

SPA Exchange

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15th International Rorschach Congress

Bruce Smith, Ph.D.

The British are coming! The British are coming! And so are the French, the Venezuelans, the Italians, the Japanese, the Angolans, the Brazilians, and the psychologists from more than 30 other countries. The 15th International Congress on Rorschach and Projective Techniques — the triennial meeting of the International Rorschach Society — will be held in Boston, Massachusetts, July 8-12, 1996. While this may seem a long time away, I urge all members to plan to attend — and to participate. This congress promises to be a special one, coinciding as it does with the 75th anniversary of the publication of *Psychodiagnostik* by Hermann Rorschach.

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1996 Meeting of the International Society of the Rorschach and Projective Methods

Paul M. Lerner, Ed.D.

Plans are steadily and enthusiastically moving ahead for the 1996 Congress which will be held at the Westin Hotel, Copley Plaza, in Boston from Monday, July 8th to Friday, July 12th.

An organizational structure including the following subcommittees and committee chairs has been formed: Scientific Presentations (Mary Cerney, Ph.D.); Finance (Paul Lerner, Ph.D.); Publications (Robert Lovitt, Ph.D.); Advertising and Promotion (Bruce Smith, Ph.D.); Translation (Bruce Smith, Ph.D.); Pre- and Post-Workshops (Barry Ritzler, Ph.D.); and Social Arrangements (Paul Lerner, Ph.D.).

The overall scientific theme for the Congress is *Rorschach and Projective Methods in a Changing World: Looking Back to Look Ahead*.

Subtopics will include: Assessment and Treatment Planning; Training in a Changing World; Tribute to John Exner: The Comprehensive System — 22 Years Later; Reciprocal Influences Among Countries in Rorschach and Projective Methods; and Innovations in Rorschach and Projective Methods. 1996 marks the 75th anniversary of the introduction of Rorschach's method. Therefore, a special symposium devoted to the early days of the Rorschach will be included to commemorate the anniversary.

The organizing committee has also worked out a time schedule for mailings. You will be receiving the

first call for paper submissions in January, 1995. A second call will be mailed in July, 1995.

Several members of our Society have already indicated an interest in participating in the planning and organizing of the Congress. We have room and need for more. If you would like to participate, please write or call me directly at the address below. If you have a preference, also indicate the subcommittee on which you would prefer to work.

We on the organizing committee want to make this Congress the best ever. Join with us.

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An Interview With Mary Cerney

Judith Armstrong, Ph.D.

My interview with our President, Mary Cerney, began auspiciously. The time was right. It was her birthday, a fine occasion for her to reminisce and for me to identify the theme that ran through her life work. The place was right, too. We met in her room, a comfortable suite with gratifying views of

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Interview with...

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Chicago's major shopping attractions.

As I listened to Mary describe her intellectual history, it quickly became clear that if I wanted to find a theme, I would have to work for it. Like many women, the course of her career resembles more a series of branches than it does a linear track to success. Following the disappointing realization in childhood that, as a female, she could not become pope, and, as a member of a religious order, she could not become a brain surgeon, Mary found a path that went around these barriers. She became a nun, and eventually, along the way, an expert in the human mind.

Mary has taught in two room schoolhouses as often as she has in university settings. She has been an artist, a musician, a grade school teacher, a vocational counselor, and an analyst. Her interest in spiritual issues has fueled her pioneering work in the treatment of trauma, loss, and grief. Her practical administrative skills have led her to major leadership positions in just about every organization in which she has been a member. Moreover, (those of you who are reading this article while standing up should IMMEDIATELY sit down) a noted Rorschach expert, Mary has always used the MMPI to help guide her clinical interventions. If there is a thread running through Mary's work, it might be her ability to bridge professional domains that most people would find unconnected, incompatible, and exhaustingly diverse.

Mary's interest in psychology began in adolescence as part of her effort to understand the changes going on within herself. While her father encouraged her curiosity by suggesting that she look to the

writings of Freud and Jung for answers, her teachers forbade her to read "one" of these authors. Mary promptly "forgot" which author was banned and, to avoid confusion, read them both. From this Mary learned *"the benefit of forgetting when you want to do something that you're not supposed to do."*

As this anecdote suggests, Mary's parents inspired her with a love of learning and independent thinking. They also encouraged her interests in music, art, and religion. Born in Michigan, Mary grew up in Ohio and Indiana. At the age of 15, she entered a convent with the goal of becoming a nun and a teacher. Mary majored in music (piano and organ) and graduated from St. Francis College summa cum laude with a teaching degree. Then, for about 15 years, she travelled from community to community, teaching and playing organ in the small two- and three-room church schools that dot the Midwest.

