

1st Conference on

Behavior Analysis and Developmental Disorders

Experimental
and applied
prospects

international | conference
colloque international

Lille
10.12.09 > 11.12.09

1^{er} colloque
**Analyse du comportement et
troubles du développement**
Perspectives de recherche fondamentale et appliquée

MACC Ascotel Villeneuve d'Ascq
Métro ligne 1 - direction 4 cantons - arrêt Cité scientifique

www.meshs.fr/BADD09

Welcome to the first international conference on Behavior Analysis and Developmental Disorders.

This conference provides a platform for members of the behavior analysis community to present and discuss their latest research.

The program, organized by the scientific committee, will include twelve keynote speakers. Also included in the programme will be a poster session on experimental and applied analysis of behaviour.

Why this meeting ?

Applied Behavior Analysis is grounded on fundamental research and the principles used by practitioners emerged from the experimental analysis of behavior. More than 50 years ago behavior analysts (Dollard & Miller, 1950 ; Skinner, 1953) attempted to apply experimental observations to the daily life. Applied analysis of behavior has been used in a large range of behaviors such as improving academic grades in first year students (Martin et al., 2002 ; Moran & Malott, 2004) and in children (Alberto & Troutman, 2006), autonomy in disabled adults (Langone & Burton, 1987), phobia (Jones & Firman, 1999), etc. These researches had a tremendous impact on clinical psychology, medicine, management, sport, or environmental protections. Autism is one of the best known applications of behavior analysis. That these children might attend to a normal school after intensive training constituted a revolution (Green & Luce, 1996 ; Lovaas et al., 1987 ; 1993). Children improved their social behaviour, language, imitation, motor and cognitive development, etc. These data have been published in international scientific journals and replicated many times to the extent that early and intensive intervention is now recommended in most governmental reports on autism (Charlop-Christy & Kelso, 1997 ; Ghezzi, William & Carr, 1999). The goal of this conference is to offer a scientific platform with internationally renowned scientists, all specialists in the science of behavior.

Bienvenue à la première conférence sur l'analyse du comportement et les troubles du développement.

Cette conférence sera l'occasion pour la communauté de l'analyse du comportement de présenter et discuter des recherches récentes.

Le programme choisi par le comité scientifique inclura douze interventions orales par des chercheurs de renommées internationales. Une session de posters portant sur l'analyse appliquée et expérimentale du comportement est prévue.

Pourquoi cette conférence ?

La recherche fondamentale est le support historique de l'analyse appliquée du comportement. De nombreux principes utilisés par les praticiens sont la conséquence directe de cette recherche. Il y a environ 50 ans, des analystes du comportement (Dollard & Miller, 1950 ; Skinner, 1953) proposent d'appliquer à la vie de tous les jours les principes observés en laboratoire. Cette application concerne une large palette de comportements : l'amélioration des performances chez des étudiants de première année (Martin et al., 2002 ; Moran & Malott, 2004), l'amélioration des compétences académiques chez l'enfant (Alberto & Troutman, 2006), l'apprentissage de conduites autonomes chez des adultes handicapés (Langone & Burton, 1987), la réduction de comportements phobiques (Jones & Firman, 1999), etc. Les interventions comportementales ont eu un grand impact sur la psychologie clinique, la médecine, le management, l'entraînement sportif ou la protection environnementale. Le traitement des enfants avec autisme est l'une des applications la plus connue. Le fait que ces enfants suivis à raison de 30 à 40 heures par semaine pendant 3 à 4 ans puissent intégrer un cursus scolaire normal sans suivi ultérieur eut des répercussions importantes dans le domaine de la prise en charge de l'autisme (Green & Luce, 1996 ; Lovaas et al., 1987 ; 1993). Les améliorations concernent aussi bien le développement social, le langage, l'imitation, le développement moteur, le développement cognitif, l'autonomie, etc. Ces résultats ont été répliqués et publiés dans des revues scientifiques de renom. Actuellement, le traitement de choix indiqué dans la plupart des rapports gouvernementaux internationaux est l'intervention intensive comportementale précoce (Charlop-Christy & Kelso, 1997 ; Ghezzi, William & Carr, 1999). L'objectif de cette conférence internationale est de permettre à un grand nombre de professionnels d'apprécier les différentes avancées dans ce domaine.

