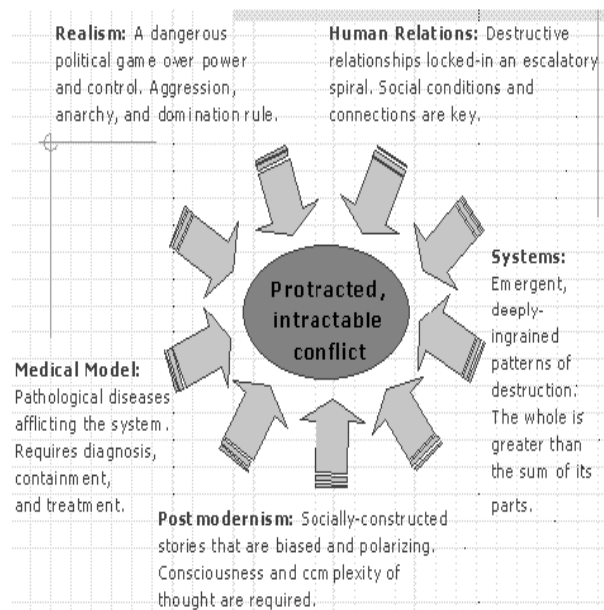


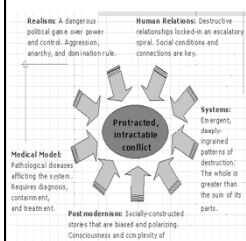
# As time goes by

Approcci societari  
 Riconciliazione matura  
 Memoria, Silenzio, Parrhesia

## Five Paradigms for Approaching Intractable Conflict (Coleman, 2004)

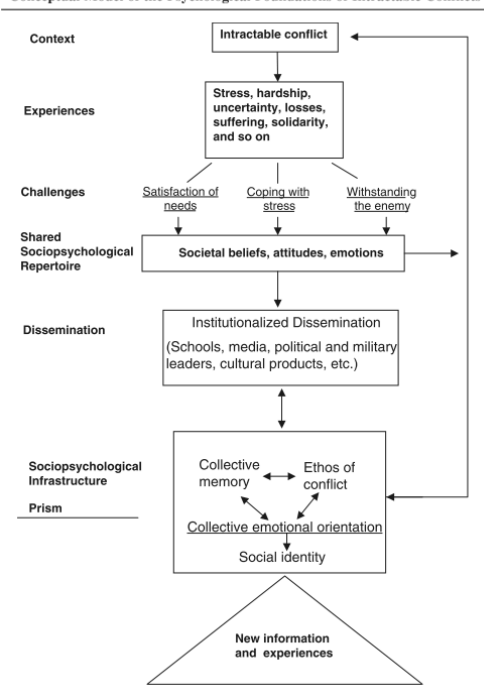


### Five Paradigms for Approaching Intractable Conflict (Coleman, 2004)



1. **Realism** Using strategies of deterrence and force; Establishing normative, legal, and institutional stability; Activism for social justice
2. **Human Relations** Understanding interdependence and inducing cooperation; Unearthing and expressing ontological human needs; Fostering reconciliation; Cultivating tolerance and coexistence
3. **Pathology** Targeting malignant social processes; Exposing internal, unconscious motives and hidden agendas; Targeting deep-rooted emotions, trauma, and societal-level destruction
4. **Postmodernism Constructivism:** targeting the social construction of realities; Transforming polarized collective identities; Eliciting contextually appropriate problems and responses
5. **Systems** Employing analytic heuristics; Sequencing multiple initiatives; Managing chaos: working with complex adaptive systems

Conceptual Model of the Psychological Foundations of Intractable Conflicts



#### Six functions of the socio-psychological infrastructure:

- epistemic function of illuminating the conflict situation; coping with stress created by the conditions of intractable conflict
- justify acts of the in-group toward the enemy
- creates a sense of differentiation and superiority
- prepares society members to be ready for threatening and violent acts of the enemy and for difficult life conditions
- motivates for solidarity, mobilization, and action
- contributes to the formation, maintenance, and strengthening of a social identity that reflects the lasting conditions and experiences of intractable conflict

Bar-tal, D. (2007). Sociopsychological Foundations of Intractable Conflicts. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 50(11), 1430-1453.

## Riconciliazione

La pace come **fine** - *desiderio reale, immanente, conferisce un senso, determina attività*

**Processo intergenerazionale** - *cominciamento storico, trasforma in senso imprevisto ciò che è stato appreso sulla violenza, sul sé, sugli altri*

**Legittimità** delle reazioni emotive

**Elaborazione** del significato della violenza, *parallelo all'elaborazione del lutto*

**Processi riparativi**, *dell'immagine di sé e altri, della fiducia, delle perdite psicologiche*

## Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC)

Desmond Tutu - <https://youtu.be/g6tJQRxxGTM>

**Superare la vendetta**

**Superare la logica strumentale del conflitto realistico**

**Superare l'illusione che amnesia e oblio siano risolutivi**

**Superare l'illusione di stabilità acquisita** (*lavoro di manutenzione*)

**Riconciliazione vera** affronta il rischio di comunicare apertamente sulle barriere emotive tra i gruppi, che permangono per lunghissimo tempo dopo la conclusione delle ostilità

## Il Tempo

Estraneità vs. Contemporaneità psicologica delle guerre

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TFg0Mgp-hJ8>

E ritornò il nemico;  
per l'orgoglio e per la fame  
volea sfogare tutte le sue brame...  
Vedeva il piano aprico,  
di lassù: voleva ancora  
sfamarsi e tripudiare come allora...  
No!, disse il Piave. No!, dissero i fanti,  
Mai più il nemico faccia un passo avanti!