When Mary told me she had taught all grades, I thought she meant one at a time. But no. When other teachers became overwhelmed with their tasks, or moved on, Mary added their grades to her own. This meant that she was often teaching grades 4 to 8 simultaneously. When I asked her how she managed this feat, Mary explained that her height gave her the advantage of authority while her slimmness enabled her to move rapidly down

the long cramped rows of the tiny classrooms. Pressed for detail, it became clear that Mary's leadership skills, and organizational, humanistic, and, yes, assessment talents were evident even in this early career. She was able to manage her responsibilities by using peer tutors, self testing, tapes, and multiclass projects. She was also helped by a student government she formed. Mary managed to fulfill her responsibilities, inspire her students, and enjoy herself while her students won local, state, and national prizes and honors.

After these successes, Mary became directress of young nuns' formation in her convent where, naturally, she completely revamped the formation process. Mary's interest in educational psychology was deepening at this point. She took her doctorate in educational psychology with a minor in clinical psychology at Catholic University in Washington. Her dissertation subject was the development of the concept of God in grades 4 through college. True to her style of never taking on small projects, Mary tested 10,000 students for this piece of research.

Mary then turned to restructuring the formation process of the teaching nuns. She developed vocational and psychological counseling programs for the teachers, and also saw to it that young nuns were no longer required to live away from their families. Seeing first hand the close connection between voca-



Mary Cerney, Mrs. Menninger, and Dr. Karl Menninger at his 96th birthday party with the 10:30 Study Group

tional and emotional development, decided to complete her clinical training. Since she had already taken enough courses to earn a Ph.D. in clinical psychology, Catholic University ruled that Mary needed only to complete an internship. This was a fortuitous requirement. As an intern at the Topeka State Hospital, she began her long association with The Menninger Clinic. Mary's order supported her new professional commitment by allowing her to live and work outside of the religious community while remaining a nun.

It was at The Menninger Clinic that Mary developed her unique grief work therapy, using imagery to help people accept their own impending death and the death of loved ones. She was mentored by Karl Menninger, a formidable authority figure who saw himself as "the agitator of complacency," but was for Mary, a teacher with whom she could "dialogue without intimidation." She spoke movingly about being able to return the gift of learning that Karl Menninger had given her by helping him to peacefully meet his own death.

At present, in addition to being president of SPA, Mary teaches at the Karl Menninger School of Psychiatry and leads treatment, consultation, and workshops on grief.

What is the place of assessment in this varied life? From the beginning of her professional work, Mary was fascinated by testing. When she taught grade school, she used the students' expressive art work as barometers of their functioning. Her first graders would clap their hands when they heard they were going to have a test. In her educational psychology training, Mary focused on the development and refinement of tests. In her work with nuns and priests, she has used vocational tests as an intrinsic part of the counseling process. Mary



Mary Cerney

sees tests not just as tools of analysis but as ways of organizing the complexity of her clients and of sharing that understanding with them. Testing helps to reduce enormous life problems into portions, and the written report helps to make these portions seem manageable. No longer overwhelmed by the immensity of their problems, clients can then begin to focus on the future.

Perhaps the voyage along the diverse pathways of her own career has enabled Mary to find ways to understand and connect the disparate elements of test findings and to offer the hope of new pathways to others. ▲

From the President

Mary Cerney, Ph.D.

We just ended our Annual Board Meeting Retreat which this year was held in Kansas City. It was an agenda-packed meeting with many critical decisions that will affect the Society for years to come. High on this year's agenda was the location of the Central Office. An advisory committee chaired by Virginia Brabender had the task of selecting

the top three location sites anywhere in the United States. If we remained in St. Petersburg, we were in the position of having to find a new location there as our lease ends in December, 1994. The insurance company that had bought the building in which we are currently housed had already moved us from our more spacious office within that building into a rather cramped area. In addition, we needed to hire a new Office Manager.