Thursday, december 10th

8:00 - 9h15 Welcome - Registration - Breakfast / Accueil des participants - Inscriptions - Petit déjeuner

9:15 - 9h45 Opening ceremony / Cérémonies d'ouverture

9:45 - 10:40 Pr. Maria Malott, PhD, Chief Executive Director of ABA-Association for Behavior Analysis International Detroit, USA.

Meeting Organizational Challenges : Strategic Growth using Behavior Systems Analysis / Les défis de l'organisation: la croissance stratégique grâce à l'analyse du comportement des systèmes

The Association for Behavior Analysis International (ABAI) is a non-profit organization founded in 1974 to serve students and professionals in the field. ABAI has grown significantly in the past 20 years. Membership has increased 167% (from 2,009 members in 1989 to 5,367 in 2008); affiliated chapters, 180% (from 25 to 70 chapters, now with nearly 14,000 members); special interest groups, 113% (from 15 to 32 groups); annual convention registration, 267% (from 1,257 to 4,594 attendees); and participation in its boards and committees, 392% (from 91 to over 232 volunteer participants). In addition, ABAI has diversified its products and services and continues to develop new ones every year; for instance, it now produces three journals, conducts specialized events and international conferences, and offers a variety of Web-based services. In The administrative staff has increased from 1 to 20 in the past 20 years and ABAI recently purchased and moved into new headquarters, its second building in the past seven years.

What strategies does a non-profit organization like ABAI use to grow and adjust to increasing and changing external demands? What challenges does growth bring and how can they be overcome? This presentation will use the growth experience of ABAI to illustrate how behavior systems analysis and performance management are successfully utilized to guide organizational development and successful change.

10:40 - 11:00 Break / Pause

11:00 - 11:50 Pr. Andy Bondy, PhD. , BCBA©, Head of the Statewide Delaware Autistic Program, and Pr. Lori Frost, PhD., BCBA©, President of the Pyramid Educational Consultants, Inc. USA

PECS (Picture Exchange Communication System) : A clear picture / Utilisation et bénéfices du PECS

The Picture Exchange Communication System (PECS) is a language training package that is used to teach communication skills rapidly to those with limited functional speech. PECS promotes communication within a social context, without lengthy prerequisite training. Training in PECS begins by teaching a spontaneous request and goes on to teach additional communicative functions such as responding to questions, expanding vocabulary via use of attributes, and commenting. An added attraction for preschool children with autism and related disabilities is the high proportion of children who acquire independent speech. We will review common misunderstandings about this evidence-based approach. We also will briefly review current research regarding PECS and its varied collateral behavioral changes.

11:50 - 12:15 Questions

12:15 - 13:45 Lunch / Déjeuner

14:00 - 14:50 Pr. Kennon A. Lattal, Centennial Professor of Psychology, West Virginia University, USA

Through a Distance Mirror : Reflections on Behavioral History / Réflexions sur l'histoire comportementale

Behavioral history can be defined as the study of functional relations between past events and present behavior. In a general sense, the understanding of such behavioral history is at the core of the work of both basic and applied behavior analysts. More specifically, however, both the experimental analysis and conceptualization of behavioral history remain relatively undeveloped. This paper reviews several methods for systematically investigating behavioral history. It then describes the results of recent experiments using those different methods. The potential relations of some of the findings for application also are discussed. The research, in combination with some earlier investigations, leads to a consideration of the conceptualization of behavioral history within a behavior-analytic worldview.