Si vide il Piave rigonfiar le sponde,  
e come i fanti combatteron l'onde...  
Rosso di sangue del nemico altero,  
il Piave comandò:  
Indietro va', straniero!

## Il Tempo

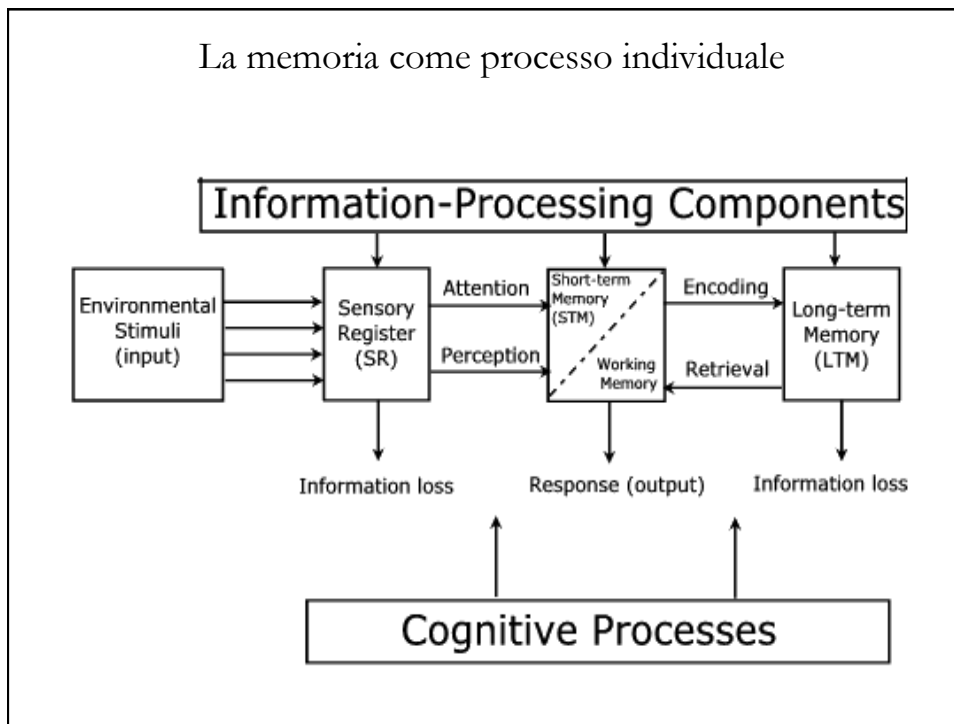
### **Distanza temporale vs. Distanza psicologica**

Conoscenze e vissuti di estraneità psicologica (*il ratto delle sabine*)

Contemporaneità psicologica di guerre distanti (*la riconquista*)

*Le allucinazioni vanno trattate con rispetto e con sospetto*

## La memoria come processo individuale



## La memoria come processo ricostruttivo

Ricostruisce il passato a partire dal presente

Selezione *pragmatica* dei contenuti

*Memorata* (Neisser) insieme di contenuti necessari per affrontare la vita quotidiana

*Contemporaneità e marginalizzazione come inclusione o esclusione dai memorata*

## La memoria come processo sociale

Accessibilità sociale

Intermediazioni (individuali e fornite dal discorso sociale)

Costellazioni di Significato (Halbwachs)

## La memoria come processo sociale

**Accessibilità** sociale

**Intermediazioni** (individuali e fornite dal discorso sociale)

**Costellazioni** di Significato (Halbwachs)

**Narrazioni Personali**

Dirette - Familiari

Ripetute - Quotidiane

Episodiche

Corazza affettiva

**Narrazioni Impersonali**

Storici

State technologies

Documentali

Critica

*Dalle memorie individuali alla memoria collettiva*

## Riconciliazione durante il conflitto

### Testimonianza personale

### Minoranze attive

*Investimento sulla pace futura* – forniscono una narrativa alternativa circa il sé e il rapporto col *nemico* da cui sarà possibile partire nel momento della cessazione delle ostilità

## Riconciliazione nel primo post-conflitto

**Obiettivo:** *Marginalizzazione dell'immagine del nemico* (Kelman)

1) Attribuzione delle responsabilità – identificare vittima e persecutore, riconoscimento dei ruoli