Washington, D.C. came up as the number one selection with Kansas City and New Jersey following behind. To our surprise, we found the rent for office space within the new APA building to be very reasonable and no higher than what we had been paying. Additionally, we have access to services at cost which we would have had to contract for at any other location. But most important, Washington is in the center of where the action is, and particularly action that is — and will be — affecting every psychologist and mental health practitioner in the United States. We will be located on the same floor as the officials of APA. Other organizations, including those who have no connection at all with APA, rent office space in their beautiful building, and there is plenty of office space to be rented at this time.

Renting office space in APA also solves two long-standing issues for APA. Periodically, the issue of whether to seek division status has emerged. Each time that issue is presented to the membership, it is voted down — the last time with a large margin of defeat. With our move to Washington, we can have a close association with APA and also retain our independence as a Society. Those two issues are satisfied with this move which the Board passed unanimously.

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From the President

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Our Central Office has been in locations where the members of the Society could not readily visit. Many of our members hold important positions on APA committees. Now it will be convenient for all members at large to drop in at the SPA office when they are in Washington. The location is within easy access for a number of current Board Members which will help to provide on-site supervision to the office. Furthermore, travel to DC is much easier than to many locations within the US. We encourage you to visit whenever you are in the Washington area.

Barry Ritzler and his committee have accomplished a tremendous amount of work in screening over 50 applicants to present a slate of three top contenders for the position of Office Manager. Final interviews will be held in October; on-site training in the procedures and work of the Central Office are scheduled for November. Peggy Cook, who has been invaluable to the Society on many occasions, will be in charge of this phase of the move and in-service training. We hope to have the move to Washington, DC completed by December 1. There may be some disruption in service the week prior to the move. If anyone needs information during that time, it might be best to contact me in Topeka, Kansas at (913) 272-5222 or (913) 271-5767. If no one answers, there is a recorder to take your message.

Meanwhile, the business of the Society goes on. We are looking forward to record attendance at our annual meeting to be held at the Sheraton Colony Square Hotel in Midtown Atlanta. It is within easy access of some of the most interesting sights of Atlanta. Our president-elect, Barry Ritzler, is putting together a meeting that will be the best ever. Get your presentations ready. ▲

The J.S. Tanaka Personality Dissertation Award

The participants in the annual Nags Head Personality Conference have established the J.S. Tanaka Personality Dissertation Award to honor the memory of Jeff Tanaka and his numerous contributions to the empirical study of personality and personality processes. The award is for the outstanding dissertation concerned with personality and/or personality processes. The recipient of this award will be invited to present his/her work at the 1995 Nags Head Personality Conference.

Deadlines/Eligibility/Procedures

To be eligible for this year's award, the dissertation must have been completed and successfully defended no earlier than January 1, 1993 and no later than December 31, 1994. The dissertation must represent an original, empirical contribution to the body of knowledge on personality and/or personality processes.

Those interested should contact:
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1995 Mid-Winter Meeting

Paul M. Lerner, Ed.D.

The Society's mid-winter meeting will be held in Atlanta, Georgia, at the Sheraton Colony Square Hotel from Wednesday, March 8th

through Saturday, March 11th. This meeting represent two firsts.

First, the meeting has been pushed up one day — workshops will be held on a Wednesday; the Board will hold its business meeting on Thursday morning; the opening plenary session for the scientific meeting will be held early Thursday afternoon; and the entire meeting will conclude early Saturday evening. The Board decided on this new format because of the low attendance for sessions held on Sunday morning.

Second, this is the first time our meeting will be held in Atlanta. The 1994 meeting was held for the first time ever in Chicago. That meeting was very successful and we hope and trust this one will be even better. Atlanta is a vibrant, bustling city — the center of the South. There is much to see, to do, and to savor. Fine restaurants to satisfy one's dining needs are everywhere.

We will meet at the Sheraton Colony Square Hotel, conveniently located in midtown Atlanta. The city features an excellent subway system referred to as "Marta." The subway runs from virtually inside the airport to a station very close to the hotel. Directions in using the "Marta" will be included in your convention material. We have secured an outstanding hotel rate of \$99.00 per person, per evening.

Barry Ritzler, Ph.D., will again be planning the scientific program. The range and depth of presentations last year in Chicago were top notch. As he did in Chicago, Roger Greene, Ph.D., will be organizing the workshops.

