Declaration of Originality

I, James A Gower, hereby declare that this dissertation is my own work, and has not been submitted previously for any degree at any University.

James A Gower

Dedication

General:

This research report is dedicated to truth, faith and love.

- *Truth* that encompasses all knowledge
- *Faith* that remains in the presence of all contradiction
- *Love* that lets you live to the utmost

Specific:

I dedicate this work to the one person who stood by me through this difficult process. You helped me with assurances and encouragement. You stood by me when I had to work through the night. You assisted me with language, grammar and syntax, but most of all with love. Without you I do not know if this work would have been possible.

Thank you my "Babatjie"

Acknowledgements:

- The psychologists who were part of the study contributed not only to this study, but their contribution will hopefully facilitate the advancement of art therapy and ultimately psychology.
- I sincerely thank my research supervisor, Dr. Hermaneun Laauwen, for assisting me in this process. Without her passion and creative spirit this research report would not have been possible.
- My family and especially my parents who have assisted me without reservation in this endeavour. They assisted me emotionally as well as financially, never asking questions.
- Marc Devenish contributed immensely to not only the editing of this report, but also gave emotional support, guidance, and encouragement during the research process.
- Finally, I thank my friends for their support and understanding.

Abstract

Art therapy is a method that has a long global history as a treatment alternative when conventional verbal psychotherapy and even pharmacotherapy have failed to facilitate improvement. It helps access, give form to, and integrate experiences, memories, and emotions that cannot be directly verbalised. Art therapy is the creative expression of the client through the use of art making and the subsequent artefacts within therapy. Art therapy is an opportunity for the therapist to access recesses of the client's mind that may otherwise be hidden. This enables the therapist to utilise these revelations and the artefacts produced strategically within therapy.

In South Africa art therapy as a profession does not have a distinct category of its own under the Health Professions Counsel of South Africa (HPCSA), and is not included in psychology training courses at tertiary level. In spite of this, some South African psychologists do use it as a modality in therapy. These psychologists are the subjects of this study. They provided important information regarding the possible uses of art in therapy from a unique South African perspective.

The participants in this study have responded each in uniquely favourable terms to questions surrounding the value and benefit of art as a tool of psychological therapy. This unequivocal professional concurrence, while derived from a limited research sample, suggests that art therapy, though severely neglected, holds enormous potential for positive application within the South African context. The interpretations, definitions and applications of art therapy by each of these therapists are admittedly in no way as profound as those evidenced in the international literature examined in the course of this study, yet a vast resource of innovative perspectives, informative considerations along with fresh indicators towards areas for potential future research have come to the fore.

According to the participants in this study, art therapy does not receive enough attention in the South African psychological arena. Areas specifically identified by the interviewees in which art therapy can play a role include: group work; preventative work; the crossing of language barriers; providing therapy to the greater

population and previously disadvantaged groups; shortening therapy; and trauma work.

Art therapy is not limited to age, nor by the presenting problem. It is engaging, and facilitates effective communication. The artefacts produced can serve as historic records of therapy, allowing the therapist and client to recollect the process. Colour can play an important part in therapy, yet the client's unequivocal personal interpretation of colour should be the focus. Art therapy is not static and facilitates therapeutic movement, client involvement and responsibility.

The art activity and artefact provides a concrete rather than verbal medium through which a person can achieve both conscious and unconscious expression and, as such, can be used as a valuable agent for therapeutic change. The image is tangible and serves as constant reminder and anchor to the clients conflict or problem, yet moves it to a safe distance outside the client.

Art therapy is implemented in many different ways within South Africa, as is the case internationally.

Although a multicultural South African society seems to be different in many contexts, the implementation and occurrence of art therapy appears to be fairly unchanged, and art may be the universal therapeutic language.

Key Terms:

a. Art Therapy

Art therapy is an organised discipline of thought which, rooted in psychological theory, makes use of visual images and art-making for selfexpression, insight and healing, and involves directive or non-directive methods. The fundamental validation of art therapy, is that the client brings forth the image, after which insight and eventual therapeutic change is sought.

It helps access, give form to, and integrate experiences, memories, and emotions that cannot be directly verbalised so promoting the strengths of the client.

For the purposes of this study the terms "art therapy" and "art in therapy" are synonymous.

b. Artefact

The product of art therapy. The image or object that is produced.

c. Media

Different mediums used in art therapy. Clay, paint, sketching, and other materials that can be used to create artefacts.

d. Traumatic Memory Recollection

Recollection of traumatic events that have been kept hidden by the subconscious.

e. Pchotherapy / Psychological Therapy

Psychotherapy is an interpersonal, relational intervention used by trained psychotherapists to aid clients in problems of living. This usually includes increasing individual sense of well-being and reducing subjective discomforting experience. Psychotherapists employ a range of techniques based on experiential relationship building, dialogue, communication and behavior change and that are designed to improve the mental health of a client or patient, or to improve group relationships.