2) Affrontare i bisogni psico-sociali di vittima e carnefice

*Empowerment – Rischio di esclusione dalla comunità morale*

3) Trasformare il vissuto personale in vissuto del passato collettivo

## Riconciliazione nel primo post-conflitto

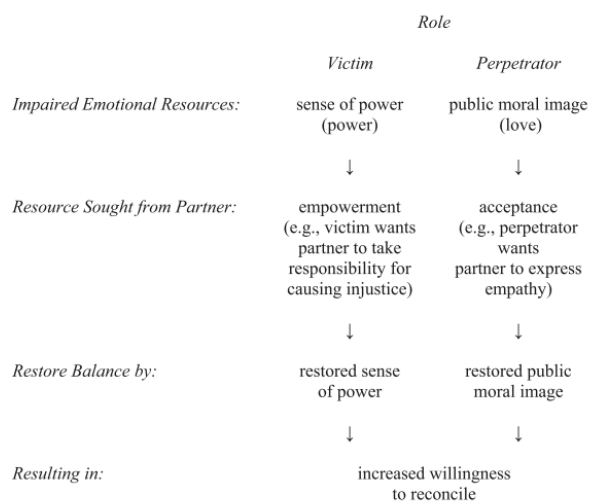


Figure 1. The needs-based model of reconciliation.

## Riconciliazione matura

### **Rinnovamento generazionale**

### **Narrazioni familiari e sociali**

### **Affrontare l'oblio**

### **Affrontare l'illusione dell'identità ideale**

### **Affrontare le barriere emotive**

Paura e Orrore

L'altro come pericolo, animato da volontà avversa

Giustificazione

Omogeneità (patriottismo e nazionalismo)

Rappresentazione epica

Eredità emozionale



## Riconciliazione matura

	<b>Socio-Emotional Reconciliation</b>	<b>Instrumental Reconciliation</b>
<b>Target of Change</b>	A secure, equal and worthy <u>identity</u> of each party	A trustworthy <u>relationships</u> between the parties
<b>Nature of Change</b>	<u>Revolutionary</u> change which occurs relatively instantaneously after the successful completion of the apology-forgiveness cycle	<u>Evolutionary</u> change which consists of gradual learning over multiple projects of cooperation to trust one's adversary
<b>Temporal Focus of Change</b>	The key to a reconciled future lies in addressing the infliction of pain of humiliation during the <u>past of conflict</u>	Repetitive events of cooperation in the <u>present</u> are the key to a reconciled future.
<b>The Goal of Reconciliation</b>	<u>Integration</u> of the adversarial parties into a single social unit with a "we feeling". More characteristic of intra-societal conflicts	<u>Separation</u> between the adversarial parties so that they can co-exist in a conflict-free environment.

Table 1: Differential Emphases in Socio-emotional and Instrumental Reconciliation

## Uscire dall'Ethos of conflict

Protracted, violent intergroup conflict threatens society members' basic needs. Societies adapt by developing an 'ethos of conflict' (Bar-Tal, 1998; Bar-Tal et al., 2012):

- a configuration of central, socially shared beliefs about the conflict
- a worldview or ideological dogma that facilitates a comprehensive view of the reality and explanation of the present state of affairs
- serves as a prism through which society members evaluate their experiences, events, and new information
- provides guiding prescriptions for social action and directs the decisions of the society's leaders
- binds societies members together and connects the present to the aspirations and goals that impel them toward the future
- allows a society to live under conditions of conflict with meaning, predictability, and resilience

### Ethos of Conflict Scale (Bar-Tal et al., 2012)

Patriotism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encouraging loyalty to the Land of Israel should be one of the education system's most important goals.</li> <li>- There are values no less important than self-sacrifice for the homeland. [recoded]</li> </ul>
Unity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- We should not let the Arabs see that there are disagreements among us regarding the resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict.</li> <li>- The strength of the State of Israel lies in the diversity of opinions within it. [recoded]</li> </ul>
Positive collective self-image	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Jewish people's ability to defend themselves against the Arab states is a testimony to their incredible quality.</li> <li>- The Jews have no fewer negative qualities than do the Arabs. [recoded]</li> </ul>
Ingroup victimization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Despite Israel's desire for peace, the Arabs have repeatedly forced war.</li> <li>- The Palestinians were victims of the Israeli-Arab conflict just as the Jews were. [recoded]</li> </ul>

### Ethos of Conflict Scale (Bar-Tal et al., 2012)

Justness of goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The exclusive right of Jews to the Land of Israel stems from its status as their historical homeland.</li> <li>- The fact that an Arab population was living in the Land of Israel at the time of the Jews' return attests to the Palestinians' right to establish their homeland there as well. [recoded]</li> </ul>
Delegitimization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Untrustworthiness has always characterized the Arabs.</li> <li>- One can find broad moderate segments among the Arab public that wish to end the conflict. [recoded]</li> </ul>
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The intentional exercise of military force is the most efficient means for eliminating security threats to the country.</li> <li>- Military force alone is not enough to truly ensure the security of the State of Israel. [recoded]</li> </ul>
Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Peace will only be achieved after "the facts are set on the ground".</li> <li>- Without compromise there can be no peace. [recoded]</li> </ul>