Our Chicago meeting was filled with memorable highlights. Few will forget Mary Cerney's (Ph.D.) stirring, Knute Rockne-like, response to managed care intrusion into the assessment arena, Sid Blatt's (Ph.D.) and the Society's tribute to Sam Beck, Ph.D., and

Carl Gacono's (Ph.D.) heart-felt reaction to receiving the Beck Award. Many will want to forget the sight of Barry Ritzler and me scurrying around the lobby of the Westin Hotel seeking baseball autographs!

Our 1995 meeting in Atlanta will have memorable moments too. Plan to attend, participate, and be part of it. ▲

Shifting Your Paradigms — Update on the International Rorschach Society

Judith Armstrong, Ph.D.

As your new liaison to the International Rorschach Society, I'll be writing a column from time to time to keep you up to date on the activities to which I will henceforth refer as the "International." While it might be simpler to use the organization's initials, I'm afraid this would trigger traumatic associations for most of us! Actually, as the title of this column suggests, involvement in the International can indeed be an unsettling experience, but in a positive way, because it exposes us to a variety of paradigm broadening ideas. In this column, I want to alert you to two major activities that reflect the stimulating qualities of the International.

The first is the International's annual, *Rorschachiana*. This year's *Rorschachiana* is a beautifully bound, hardcover edition edited by Irving Weiner. I suggest that all of you who teach graduate assessment courses consider including this book as required reading for your courses. The variety of outlooks offered by North and South Ameri-

can, European, and the former Soviet Union Rorschachers really challenges us to examine the ethnocentrism of our usual interpretative schemas. The gathering of diverse ideas also seems to have stimulated each of the contributors to bring new integrative ideas to his/her work.

From our own SPA, John Exner explores the Rorschach as a measure of individual uniqueness, and thus as an ideal tool for planning and monitoring treatment progress. Bruce Smith continues with the bridge building by linking object relational and empirical approaches to the test, while Marvin Acklin applies cognitive theory to Rorschach procedure to give us a novel view of the response process.

Perhaps the most paradigm shifting articles come from beyond our shores. To give you but a flavor of what these papers have to offer, consider the article by Senden and Alba on using the Rorschach to examine family processes. The technique they describe was invented by USA Rorschachers, theoretically elaborated by a Russian psychologist, empirically examined by Italian researchers, refined and redefined by Japanese clinicians, and then elaborated in a treatment-friendly manner by the present authors who are from Spain!

If you want to have a first-hand experience of international Rorschaching, consider joining us at the next International Rorschach Conference, July 8-12, 1996, in Boston. Paul Lerner will be organizing the meeting, so look for his announcements in the newsletter describing the program and giving you the deadlines on the call for papers.

You can join and update your membership in the International at the same time that you pay your

yearly SPA fees. Dues for the International have been raised from \$7 to \$10. Pretty cheap for a paradigm shift! ▲

Dissociative Identity Disorder: A Brief Note

Eugene E. Levitt, Ph.D.

Judith Armstrong's scholarly article on psychological assessment of Multiple Personality Disorder (MPD) may be already somewhat dated even though it was published only last year (Armstrong, 1993).

It is abundantly evident that amnesia in some form is clinically considered to be an essential symptom of MPD. Every instrument for its measurement, i.e., the Dissociative Experiences Scale, the Questionnaire of Experiences of Dissociation, the Dissociative Disorders Interview Schedule, the MPD-specific Mental Status Exam and the SCID-D, includes a significant attempt to diagnose amnesia. Nevertheless, MPD may be diagnosed without evidence of amnesia. In DSM-III-R, the essential criteria for the diagnosis of MPD make no reference to memory loss though such expressions as "lost periods of time" and "periods of amnesia"

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appear in the discussion of the disorder.

DSM-IV adds the following criterion for the diagnosis of MPD, or Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID), as it is now known: Inability to recall important personal information that is too extensive to be explained by ordinary forgetfulness (DSM-IV, p. 487).

This amendment moves amnesia to the forefront among the criteria for DID. In principle, it is a warranted addition but it will probably lead to fresh difficulties in the diagnosis of DID. Whenever material to be committed to memory is purely objective as in the conventional laboratory experiment or intelligence test, recall is easily established. If an individual responds that Rome is the capital of Italy, his/her recall is estimated to be veridical with a high degree of confidence. Absence of recall, as in amnesia on the other hand, is inherently unverifiable. A don't-know response to the lab experiment-IQ test objective item means only that the individual has declined to produce the required correct information. It cannot be safely interpreted to mean that the respondent does not actually remember.

