient (e.g. acquiring adequate stress reducing strategies). Finally, catamnesis is presented.

Antonia and thirteen dreams, single-case study

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Short-term psychotherapy : chance or handicap?

Psychodynamic, fate-analytical psychotherapy (July 2012 – July 2013), including the analysis of thirteen dreams, a ten-profile Szondi test, and family tree

During the psychotherapy with Antonia, a woman in her late forties, the Szondi test revealed a significant amount of aggression, of which Antonia didn't seem to have the slightest idea, when she first came to see me. The early loss of her father (death by suicide) at the age of ten, had left her with a challenging combination of mostly unconscious anger and guilt feelings.

With the help of detailed transcript excerpts of specific therapy sessions, I will show how Antonia revealed her own conflict with the help of dream analysis. The Szondi test results proved to be crucial, also in combination with specific needs represented in Antonia's family tree.

This short-term psychotherapy with Antonia shows how we can detect and handle treatment resistance, together with our client, if we run out of time.

The Szondi-Test in the Work with Adults with Intellectual Disability - A Case Study

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Zonnelied is a service provider and a residential setting for adults with intellectual disability in Belgium. Since many years we use the Szondi-Test to better understand the emotional world of our residents and to find new ways to accompany them. Our use of the Szondi-Test is not driven by a desire to diagnose or to label our residents; on the contrary, it is a way to overcome the meaningless labels and the psychiatric clichés with which they have been burdened in the course of their lives, and to rediscover their existential possibilities, their humanity, and their legitimate originality. In this way, the Szondi-Test is an essential component of the psychoanalytic approach in Zonnelied.

In this presentation I will present the case of Solange, and I will focus on the way in which her Szondi-protocol helps us to accompany her in her daily life and in her moments of crisis. The interpretation of her Szondi-protocol indicates that her manifest symptoms are not just signs of morbidity, but that they are already creative ways of dealing with a more fundamental problem of feeling abandoned and persecuted. Her oral insatiability, her epileptic seizures, her fatigue and languor, etc. are her own ways to overcome a threatening abandonistic crisis, leading to aggression and feelings of persecution.

The interpretation of the Szondi-Test helps the educators to work on their countertransference and to overcome the initial irritation and concern one feels when confronted with Solange's symptomatic behaviour. The Szondi-Test helps us to abstain from orthopedagogic zeal and to try and think about Solange's problems and possibilities in new ways.

Fate analysis on Szondi Lipót in the film of Szabó István 'Sunshine'

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Beyond the superficial, though not less interesting, the film shows deeper values than just biographical data. And if we follow the family members' life and fate, not only Szondi Lipót's theoretical fate analysis becomes clearly and specifically outlined but that of the family unconscious as well.

It presents five generations' fate multi-threaded and hidden. The fate is going to be followed alongside the key figure's life in my work.

Valeria Sonnenschein is the heroine, who is depicted in different roles in the story. She is shown as an orphan cousin, a lovely child, a young girl who is known as the family's own child, a cursed bride, a happy wife, a mother and a grandmother in the end.

Vali enters the family as an orphan niece, this can be the beginning of life pressure fate.

Vali, coming from her personality, takes life-given opportunities well. She plays the piano beautifully, is nicely dressed, goes to cafés and pays homage to the new technical invention of photography.

The brothers give her emotional happiness and family safety. She is not afraid of changing their surname to the Hungarian name FATE.

Perhaps all these good decisions and choices granted Vali the possibility of another "free choice of destiny" to fall in love with an elder cousin, Ignace, from her free will. Her courage and perseverance helps the family storms and aunt (mother-in-law) mite, which is specifically the birth of her son, but this hidden curse stays subconscious till the present.

The life essence of the film is very graciously gathered by Ivan's, the grandson's words. "The family secret is not recorded in a lost recipe booklet, I checked my grandmother's records, the only member of our family who was able to breathe freely."