Table of Contents

	i
Declaration of Originality	
Dedication	ii
Acknowledgements	iii
Abstract	iv
Key Terms	vi
Table of Contents	viii

Chapter One	1
Aim and Objectives of the Study	1

1.1	Introduction		

5
5

2.1	History of Art Therapy	5
2.1.1	The First Roots of Art Therapy	5
2.1.2	Psychoanalytic Roots of Art Therapy	7
2.1.2.1	Freudian Roots of Art Therapy	7
2.1.2.2	Jungian Roots of Art Therapy	8
2.1.3	Birth of Art Therapy	11
2.1.4	Growing Pains	12
2.1.4.1	The United Kingdom	12
2.1.4.2	The United States	14
2.2	Art Therapy Today	15
2.3	Towards a Definition of Art Therapy	16
		19
2.4	Art Therapy versus Expressive Therapies	19
2.5	Close Relatives	19

1

2.6	Art as Fun	20
2.7	Speeding Up the Therapeutic Process	20
2.8	Art as Form of Communication	20
2.9	A Less Threatening Environment	23
2.10	A Bridge between Therapist and Client	23
2.11	Traumatic Memory Recollection	24
2.12	The Image	24
2.13	The Importance of Aesthetic Standards	25
2.14	The Use of Colour in Art Therapy	26
2.15	Resistance	27
2.16	Material Used in Art Therapy	28
2.17	Race and Culture	29
2.18	Art Therapy for All Ages	30
2.19	A Mirror for the Moment	31
2.20	Art as Container	31
2.21	Art as Diagnostic Tool and Art as Therapy	32
2.22	Who Benefits from Art in Therapy	33
2.23	Benefits to the Community	35
2.24	Multiple Approaches	35
2.24.1	Psychodynamic Approaches to Art Therapy	35
2.24.2	Humanistic Approaches to Art Therapy	36
2.24.3	Behavioural and Cognitive Approaches to Art Therapy	36
2.24.4	Developmental and Adaptive Approaches	36
2.24.5	Art or Image Based Approaches	37
2.24.6	Criticism to these Approaches	37
2.25	Art Therapy in Practice	37
2.26	Group Art Therapy	38

Chapter Three	
Research Design and Methodology	

3.1	Introduction	41
3.2	Qualitative Research	41
3.3	Research Question	42
3.4	General Principals of Qualitative Research	43
3.5	The Stance of the Qualitative Researcher	46
3.6	Sampling and Selection of Subjects	48
3.6.1	Sampling Method	48
3.6.1.1	Inclusion Criteria	50
3.7	Data Collection	51
3.7.1	Procedure	52
3.8	Data Analysis	53
3.8.1	Transcription	54
3.8.2	Method of Analysis	54
3.9	Ethical Considerations	56
3.10	Brief Personal Statement	57

Chapter Four

Presentation and Discussion of Data	59
-------------------------------------	----

4.1	Introduction	59
4.2	Interviewee Profiles	60
4.3	Defining Art Therapy	61
4.4	Who Qualifies for Art Therapy	62
4.5	The Artefact Serves as History Art	63
4.6	Therapy Hastens the Therapeutic Process	63
4.7	Art Therapy Makes Therapy More Engaging	64
4.8	Art as Form of Communication	65
4.9	Creative Therapies and Art Therapy	67

41

4.10	Colour in Art Therapy	68
4.11	Inhibiting Factors to Art Therapy	69
4.12	No Artistry in Art Therapy	71
4.13	Art Creates Movement (Getting Unstuck)	71
4.14	Art Facilitates Client Involvement and Responsibility	72
4.15	The Media Used	73
4.16	Race and Culture	74
4.17	Interpretation of Art	77
4.18	Group Versus Individual Art Therapy	78
4.19	Art as Window to the Subconscious and Emotional	78
4.20	Art Therapy may Facilitate Traumatic Memory Recollection	79
4.21	Art as Anchor	80
4.22	The Process of Therapy	80
4.23	Potential of Art Therapy	82

	Chapter Five	
	Conclusion and Recommendations	84
5.1	Shortcomings and Recommendations	84
5.2	Revisiting the Question and Towards a Conclusion	85
	References	88
	Appendices	100
	Appendix A – Interview Schedule	101
	Appendix B – Information Sheet	104

Appendix C –	Informed Consent Form	107