Jeudi 10 décembre

14:50 - 15:40 Dr. Linda Copeland, MD Pediatrician

Evidence-based Management of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) / Utilisation de données quantitatives pour l'intervention auprès d'enfants avec autisme

Dr. Copeland will address the importance of developmental pediatric surveillance and screening, using scientifically validated instruments like the Ages & Stages Questionnaire (ASQ), the PEDS (Parents Evaluation of Developmental Status) and the M-CHAT checklist for autism in toddlers. Once a child has screened as being at risk, evidence-based assessment tools to make the diagnosis of an ASD will be mentioned, such as the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule (ADOS), the Autism Diagnostic Interview-Revised (ADI-R) and the DSM-IV TR manual. Suggested medical and laboratory evaluations based on the child's clinical signs and symptoms will be noted, as recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics. Risks of co-morbid conditions in autism will be discussed along with basic information on pharmacologic treatment of such co-morbidities, especially with regard to psycho-active medications and published evidence on their efficacy in children with ASDs. This includes medications to treat attention deficits, anxiety and aggression. The importance of the use of good scientific methodology in assessing treatments for ASDs will be highlighted, based on published articles by Susan Levy M.D. and Susan Hyman M.D. This will look at the hierarchy of quality of evidence, from weak anecdotal or testimonial evidence, to strong meta-analysis of randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled trials or strong Single-subject research experimental designs. What little scientific evidence has been published on certain Complementary Alternative Medical (CAM) treatments will be highlighted, mostly showing lack of support for popular treatments such as use of Secretin, Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy, Chelation and other popular "biomedical treatments" that are not considered to meet the standard of care for peer-reviewed medicine. The concept of Evidence-Based Practice (EBP), which is gaining support in medicine, psychology, speech-language pathology and education, will be reviewed in detail. This will include a discussion of how EBP guidelines are or should be established, and the importance of including behavior analytic scientific methods and Single-case research studies in scientific literature reviews for forming EBP guidelines.

15:40 - 16:00 Break / Pause

16:00 - 16:50 Dr. Ernest Vargas, B. F. Skinner Foundation

Verbal behavior to lingual behavior : Extending Skinner's analysis / Du comportement verbal au comportement langagier : extension de l'analyse Skinnerienne

Skinner's analysis of verbal behavior concentrates on the controls over the verbalizer, whether speaker, writer, or gesturer. These controls are based on his experimental analysis of behavior and replace the hypothetical agency in conventional conceptions of meaning. But his definition of verbal behavior makes clear that it also requires a verbal community that shapes stipulated forms of action. The latter constitutes language. In his analysis, Skinner touches briefly on language and the behavior of the lingual community and somewhat more extensively on mediational actions. He forgoes their detailed examination for that of the verbalizer. A further reaching application of his Theory of Contingency Selection would examine more broadly and in further detail all components of lingual behavior. Lingual behavior results from the dynamic interaction among a lingual community, a mediator, and a verbalizer, and their respective milieus—social, physical, and biological. Skinner adumbrated the attributes of lingual behavior that must be taken into account. These attributes define lingual behavior as verbal, communal, mediational, and stipulational. To provide a full account of lingual behavior requires the analysis of the dynamics and contingency controls over all four attributes and their interaction.

16:50 - 17:15 Questions

17:15 - 18:00 Diploma Ceremony / Remise des diplômes des étudiants en master

18:00 - 20:30 Posters session / Séance de posters - Cocktail dînatoire

Friday, december 11th

Vendredi 11 décembre

8:00 - 8h45 Welcome - Registration - Breakfast / Accueil des participants - Inscriptions - Petit déjeuner

8:45 - 9:35 Pr. Joseph Morrow, Ph.D., BCBA

The philosophical and practical origins of Behavior Analysis and its contrast to traditional Psychology / Les origines philosophiques et pratiques de l'analyse du comportement et son rapport à la psychologie traditionnelle

This paper examines the historical and philosophical roots of current Behavior Analysis. It contrasts the Psychology of the 1930's with the scientific practices adopted by B.F. Skinner at that time, especially his deviations from the stimulus response model, the hypothetico-deductive model and the use of group statistics.

The historical path from Skinners seminal work to the current practice of Behavior Analysis and to the independent development of the field, is traced. Particular attention is given to the philosophical underpinnings of Skinner's work.