Jewish clans: regularities and dominant traits

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Our study had the goal of revealing the existence of laws in the transmission from generation to generation of a set of the dominant characteristics of the clan (if such exist) using family history research. We wished to trace and describe the laws where they hold. Using the unique combination of the bibliographical and historical materials together with the documental testimonies and memoirs of the clan members family ties of members of 34 clans were restored and individual characteristics were recorded. The accumulated large amounts of information on the same clan members allowed comparison of individuals. The data revealed that in each clan there is a significant group of clan members with varying degree of kinship manifesting similarity in their occupations, destiny, types of partners, marital habits, way of life and other parameters. We systemized these parameters identifying a set of nine parameters. However each individual simultaneously belongs to different clans via the ancestors. The research revealed that the individual's parameters belong to only one of the clans to which the individual belongs. This set of parameters dominates the life path of the individual. Thus there is dominant set of personality parameters that is preserved in time reappearing in different separated places in the genealogical tree. This implies long correlations of members of the same clan in kinship separation.

Are there precursors to Szondi in the domain of the quantification of the pulsional energy? From Libidometry (Bernfeld) to Libidotropism (Borg)

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Szondi was not the first to introduce quantification of drive forces. Bernfeld and Feitelberg started their research studying the bio physiological aspects (liberation of energy, entropy) of the drive. Can their bio dynamical approach of drive forces be helpful in understanding the Szondian drive model?

A Szondi protocol of a sexual predator will be discussed, with the classic Szondian approach as well with the renewed drive force concepts of Borg.

In the Szondi of the sexual predator a clear indication of a danger in the sexual vector is found. The Borg interpretation of the protocol gives complementary information on the intra vectorial tension of the S drive. In their libidometry project Bernfeld and Feitelberg made their first attempt to uncover the modalities of expression of the death drive. The approach of destructive forces by Bernfeld will be compared with the Szondian approach .

Neuropsychanalysis is a hot topic in behavioral sciences. The approach of Bernfeld and Feitelberg can contribute to a better validation of the Szondi test by taking in account bio dynamical determination of drive forces.

The genealogy of destruction advanced in Szondi's works

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In my presentation I would like to trace out some correlations between Szondi's analysis of fate and the psychoanalytic ideas of developmental psychopathology in relation to destructive urges.

Our existence centers on Cain and his violent passions, Szondi claims (1968). In Szondi's understanding our relation to Cain's destruction is regulated by our hereditary-instinctual compulsions and by the power of the ego, serving as the organ of free choice (e.g. 1968). The latter Szondi also attributes to familial ancestry, although at times he draws attention to the role of fate forming events that can influence hereditary urges and abilities. Among these he mentions e.g. the annexation of Cain's resentment aroused by the deficit of maternal participation, or the accumulated feelings of hostility owing to deprivation from attachment, or the repetition compulsion of trauma engrams in forms of Cain's violent paroxysms, etc. (1978). In my presentation I would like to call the attention to this less analysed motive of Szondi's ideas about the possible role of exogen factors influencing Cain's power over the personality and also would like to briefly compare Szondi's conception to the analytic ideas of developmental psychopathology about the reactive and constitutional factors of destructive behaviour, involving relating themes of e.g. ego-functioning or transgenerational influences.

Conceptual analysis, comparison of Szondi's theory to the analytic ideas of developmental psychopathology in relation to the origin of destructive urges.

Besides emphasizing the significance of the legacy of our ancestors even in the functioning of the ego, Szondi also suggests that life events can contribute to shaping our fate. In relation to destruction, Cain's factor he mentions e.g. deprivation of affection, lack of attunement, attachment losses, which allows us to compare Szondi's conception regarding destruction to later analytic ideas e.g. object relation or attachment theory.

In many regards Szondi precedes the subsequent analytic concepts of the genealogy and family history of destruction which latter ideas can help us interpreting and explicating the insights already marked in Szondi's works.

The family unconscious representation in the present

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In clinical practice we often use Szondi test as a diagnostic tool in our institution, therefore I became interested in Lipót Szondi's life and work, and in particular the recognition of family ancestors.

Through the theory of fate - analysis Lipót Szondi stressed that, the past, present and future are strongly related to each other.

During the last year, I was working with an increasing number of adolescents who had eating disorder. Using diagnostic results the family unconscious frequently turned out to be the key to understanding family dynamics and became an important milestone for their cure.

