

SPR 45th Annual Meeting

Copenhagen, Denmark - June 25-28, 2014

Newsletter - March 2014



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Conference program

The preliminary conference program is now accessible on the conference web-site:

<http://www.spr2014.com/program.html>

The program committee received proposals from 34 countries making the Copenhagen meeting a true world congress of psychotherapy research. The meeting begins Wednesday, June 25, 2014 at 9 am, with 16 pre-conference workshops running through the day until the opening ceremony and reception Wednesday night. Among the particular features of the program are two plenary sessions: One on Thursday morning with 15-20

past presidents, and a second one during the Friday lunch hour when David Or-linsky will give a talk entitled *Presents from Past to Future: "Stayin' Alive at SPR"*. In addition there will be four semi-plenary sessions, scheduled for Saturday morning. During the conference, there will be two poster sessions and 13 parallel tracks with all in all 130 panel sessions, 15 structured discussions and 22 brief paper sessions. Thus, we think it is safe to promise a stimulating and rewarding experience for all of you who come to Copenhagen this summer.

Practical information

Revision of submissions

Please note that the submission portal is now open for you to revise your entries including abstracts and other details (eg. minor editing of the title and authors list) of your submission. All contributors have received an email with a URL allowing you to revise your submission. The portal will remain open until March 31, 2014. Following the March 31 deadline, your submission as entered to the portal will be used for the Final Program and the Book of Abstracts for the Copenhagen conference.

Registration

Registration for the conference is now open at the conference website:
<http://www.spr2014.com/registration.html>.

Early bird rates (valid until April 20) are:

SPR regular member: US \$ 425
Non-member: US \$ 550
Student/retired member: US \$ 350
Latin America/Eastern Europe member: US \$ 275
Non-participating guest: US \$ 200

Accommodation

Hotel rooms have been pre-booked for congress participants and their accompanying persons in various hotels of different categories in the vicinity of the Congress Venue. On the conference website, you will find a link that allows you to book a room directly from the website. This service is operated by DIS Congress Service and all questions and requests should be directed to participants@discongress.com.

City Areas

As promised in the December newsletter, the focus of this month's newsletter is the neighborhood of Christianshavn. Criss-crossed by canals, Christianshavn was founded by the omnipresent king Christian IV who was inspired by Dutch cities. In the 1960s and 1970s, Christianshavn was the center of the squatters' movement, culminating in the establishment of the freetown Christiania.

Christianshavn has a lot to offer the visitor. First of all it has a very distinct ambiance with narrow cobbled streets running along the canals filled with houseboats, cafés and restaurants. As mentioned in the previous newsletter, you can see Christianshavn by boat on a harbour cruise. If you choose to get off the

boat, a particularly remarkable sight is the Church of Our Saviour with its characteristic serpentine spire where an outdoor staircase allows you to climb all the way to the top.



Christianshavn (Ty Stange – Copenhagen Media Center)

If your wallet allows it and you have been lucky to obtain a reservation, the world famous Noma restaurant is situated by the Christianshavn canals as well (rumor has it that chances for a table are slightly better if you make the reservation on the restaurant website Sunday night...).



The Church of Our Saviour (Ty Stange – Copenhagen Media Center)

If you are out for a stroll in Christianshavn, the old naval base, Holmen, has recently been opened to the public and is now the home of a number of artistic education institutions as well as the National Opera House designed by Danish architect Henning Larsen.



Christiania (Ty Stange – Copenhagen Media Center)

Finally, if you are in Christianshavn, you definitely should visit Christiania. This freetown is surrounded by controversy, particularly due to the open selling of marihuana and hashish, which is officially illegal in Denmark. This may be a somewhat overwhelming experience, especially in the so-called Pusher Street, where it is important to abide by the local customs (the signs on the street warn you not to photograph, run or use your mobile phone..). Nevertheless, Christiania is also a truly unique area, where distinctive and original houses built by the squatters have supplemented the old military barracks. The area is under collective control by the inhabitants and offers a large number of eco-restaurants, workshops, galleries and music venues. Every day throughout the summer, starting June 26, and every weekend, locals give guided tours through the area (starting from the main entrance at 15:00).