9:35 - 10:25 Pr. Edmund Fantino, Psychology and Neurosciences University of California, San Diego, and Stephanie Stolarz-Fantino
Behavioral Approaches to Decision-Making / Approche comportementale de la prise de décision

We review three areas of decision-making in which human participants (but not necessarily non-humans) tend to make robust errors of judgment or approach the decisions non-optimally. The first area is base-rate neglect in which participants overweight case cues (such as witness testimony or medical diagnostic tests) and underweight information about the base rates or probabilities of the events in question. The second area is the sunk-cost effect in which participants persist in a losing course of action, ignoring the currently operative marginal utilities. The third area concerns rule-governed and contingency-shaped behavior. Learning by rules and learning by contingencies have different efficacies when applied to different learning situations (the classic problem of transfer). Our aim is to demonstrate the value of studying these three problems (and others) from a behavioral perspective. In all three cases we argue that the poor decisions we make are affected by the misapplication of previously learned rules and strategies that have utility in other situations. Finally we discuss a behavioral approach to altruism within the context of a game of economic distribution developed in our laboratory (The Sharing Game). Here too our decisions about economic distributions may be affected by our learned beliefs.

10:25 - 10:45 Break / Pause

10:45 - 11:35 Dr. Mark Sundberg

Identifying language intervention priorities for children with autism / Identification des priorités pour les interventions sur le comportement verbal des enfants avec autisme

Children with autism often present a variety of complicated behavioral, linguistic, and educational needs. As a result, it may be difficult to determine exactly where to start an intervention program. Behavior analysis in general, and B. F. Skinner's analysis of verbal behavior in particular, can provide a framework and guide for language assessment and intervention. The current presentation will provide an overview of Skinner's analysis of verbal behavior, and an assessment tool (The Verbal Behavior Milestones Assessment and Placement Program: The VB-MAPP) that identifies a child's strengths and weaknesses, as well as barriers that may be impeding his learning. The results of the assessment will help to identify the priorities for an intervention program.

11:35 - 12:25 Dr Julie S. Vargas, The B. F. Skinner Foundation, USA

B. F. Skinner and Behavior Analysis / B.F. Skinner et l'analyse du comportement

Behavior analysis bases its procedures on the science begun by B. F. Skinner. This paper looks at how Skinner discovered factors critical for understanding behavior. Parallels are drawn between Skinner's early engineering endeavors and present day use of conditioned reinforcers and shaping procedures. Some suggestions are given for how popular behavior analytic practices could be improved by adhering more closely to the features of behaviorological science.

12:25 - 14:00 Lunch / Déjeuner

14:00 - 14:50 Pr. William Dube, Ph.D, Associate Professor, University of Massachusetts, Medical school,
Program in Neuroscience Shriver Center

Translational Research in Developmental Disabilities / Recherches translationnelles sur les troubles du développement

This presentation will briefly review some of the characteristics that distinguish behavior-analytic translational research in developmental disabilities from basic and applied research. These characteristics include the primary research objectives, selection of research participants, and the scope of expected benefits. I will illustrate with examples from two areas of translational research at the Shriver Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Research Center. The first area is behavioral momentum, the relation between reinforcer density and behavioral persistence. Momentum research began in the basic research laboratory, primarily with pigeon subjects. The translational work illustrates the systematic substitution of operant terms -- stimuli, responses, and reinforcers - to determine the conditions under which the behavioral phenomenon will be exhibited in the human populations of interest. The second area is stimulus overselectivity, selected to illustrate the bidirectional potential for translational research. Overselectivity, an atypically narrow range of stimulus control, was originally identified as a clinical problem in the early applied behavioral treatments of children with autism. It was imported to the basic human operant laboratory for controlled study that eventually identified deficient observing behavior as an important component of the problem. Translational research demonstrated the remedial potential for imposing contingencies on observing behavior, and subsequent applied research is beginning to support this approach.

