Résumé
Cet est une étude comparative entre un groupe normatif et un groupe d'enfants présentant des problèmes d'école, menée après avoir professionnellement recruté et suivi intensément ces enfants effectués séparément et qui ont été observés dans un échantillon de population de garçons et de filles âgés entre huit et dix ans (Phase de latency).
Selon la contribution théorique de plusieurs auteurs, dans une perspective psychanalytique, nous pensons que l'enfant pourra passer sa "phase de latency" en conséquence d'une relation problématique avec les parents et que ces facteurs pourraient influencer sur sa réussite scolaire.

Par le biais de ces bases théoriques nous avons pu essayer de démontrer qu'il existe des différences entre l'expansion oesophagienne comme fonction pour distinguer un enfant qui présente un résultats scolaire d'autre qui obéit un échec scolaire.

Afin de vérifier cette hypothèse, nous avons étudié les résultats de l'application de quelques protocoles PNLK 1 sur des filles (n=30) et garçons (n=30).

Nous avons sélectionné les réponses au questionnaire PNLK avec une thématique oesophagienne, et les indices de Comores qui expriment cette problématique. Nous avons observé des différences significatives de l'expansion oesophagienne dans le groupe de garçons comme étant une fonction du succès scolaire.
Aucun résultat similaire n'a été observé dans le groupe des filles.

Abstract
This is a comparative study between a group of normative versus a problem scholarship group of child, carried out after separately and each data obtained from a population of male child and another population of female child aged eight to ten (Latency Phase).

According to theoretical contributions of several authors, psychosomatic orientation, we consider that the child can cross their "latency phase" as a consequence of a problematic relationship with the parents and that will have negative consequences on school success.

Under the theoretical bases we tried to demonstrate that differences exist on oesophageal expression as a function and distinguishing successful and unsuccessful school children.

To check the hypothesis we studied the results of application of 60 PN protocols to female child (n=30) and male child (n=30).

We selected the answers to PN questions with oesophageal thematisation, and Comores indices expressing this problematic.
We observed significant differences on oesophageal expression on the male group as a function of school success.
And no similar results were observed on the female group.
Introduction

On psychological terms, we consider that the primary prevention is relevant to achieve the mental health and to reduce the potential risks of disease in the future. On that proposal, our work considers the Latency, the period of human development where parents and teachers frequently claim for special help people's help.

According with Celeste Malphique (1986) "... children, symptom of School and Society, never are heard on their complaints, because the consultation determinant is an adult problem: a problematic scholar progress."

The proposal of this work is to study the oedipal life expression of children in the scholar age, using for the projective test designed by Corman and named "Blacking Test".

On that study we consider the partial results of two separated works involving 30 female and 30 male school child submitted to the test.

We tried to check and compare the expressed characteristics of a normative group and another group of child with scholar failure.

Theoretical Ground

E. Koenenberg (1962) postulates that the successful resolution of oedipal conflict is the key of Latency Phase, where the prevalence of lived facts - Oedipus Complex - will be changed for the known facts.

After Astiau (1966), during the Oedipus Phase the child's interests focused on the prenental role and on the particular nature of their relationship.

On that tenure relationship the child, conflicts and try to take the place of the parental figure of the same sexual signal, feeling for it simultaneous admiration and affection.

On the other hand, child invests love on the parental figure of the opposites sex, and express aggressiveness when feeling the frustrations imposed by it.

This intense feelings about the same parental figure give the child a better chance to adapt to the familiar and social context.

Experiencing a frustrating experience arising from one of the parents, the child responds with aggressiveness taking support on the other's love.

After Corman (1981), that is helpful to distinguish between non-conflictual and conflictual oedipal living:

- The non-conflictual situation arises when the child's passive tendencies are moderate in intensity not prone to promote personality deficits in development.
- The conflictual counterpart results of the child's experience of anxiety and guilty, as a consequence of the abnormal intensity of the oedipal feelings. The
We controlled the following variables:
- Socio-economic status (after the National Classification of Professions and Situation on Profession)
- Age group
- Scholarship level (2nd year of 1st phase and 3rd and 4th years of 2nd phase of schoolcycle)
- Absence of intellectual or instrumental deficit

The child selection was done by the school teachers and made on the bases we suggested. We apply the Blackleg Test individually to each member of each group of child. Taking the stories we select those sustained by the cartoons: KISS, NIGHT, MOTHER’S DREAM and FATHER’S DREAM. According with Coman these were directly reminiscents to the Oedipal child problems.

The analysis of selected stories was made recurring to an analysis framework that we constructed based on the Blackleg test fundamentals, its interpretation rules and Coman published indices.

Coman (1983) considers that the oedipal situation is experienced without guilt when the oedipal pictures are ACCEPTED (AC).

LOVED (AM), IDENTIFIED (ID) and NOT SCOTOMIZED (NSC). And that, in case of oedipal conflict, the pictures will be NOT ACCEPTED (NAC), NOT LOVED (NAM), NOT IDENTIFIED (NID) and SCOTOMIZED (SC).

Data Presentation

The obtained results, after the application of the analysis framework to the 60 protocols of the two samples were treated statistically to know if there were significative differences.

Treatment of Data and Significant Results

Treatment of Data

Using the obtained data we develop our study under the general null hypothesis:

H1 - If there is experience of school insuccecss, the child present different kinds of oedipal conflict expression.

Variables

Independent variable - School failure (child with one or more ploughs on the school curriculum)

Dependent variable - Oedipal conflict expression considered if there is NAC, NAM, NID, ES in presence of the selected the Blackleg cartoons.

Statistical Treatment

For treatment of the obtained results we use non-parametric statistical tests for independent samples.

We use the qui-square test and the Mann-Whitney test, for two feeling adequate to treat nominal data, of independent groups, and samples of restricted dimension

The significant level established was p<0.05

Presentation of Significant Results

**INTEGRAL RESULTS**

**G R 1 - SCHOOL FAILURE GROUP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KISS</th>
<th>NIGHT</th>
<th>MOTHER’S DREAM</th>
<th>FATHER’S DREAM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**G R 2 - SCHOOL SUCCESSIVE GROUP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KISS</th>
<th>NIGHT</th>
<th>MOTHER’S DREAM</th>
<th>FATHER’S DREAM</th>
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<tr>
<td>M</td>
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(*) amb condicões de replicabilidade
(**) primitivo da significância estatística

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Conclusions

Considering the general specific proposal of that work we have indicators to believe that the male child present different kinds of oedipal expression, when we compare the Blackleg test protocols obtained from normative child and those of the failure group. The difference is better expressed on the IDNID criterion considered for the MOTHER'S DREAM and FATHER'S DREAM cartoons and further, on the oedipal pictures considered together. This criterion reports to the child's capacity to assume Blackleg's role and to assume the oedipal tendencies generated on the cartoons presence. Here we appreciate the child relationship with the maternal and paternal pictorial expressions and so with the oedipal problematic.

For the female child group we observed no significative differences on the oedipal expression when considered the two groups. We observed a result nearly stating the statistical significance when using the IDNID criterion for the MOTHER'S DREAM cartoons.

Final Considerations

Some problems observed on that work result of the restricted dimension of the sample. The nature of sample have permitted no precise informations about the influence of socio-economical factors over the male group of child with school insuccess. We think that further studies considering a great number of school child, will require time and significant economical and personal means, will be interesting to obtain a great precision of conclusions. We also feel that it will be interesting to retake this work to compare the identification process on a male group and a female group.
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