Theme: Danish Design – *less is more*

Denmark has a long and strong history of design and architecture, which is part of a Scandinavian tradition emphasizing simplicity, materials and interaction with

the environment. In a European context, inspiration also comes from functionalism, as for instance represented by the German Bauhaus. Functionalism is char-

acteristic of many houses built since the 1930s, and has subsequently inspired architects to reinterpretation and further development.

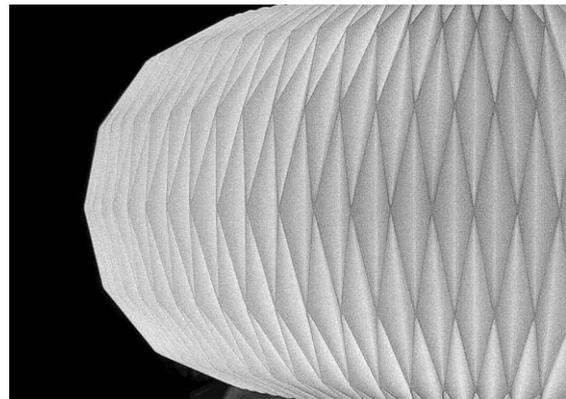
In the crafts, there are many fields where Danish designers and craftsmen have made their mark internationally, but we will particularly highlight two areas: *furniture* and *lighting*. It is no accident that these two classes of objects have been given prominent attention, as the home's interior is a central theme in the Nordic cultural sphere. This again relates to our environment, climate and geography, with relatively short, bright summers and a long, dark winter period, where outdoor activities are limited.

Foreign visitors might wonder why the Danes are so invested in their homes considering that Denmark is a country with very low crime rates and a high degree of confidence in the public domain. Thus, the home does not protect against a threatening outside world (as may be the case in some other countries), but provides the framework for the intimate sphere of individuals and families. Visitors may experience the Danes as rather private, hiding in single-family houses behind high hedges, but if you involve a Dane in conversation about his or her home, you will likely make contact - and maybe even be invited inside!



PH lamp (Wikipedia)

Modern Danish furniture and lighting styles date back to the interwar period, when functionalism had great influence. Names like Poul Henningsen and Le Klint have greatly influenced lighting in this country, the former through his legendary shell lamps and mathematical models of light, while Le Klint is particularly renowned for folding techniques and paper thin lampshades. The earliest models of the PH lamp go back to the 1930s. They are still in production and are continually adapted to the latest trends, for instance through new colors. Even models that were out of production are now being marketed again, which speaks to the vitality of these luminous objects.



Le Klint lamp (Wikimedia Commons)

Scandinavia is known for the long daylight during summer, while the immense darkness of the winter months has been relieved somewhat by beautiful and simple indoor lighting. The Danish word 'hygge' is difficult to translate, but encapsulates a sense of wellbeing, peace of mind, and relaxation that is closely related to the idea of a 'real home'. The right lighting, that is lighting characterized by 'hygge', is therefore a key part of interior design when decorating a new home. The classic Danish lighting objects, which are widely used in Danish homes, have given impetus to several generations of new lamp designers who have both

built on and rebelled against their predecessors.



Hans Wegner: Peacock chair (Wikimedia Commons)

Danish furniture designers have worked closely with master carpenters, and several well-known designers were trained craftsmen themselves, for instance Hans Wegner. The close cooperation between craftsmen and designers has helped to give Danish furniture the best of both worlds: technical ingenuity and quality as well as simplicity and elegance. The preferred materials for furniture are often wood types such as oak, beech, or ash, providing a distinctive light appearance.

It is precisely the combination of materials, function, and visual appearance that creates a distinct identity in these objects, which often have sculptural elements that make them unique, while being at the same quite subtle.

Modernism in Danish design spanned from the 1930s until around 1970, with its main impact centered around the 1950s and the early 1960s. It may be considered as a break with the more Vic-

torian home that was crammed with stuff and often appeared much like a museum with family portraits on the walls and trinkets on all surfaces. However, modernism also has threads back to Danish rural life (not so long ago, most Danes were peasants), where financial prudence and the economical use of materials was essential. This has undoubtedly been necessary for survival, but there is also a distinctive (and Danish) normative element at play here, namely the so-called Law of Jante, according to which one should not stand out or claim to be something special. This has fueled conflicts, but also creativity, when seeking balance between the general and the individual.