14:50 - 15:40 Dr Timothy A. Shahan, Ph.D., Utah State University

Behavioral Momentum and Quantitative Analyses of Relapse / Moment comportemental et analyse quantitative de la rechute

Undesirable behavior often reappears after behavioral interventions. In this paper, I present a quantitative framework within which to characterize the reappearance of operant behavior after treatment. The framework is based on extensions of the augmented model of behavioral momentum and suggests that, like resistance to disruption, relapse is relatively greater in contexts previously associated with more reinforcement. Although the precise mechanisms may differ for different sources of relapse (e.g., reinstatement, resurgence), relapse in general is characterized as resulting from a change in the situation that reduces the disruptive impact of the intervention. The models provide a good description of a number of datasets, and the general framework may be useful for both providing a systematic analysis of relapse phenomena and for suggesting ways to decrease relapse after behavioral interventions.

15:40 - 16:00 Break / Pause

16:00 - 16:50 Pr. William L. Heward, BCBA Professor Emeritus, Ohio State University, Certificate for Training Persons with Mental Retardation, ABA & Special Education, President of ABA

Using Applied Behavior Analysis to Improve Educational Outcomes for Students in Inclusive Classrooms / Techniques d'enseignement comportementales pour des classes spécialisées ou traditionnelles

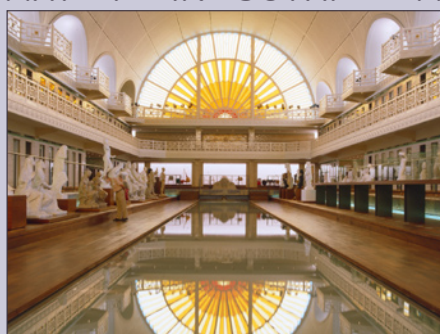
Applied behavior analysis (ABA) is a science uniquely suited to help improve the effectiveness of education. A definition of ABA and what it offers educators will be presented. Exemplars of ABA-derived teaching tactics that improve the effectiveness of group instruction will be provided. Group instruction--one teacher presenting a lesson to the entire class or to a small group of students--is the norm in most classrooms through the world. Although group instruction offers many advantages, teachers are faced with the simultaneous challenges of getting and keeping students' attention and participation, dealing with off-task and disruptive behavior, and monitoring students' learning. These challenges can be all the more difficult when the class includes students with special education needs. Two teaching tactics for dealing with these challenges and improving the effectiveness of group instruction will be presented.

16:50 - 17:30 Questions

17:30 - 18:00 Cloture conference / Conférence de clôture: Pr. Jean-Claude Darcheville et Dr. Vinca Rivière

19:00 - 21:00 Visit of the exhibition « British conversation : Bloomsbury Group » / Visite de l'exposition « conversation anglaise : le groupe de Bloomsbury » au Musée d'Art et d'Industrie « La piscine » de Roubaix

MUSÉE D'ART ET D'INDUSTRIE « LA PISCINE »



POSTERS

Beginning of the ABA development in France / Débuts du développement de l'ABA en France

Mélissa Becquet & Vinca Rivière

Facial Expression Discrimination Using Matching to Sample Procedure in Children with and without Developmental Disabilities / Discrimination des expressions faciales par une procédure d'appariement au stimulus chez des enfants avec et sans déficits développementaux

Stéphanie Cousin, Vinca Rivière, Alan Chauvin & Jean-Claude Darcheville

An Investigation of Various Strategies to Maintain Mands at Low Rates / Études des stratégies permettant le maintien d'un faible taux de Mands

Rachel S. Ennis

Equivalence Relations and Matching To Sample (MTS) in Children and Children with Developmental Disabilities / Les relations d'équivalences et l'appariement au stimulus chez des enfants avec et sans déficits développementaux

Nora Giezek, Vinca Rivière & Jean-Claude Darcheville

The Effects of Extinction on Stimulus Overselectivity in Children with High, Moderate and Low- functioning Autism / Les effets de l'extinction sur la sur-sélection du stimulus chez des enfants avec autisme de différents niveaux

Michelle Kelly, Geraldine Leader & Olive Healy

Generalisation of Tacting Actions in Children with Autism: Replication and Further Analysis / Généralisation des actions de Tacts chez des enfants avec autisme : réplique et analyses avancées

Michelle Kelly, Geraldine Leader & Gladys Williams

Modification of saccadic gain by reinforcement / Modification du gain saccadique par renforcement