The DID assessment inventories, all self-report, depend on items like "I have had periods where I could not remember where I had been for the day (or days) before" for the measurement of amnesia. Verification of a "true" response is never attempted, let alone verified. The same criticism could certainly be applied to other self-report items, but amnesia is special because it has become the key to the diagnosis of DID. The other basic criteria — "two or more distinct identities or personality states" that "recurrently take control of the person's behavior" — become DID symptoms

only when amnesia separates the identities. "Too extensive" and "ordinary forgetfulness" are terms that may provoke definitional arguments, but it seems clear that the only purpose for including this criterion is that it must be taken to mean that the "two or more distinct identities" are amnesic for each other's behavior.

Unless the amnesia criterion is met, the other criteria may just as reasonably suggest a case of cyclothymia or Intermittent Explosive Disorder or Borderline Personality Disorder or any other disorder characterized by marked changes in mood, behavior, etc. that occur suddenly and are unpredictable.

As the various measures for assessing DID indicate, amnesia has always been considered to be an essential aspect of the dissociation picture. The new DID criterion will bring the memory factor into prominence. It may conceivably exert some influence on diagnostic procedures and outcomes.

References

Armstrong, J. (1993). *Psychological Assessment of Multiple Personality Disorder*. SPA Exchange 3, (2), 4-5, 10.
Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition - Revised (1994). Washington DC, American Psychiatric Association Press. ▲

Training and Credentialing Task Force

Barry Ritzler, Ph.D.

After writing and evaluating standards for training in personality assessment, the Task Force on Training and Credentialing has taken steps to provide support for instructors of personality assessment.

Last winter, the Training Standards were sent to directors of APA-approved doctoral programs in

clinical psychology for evaluation. A questionnaire was included to detail the directors' responses. In general, the results of the evaluation were as follows:

1) Directors of programs where personality assessment is a major part of the curriculum generally approved of the standards. The only criticism mentioned by more than one director was that the specification of a number of semesters for each training experience did not allow enough flexibility for integrating personality assessment with the many other areas of emphasis in a program. In response to this criticism, the wording of the standards has been changed to "...a semester or its equivalent..." whenever appropriate.

2) Directors of programs where personality assessment is not a major emphasis of the program were less enthusiastic about the standards, but saw no major problems in their wording or purpose.

3) Approximately 75% of the programs surveyed offer more than one semester of personality assessment. Approximately 50% identify personality assessment as a major emphasis.

Now that the standards have been written and evaluated, they are available for dissemination. Also, the Task Force has designed a support system for personality assessment instructors. It begins with a package of materials that provide assistance in developing methods of personality assessment instruction. The package includes the training standards, a catalog of audiotapes from programs on instruction presented at the last five Midwinter Meetings of the Society, a reference list of books and *Journal of Personality Assessment* articles on instruction, and a list of the names and addresses of Task Force members who have

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The Brain has a Personality of its Own

Eric A. Zillmer, Ph.D.

Personality assessment evaluates an individual's unique pattern of traits, those which are relatively consistent over time and across different situations. Neuropsychological assessment, in contrast, circumscribes the identification, quantification, and description of changes in thoughts and behaviors that relate to the structural or cognitive integrity of the brain. The complex interaction or "synergy" of personality (i.e., the readiness for specific types of behaviors) and neuropsychology (i.e., the ability or knowledge to perform certain behaviors) has received much attention. Two research approaches have emerged. The first assesses personality correlates of brain disease and brain trauma, and the second examines the neuropsychological aspects of psychiatric populations. The precise manner in which indices of psychopathology, personality adjustment, and neuropsychological testing are integrated and interpreted remains ambiguous, and specific guidelines have not emerged in the literature.

A practical starting point in examining this synergy is to investigate the personality test usage among neuropsychologists. A recently completed survey on test usage (Zillmer, 1992) was mailed to a random sample of 500 members of the International Neuropsychological Association (INS). Out of the 331 who replied, almost 50% reported administering the MMPI within the context of a neuropsychological evaluation, followed by the Rorschach Comprehensive Technique (< 25%). Other personality tests mentioned included, in order of frequency, the Beck Depression Inventory, projective drawings, the TAT, the Sentence Completion, and the 16PF.