„Social influences, such as persecution and discrimination, that might have affected the illness, should be explored behind individual traumas. If we do not observe these factors the soul is more difficult to heal.” (Bárdos, 2003) Transgenerational effects may also appear in the lives of offsprings of individuals who were not suffering from the trauma and were not trauma victims. This statement is also confirmed by Yehuda's research on epigenetics of Holocaust survivors and their families.

In my presentation I would like to draw attention to the importance of transgenerational effects through fate analysis, and I would like to illustrate this in the background of eating disorders, focusing on environmental and psychological factors, transgenerational transmissions, where eating and its role are overvalued or associated with tension. The theoretical and practical background is complemented by case reports.

Genodrama as a possibility of dramatic processing of family patterns and family heritage

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In my presentation I would like to focus on the psychodramatic processing of genogram diagnosis.

Genodrama considers the persons in the context of their family relationships. This method contains the diagnosis of genogram (family tree) that is processed psychodramatically. We gain a transgenerational map this way in which the family tree including three generations will give a representation of complex behavioural pattern in the family. In this frame we can face those patterns that are in the background of our present problems and breakdowns.

With genodrama it is possible to reveal those manifest or hidden relationship patterns that are likely to stay hidden from the traditional methods to come to the surface. Genogram is paramount in a group where the person can experience deep emotions in the psychodramatic process. This way the participants are able to anticipate a future fate based on free choices. This process equals to realization of the freely chosen fate defined by Lipót Szondi.

I will provide an example of process analysis of a real case in my presentation.

In my experience, the genodrama method made the recognition of familial relationship problems and the inducing of therapeutic changes faster and more thorough.

The genotropism theory considering the faith analysis of Lipot Szondi

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„Similis simili gaudet.” As the Latin proverb says, like attracts like. The genotropism theory of Lipot Szondi was established on that initial thought. This concept implicated doubts throughout the XX. century not only in the genetical definiteness denier contemporaries but also in the frequent appliers of the genotropism based test of Szondi. The reason behind this was the lack of scientifically proven knowledge in genetic correspondences.

The genotropical theory forms a meaningful bridge between the scientific area of biology and psychology, which enlightens the hidden hereditary genetic factors. These factors have significant influence on the individual's activities, unconscious choices in every aspect of life, such as relationships, friendships, career, illness symptoms, idols and types of death as well. This study offers a technical literature review about the creation of the genotropism, the basic concepts of the theory with a proper insight to the biological and psychological background and also the main doubts and disagreements that came up in the past.

The result of this work is a reconsideration of one of the most famous Hungarian psychoanalyst's divisive theory from the viewpoint of the ever developing and widening international and Hungarian ethological and genetic studies that offers more and more results nowadays.

The conclusions of these experiments facilitate that Lipot Szondi's genotropical theory is being accepted in both research and field of therapy.

The Language of the Unconscious Mind in the light of Depth Psychology

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There can only be one answer to the question of how and why depth psychology has modified the notion of the human being in the last 50 years: researchers of the area discovered the existence of the unconscious and its types.

The poster aims at presenting the approaches of Leopold Szondi and Sigmund Freud to the unconscious. Is there indeed a gap between the doctrines of the two unconscious theories? I would like to point out that the two theories are not poles apart. I rather view Szondi's theory as a bridge between Freud's personal unconscious and Jung's collective unconscious theory.

Interpretation of the unconscious is a crucial element of the psychoanalytic theories. Szondi traces back his own theory to the basics and interprets it from the notion of unconscious defined by Freud. In his study 'The language of the unconscious are the symptom, the symbol and the choice (Szondi, 1955/1996)' he describes three forms of the unconscious.

He believes these three forms belong to the same unconscious mind they merely manifest themselves in a different way in the personality's dynamics. Szondi illustrates the above with the analogy of languages. Freud's personal unconscious, Jung's collective unconscious and the familial unconscious outlined by Szondi are all different functions and languages of the depth of the unconscious.

It is evident that this theory is not in disagreement with previous approaches rather than complements them. Szondi perceives the three approaches of depth psychology as three distinct areas describing three different functions of the unconscious mind. Szondi adds a new perspective to the two former theories.

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