Laurent Madelain, Céline Paeye & Josh Wallman

Inhibitory Effect of Pictures on words Learning : the Blocking Effect / Effet inhibiteur des images sur l'apprentissage des mots : l'effet du blocage

Julie Massin & Vinca Rivière

Comparing Response Variability in Typically Developing Children and Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) / Comparaison de la variabilité des réponses chez des enfants avec autisme et des enfants ne présentant pas de troubles du développement

Clodagh Murray, Olive Healy & Geraldine Leader

Teaching a Nine Year Old Boy with Autism Spectrum Disorder to Wear his Horse-Riding Helmet through a Systematic Desensitisation Program / Apprentissage du port du casque d'équitation chez un enfant de 9 ans avec autisme grâce à un programme de désensibilisation

Clodagh Murray & Jennifer O'Connor

Comparing the Responses of Children with Intellectual Disabilities and Typically Developing Children to a Grammar Test / Comparaison des réponses d'enfants avec des déficits intellectuels et d'enfants ne présentant pas de troubles du développement à un test de grammaire

Joëlle Nuchadee & Bruno Facon

Reinforcement of Variability in Saccade Amplitude / Renforcement de la variabilité de l'amplitude des saccades

Céline Paeye, Sohir Rahmouni & Laurent Madelain

Establishing some Prerequisites to Use the Picture Exchange Communication System (PECS) with an Adult Affected by Profound Disabilities and Autism / Évaluation de prérequis pour l'utilisation du système PECS pour un adulte avec autisme et handicaps profonds

Philippe Schpilka, Mélissa Becquet & Vinca Rivière

Change of the Relative Value of Activities / Changement de la valeur relative des activités

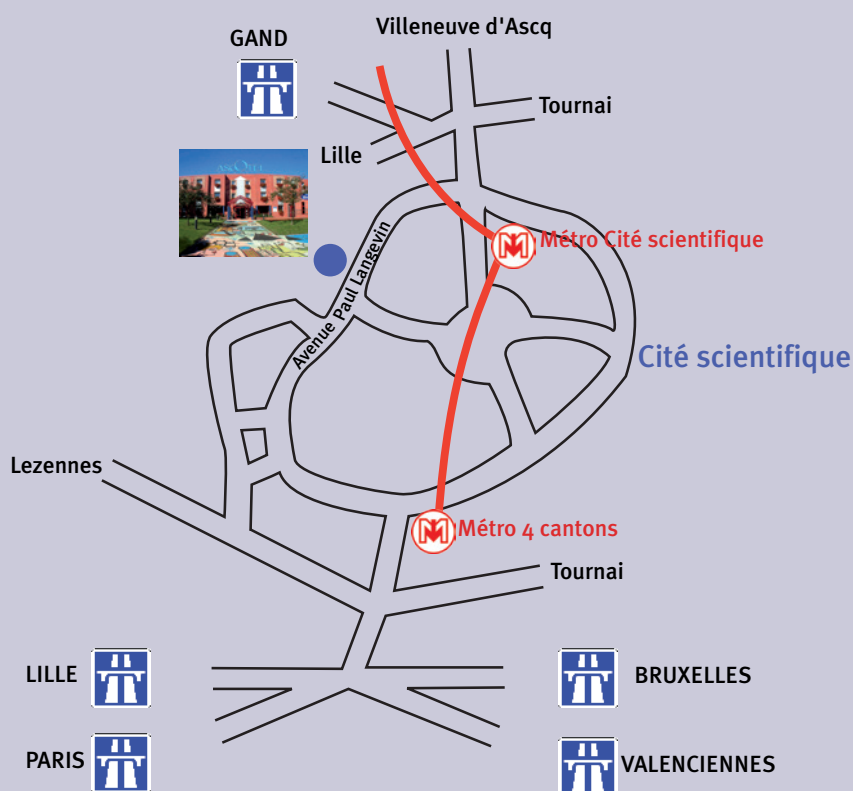
Rachel Villain, Jérôme Alessandri, Pauline Baude, Charlotte Coupleux, Perrine Dufour, Mélanie Hadoux & Vinca Rivière

MACC's ASCOTEL, Villeneuve d'Ascq



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Metro plan / Plan du métro



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La Piscine à Roubaix présente une exposition exceptionnelle et inédite en France consacrée au groupe de Bloomsbury. Cette manifestation permettra de découvrir l'expression des libertés dont se réclama -de 1905 à 1938- un groupe d'intellectuels britanniques (le Bloomsbury Group) dont les convictions contradictoires -du capitalisme régulé au socialisme- s'exprimèrent avec talent dans tous les domaines artistiques, intellectuels, économiques, sociaux et politiques.