The history of the MMPI specialty scales has been particularly productive in the case of organicity scales. This seems to be specifically true for MMPI scales that have been designed exclusively to identify and differentiate between organic and functional etiologies. Most reviews on these issues, however, reveal very little convincing evidence that attribute unique diagnostic properties to the MMPI in identifying lesion laterality, localization, or a specific neuropathological process. Nevertheless, the MMPI is clearly the most frequently used personality assessment measure in clinical neuropsychology, although very few investigators today would suggest that the inventory be used to diagnose brain disorders. Rather, most clinicians and researchers use the MMPI to identify profile types among organic patients. How code types and specialty scales are implemented in clinical practice remains difficult to evaluate, particularly in view of the frequency of requested differential diagnosis between organicity and functional psychopathology as a referral question.

To examine the mathematical relationship between the MMPI and neuropsychological measure in a psychiatric population, a canonical correlation was performed (Zillmer, 1992). The results indicated that the relationship between the 13 MMPI and 12 (reduced from 45, via factor analysis) neuropsychological measures was only moderate in nature with approximately 25% explained common variance. This relationship can be best described as one in which elevations on scales F, 6, and 8 adversely affect tests requiring verbal comprehension (WAIS-R Vocabulary and WRAT-R Spelling) as well as tests of new learning and sustained attention

(i.e., Category, Trails B, and Sea-shore Rhythm). A second study (Zillmer, 1993) examined VIQ-PIQ splits as they relate to MMPI elevation for a second neuropsychiatric sample. Interestingly, psychiatric patients with verbal comprehension deficits "act out" their pathologies, thus scoring higher on scales 4 and 9. Conversely, patients with perceptual deficits are more likely to present with depression. Nevertheless, the relationship between the MMPI and measures of neuropsychological tests are only modest in nature, and our results bring to light the complex relationship between the MMPI and neuropsychological test performance.

The MMPI is not a neuropsychological test since it cannot be assumed to change predictably and systematically in response to changing conditions of the brain. The MMPI, however, does add additional "coverage" to a traditional neuropsychological test battery by providing measurement of a broad spectrum of emotional factors that can impinge directly upon higher cortical functions. In this sense, the MMPI has added useful clinical information when used appropriately. The Inventory has been often misapplied in the past in an attempt to differentiate organicity from functional disorders. Thus, it is not the MMPI *per se* that produces ambiguous findings, but rather the manner in which it may be used and how the results are interpreted.

In contrast to the MMPI, the Rorschach is infrequently utilized in contemporary neuropsychology despite its rich history in diagnosing brain impairment. For instance, in the 1930s Molly Harrower reported being regularly asked to evaluate "organic" patients with the Rorschach, and Zygmunt Piotrowski was one of the first to propose ten Rorschach "organic personality signs" (1957).

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To understand the process that is involved in forming a Rorschach response, one has to be aware that there are numerous cognitive-psychological operations that may occur before a single response is actually delivered. A problem-solving situation is created which requires some violation of reality on the part of the respondent. In the Exner Comprehensive System, the question "What might this be?" sets off a series of complex cognitive operations that involve scanning, encoding, classifying, comparing, rank-ordering, discarding, and selecting. Thus, the Rorschach provokes an abundance of perceptual and cognitive operations and opens the psychological door for projections to occur.

One of the reasons why the Rorschach is used relatively infrequently in neuropsychology may be related to its relative independence from traditional neuropsychological measures. Canonical correlations with 15 Rorschach variables and 12 neuropsychological measures resulted in little common or shared variance, with less than 12% of the neuropsychological measures explaining Rorschach variables (Zillmer, 1991). The highest loading from these analyses suggested that a subject's verbal skills may influence R. Results suggest a relative independence of Rorschach indices in the context of neuropsychological, academic, and cognitive measures. This should be of interest to neuropsychologists since the Rorschach may provide additional "coverage" in a routine neuropsychological examination with neuropsychiatric patients, although many neuropsychologists are critical of the contributions of the Rorschach in the context of a standard neuropsychological evaluation.

The fact that the MMPI and the Rorschach have little predictive power over neuropsychological test performance underscores the importance of administering both neurobehavioral and personality instruments to better understand the patient's overall personal adjustment. Certainly it would seem presumptuous to propose that emotional problems are clinically independent of brain functions and vice versa. In fact, under special circumstances (e.g., in patients suffering from mild head injury, mild chemical poisoning, or early stages of Huntington's Chorea), the extent of psychiatric symptomatology may actually overshadow the nature and severity of the brain dysfunction itself.