Another Danish classic - the PK22 chair by Danish designer Poul Kærholm (www.copenhagenmediacenter.com)

In spite of many of the objects' rather frugal and maybe even puritanical appearance - a kind of Scandinavian minimalism - these icons have become closely linked to the social development and prosperity that emerged after World War II in the Nordic (social) democracies, where the objective was welfare for as many as possible - including a home marked by 'hygge'. From the beginning,

these objects were created for everyday life and for the people (hence the term 'applied art'), but they still stood out and were soon associated with elegance and prestige.



Copenhagen is teeming with furniture and interior design shops selling everything from authentic classics to the newest in Danish furniture design, handcrafts and art works. Here, the iconic 'The Swan' and 'The Egg' chairs by renowned Danish architect, Arne Jacobsen.

Source: www.copenhagenmediacenter.com

In this way, this design tradition can be said to solve the paradox or riddle of the Scandinavian welfare model, which heeds the unattainable ideal that 'everyone is equal', while in reality there will always be some that are 'more equal than others'. In other words, these objects represent the people with its common historical background as well as a basic human need to stand out as a 'single individual', as Kierkegaard would put it.

A lot of the furniture that was created back then are not just classics to be admired in various exhibitions and design museums – one can also find them in many Danish homes, and younger generations have taken to this furniture to such an extent that it is experiencing a significant renaissance. This has resulted in soaring prices on second hand furniture and lamps – as long as they come from the right designers. Applied art has turned into expensive design icons that

signal style, awareness of tradition, and prosperity.

The furniture and design objects described above, and a host of others, can be seen in different locations in central Copenhagen, both in museum environments and also in shop outlets, where one risks being tempted:

Museums

Design Museum Danmark

Bredgade 68 / 1260 København K

Phone +45 3318 5656

www.designmuseum.dk

Opening hours: Tuesday to Sunday 11 – 17, Wednesday 11-21. Monday closed

Danish Design Center

HC Andersens Boulevard 27

1553 København V

Phone: +45 3369 3369

www.ddc.dk

Opening hours: Monday to Friday 9-17.

Danish Architecture Center:

Strandgade 27B / 1401 Copenhagen K.

www.dac.dk

Opening hours: Monday to Sunday: 10-17. Wednesday 10-21 - between 17-21 access to the exhibition is free.

Outlets

Illums Bolighus

Amagertorv 10 / 1160 Copenhagen K

Phone: +45 33 14 19 41

www.illumbolighus.dk

Opening hours: Monday to Thursday 10 – 18, Friday 10 – 19, Saturday 11 - 17



Illums Bolighus
www.copenhagenmediacenter.com

Paustian

Kalkbrænderiløbskaj 2
 2100 Copenhagen Ø
 Phone: +45 39 16 65 65
www.paustian.dk

Opening hours: Monday to Friday: 10 – 18.
 Saturday and Sunday: 10 – 15

Getama (particularly Wegner)

Frederiksgade 1, 3. / 1265 Copenhagen K.
 Phone +45 4089 8602
www.getama.dk/contact

Opening hours: Tuesday to Thursday 10-16

Louis Poulsen showroom (lamps)

Gammel Strand 28 / 1202 Copenhagen K
 Phone: +45 3329 8670

www.louispoulsen.com

Royal Copenhagen (porcelain)

Amagertorv 6 / 1160 Copenhagen K
 Phone: +45 38 14 48 48
www.royalcopenhagen.com

Opening hours: Monday to Thursday 10 – 18, Friday 10 – 19, Saturday 11 - 17



Royal Copenhagen porcelain
www.copenhagenmediacenter.com

Second hand shops

Klassik

Bredgade 3 / 1260 Copenhagen K
 Phone: +45 3333 9060
<http://en.klassik.dk/>

Opening hours: Monday to Friday 11 - 18.
 Saturday: 10 – 15

Roxy Klassik

Fælledvej 4 / 2200 Nørrebro

Opening hours: Wednesday to Friday 12 – 18. Saturday 10 - 14..

Godthåbsvej 20 /2000 Frederiksberg

Opening hours: Monday to Friday 12 - 17.30. Saturday 10 14.

Phone: (+45) 3537 4142
www.roxyklassik.dk