138 œuvres, dont une quinzaine émanant de contemporains du groupe sont visibles.

Une rencontre entre intellectuels et artistes

Conversation anglaise est plus qu'une exposition sur l'expression d'un groupe d'intellectuels et d'artistes, car elle ambitionne de restituer cette fin de XIX^e/début de XX^e siècles, avec les idéaux et les actes qui bouleversèrent le monde jusque dans nos recoins les plus intimes et le ravagèrent par le feu des guerres. Et avec les contradictions qui traversaient le groupe et qu'il revendiquait avec passion jusqu'à l'excès.

Les individus membres du Bloomsbury Group ont leurs œuvres exposées aux côtés de celles produites par leur coopérative -l'Omega Workshops-

où chacun touchait le même salaire et ne signait pas son travail. Une contradiction poussée jusqu'à la disparition de l'Omega en 1919 et qui témoigne bien de cette période où les idéaux, même proches, s'affrontèrent avec dureté.

Le musée La Piscine de Roubaix est une véritable curiosité qui mérite que l'on s'y arrête quelques heures. Sa visite vous séduira pour ses collections, mais aussi pour le lieu qui les abrite. Le musée d'Art et d'Industrie de Roubaix est en effet une œuvre d'art en soi, étant installé dans une ancienne piscine Art déco, remarquablement réhabilitée. Que l'on soit amateur d'art ou non, le musée La Piscine en séduira plus d'un.

L'histoire de « La Piscine »

Le musée d'Art et d'Industrie de Roubaix est installé dans l'ancienne piscine municipale, qui fut construite entre 1922 et 1932 par l'architecte Albert Baert, à la demande du maire de l'époque, Jean Lebas. L'intérieur du bâtiment est d'une grande beauté, combinant le style byzantin et mauresque à la tendance Art déco de l'époque. Il est inscrit au patrimoine du XX^e siècle.

The Piscine Museum of Art and Industry André Diligent in Roubaix is currently hosting an exhibition on the libertarian Bloomsbury Group (1905-1938). These British intellectuals' contradictory beliefs (which ranged from regulated capitalism to socialism) deeply influenced every artistic, intellectual, economic, social, and political field.

138 works are displayed of which about 15 are by contemporary figures of the «Bloomsburies».

When intellectuals and artists meet

« A British conversation » is not a mere presentation of a group of intellectuals and artists: it goes beyond and touches on the general late 19th century/early 20th century zeitgeist, at a time when the atmosphere was pervaded with far-reaching ideals and actions which ignited the deadliest wars and completely upset the whole world order.

The exhibition also throws new light on the group's internal contradictions which they were passionately, even excessively, committed to.

The «Bloomsburies' « individual works are on display... next to those by their cooperative, namely, the Omega Workshops, where equal pay was applied and where people did not sign their works.

The contradiction paved the way to the end of the Omega Workshops in 1919. As such, it is the perfect embodiment of this era when the closest ideals fuelled extremely bitter struggles.

The Piscine Museum in Roubaix is in itself worth visiting. You will enjoy its collections as well as the building itself : the latter is indeed a work of art in its own right with its remarkably restored former Art deco swimming pool. The Piscine Museum will appeal to both art connoisseurs and the general public.

The history of the Piscine Museum

The Museum is situated in the former municipal baths which were built between 1922 and 1932 by architect Albert Baert under the supervision of mayor Jean Lebas. The inside is a stunningly beautiful combination of the Byzantine and Mauresque styles in a unique Art deco way, typical of 20th century heritage buildings.

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