The issue of discriminating between organic and psychiatric etiologies has been a topic of much debate. This controversy may be related to the fact that psychiatric symptomatology, in whole or in part, is often the result of brain activity. This view rests on the assumption that clinical neuropsychological procedures in the neuropsychiatric setting are more useful when such dichotomies are abandoned and a greater understanding of the patient's overall adaptive abilities, both in the area of cognitive and personality functioning, is achieved. In their quest to form the basis for the ultimate explanation of human behavior, neuropsychologists have been guilty of rigidly pursuing nomothetic approaches by reducing psychological events to their elementary physiological rules. Conversely, personality psychologists are guilty of ignoring inferences of brain functioning, rigidly holding on to idiopathic approaches to human behavior, even when there is clear evidence that a subset of the population has brain dysfunction.

It has become apparent through examining the relationship between neuropsychology and personality that there is a great need to integrate the two approaches. In the past, the assessment and understanding of emotional parameters have relied too heavily on theoretical interpretations with very little appreciation regarding the role and the integrity of the brain. Some obstacles need to be navigated if personality assessment is to make neuropsychological sense. These include the heterogeneity of the classification system for psychiatric disorders and the often transient nature of the psychiatric symptoms. Furthermore, no specific guidelines for a useful neuropsychological paradigm have emerged to integrate symptom-based psychiatric classifications with neural correlates of behavioral and cognitive variables. One further hurdle is that most neuropsychological research has focused on discriminating groups; for example, "functional" from "organic" or "intact" from "impaired." However, the complex functional properties of the brain as they relate to personality adjustment can be better appreciated by concentrating on multivariate procedures that have both an empirical as well as a theoretical basis.

The task of studying the brain by examining its behavioral product is a complex proposition, but clinical neuropsychology is shaping the way behavior is understood. Clinical phenomena must be mapped onto behavior and related knowledge of brain-behavior relationships. Otherwise, a dynamic understanding of the neuropsychology of personality assessment might be forever beyond the reach of present and future clinicians. ▲

The Personal Column

Joan Weltzien, Ed.D.

The popularity of this column seems to be a reflection of the warmth and personal interest that's also present amid our wealth of talent. The first column had eighteen entries and this column has three times as many with even a larger mystery segment!

SIDNEY J. BLATT and **RICHARD Q. FORD** published a book titled *Therapeutic Change: An Object Relations Perspective*. Psychological tests, especially the Rorschach, but the TAT, human figure drawings and intelligence tests make important contributions to the assessment of therapeutic change in long-term (two years), intensive in-patient treatment of seriously disturbed young adults.

ROBERT F. BORNSTEIN, Associate Professor of Psychology at Gettysburg College, received a \$150,000.00 grant from the National Science Foundation to support his research on unconscious determinants of attitudes and preferences.

ARNOLD R. BRUHN reports on the work he and his colleagues have been doing for the past ten years on the Early Memories Procedure work with prisoners. They are interested in collaborating with colleagues who would like to extend the current research on a criminal population with those who have other research ideas. Contact him at 7910 Woodmont Avenue, Suite 300, Bethesda, Maryland 20814.

LEO COHEN and **ANNETTE HONDERDOS** of The Netherlands wrote to tell us of the birth of their son, Solomon Jona Boaz, on April 27, 1994.

MARTIN COSGRO has developed the Cosgro Super Ego Assessment Scale and is in the process of refining subscales for a more reliable and valid instrument. The subscales are: "Ego Ideal," "Regulation," "Support," "Punishment," "Guilt," and "Shame."

ROBERT J. CRAIG has been given a contract with Psychological Assessment Resources to write a computer generated narrative report for the MCMI-3. He has also published an MCMI "Interpretive" cookbook with PAR, and conducts MCMI workshops. He was asked by Ted Millon to be a co-author in a forthcoming textbook for the MCMI-3.

BOB DAVIS, former Associate Editor and Interim Editor of *JPA* and fellow of SPA, is entering a third year of analytic training with the C.G. Jung Institute of the Pacific Northwest. At age fifty-nine, he is engaged to Mary Ann and raising two sons, ages sixteen and eleven. Bob is in full-time private practice of psychotherapy as well as evaluation and consultation with local and state correctional agencies.

ELIZABETH DONAHUE started private practice in assessment, consultation, and psychotherapy with children, adolescents and adults. She had a son on October 6, 1993, named Tyler Cassidy.

KEN DOODY was installed as President of The Psychologists of New Brunswick (Canada) at the annual general meeting held in May, 1994. The College of Psychologists serves both regulatory and fraternal functions for the professional association in the province.

MARVIN EISENSTADT had his *American Psychologist's* article, *Parental Loss and Genius* (1978) included in *Essential Papers on Object Loss* by Rita V. Frankiel, Editor, NYU Press, 1994. Also

included are papers by Sigmund Freud and Helen Deutch. From 1917 to 1990, there were eighteen single author papers and three joint author papers. Good company!

TOM FASCHINGBAUER has spent the past seven years treating chronic pain patients at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston as well as in his full-time private practice. He has recently sold the building he has officed in for years and is unsure if he'll have to relocate his practice at this time. As he recovers from several years of chronic fatigue, he looks forward to becoming more active in SPA in the years ahead. His next project: reforming the Texas Revised Inventory of Grief this year.

CONSTANCE FISCHER's book, *Individualizing Psychological Assessment*, is back in print having been reissued by Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc. She wrote that this information had been sent to be included in a previous newsletter, but I didn't receive the notice.

RONALD E. FOX is the recipient of a special award from The American Psychological Foundation for Outstanding Career Contribution to the Practice of Psychology. He was awarded this honor at the APA Convention in August.

EMANUELLE HAMMER's book, *Reaching the Affect: Style in the Psychodynamic Therapies*, addresses the point that creative writers are valuable allies to be prized highly for they are apt to know a whole host of things between heaven and earth of which our philosophy has not yet let us dream — they draw upon sources which we have not yet opened up. The book addresses the bridge between arts and dynamic psychotherapy. This book replaces the medical model with a more artistic model.

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SPA Exchange

The Personal Column

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JOSEPH J. HOUSE wrote to inform us of the formation of The Minnesota Rorschach Society which has completed its first year. The society meets monthly at the Minnesota School of Professional Psychology with the active support of faculty members Danielle Jordan and Jack O'Regan. The first Rorschach workshop was a huge success with a stimulating presentation by Phil Erdberg. They are planning yearly Rorschach conferences.

STEPHEN J. HOWARD has retired from The San Fernando Valley Child Guidance Clinic after twenty-six years as one of its directors. He will do occasional psychological evaluations at his Studio City, California location.

CATHERINE B. HOWELL received her Ph.D. in counseling psychology from Florida State University on August 6, 1994. She will receive her post-doctoral training at Florida State Hospital in Chattahoochee, Florida, beginning in September.

ANDREW W. KANE has co-authored a second edition of his book, *Psychological Experts in Divorce, Personal Injury and Other Civil Actions*. The two-volume book is intended to help psychologists perform child custody and personal injury evaluations which are valid and reliable, and to help psychologists understand the interplay of law and psychology. Dr. Kane is in the private practice of clinical and forensic psychology in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The former President of the Wisconsin Psychological Association of the WPA Division of Forensic and Correction Psychologists, he is responsible for performing more than thirteen hundred forensic evaluations.

SAM KARSON celebrated his seventieth birthday while serving as a principal investigator of a large scale, four-year, multi-million dollar federal research demonstration to Second Genesis, Inc., from the National Institute on Drug Abuse in the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *A Comparison of the Benefits of Two Therapeutic Community Treatment Regimens for Intercity Substance Abusers* is in press. Sam's invited autobiographical account, "A Psychologist's Odyssey," was published in the December 1992 issue of *Psychotherapy and Private Practice*.

RAY KING is currently serving as principal investigator of The Neuropsychiatrically Enhanced Flight Screening (N-EFS) program of the U.S. Air Force. Ray was able to convince the Air Force that personality and other psychological factors may influence completion of pilot training and pilot effectiveness on the job. He also serves as the course director of the Aircraft Mishap Prevention and Investigation Course; 80% of all aircraft accidents can be attributed to human error. Finally, Ray was selected by NASA to perform psychological evaluations of astronaut applicants. All astronaut wannabes must take psychological testing as their first task.

TOSHIO KOBAYASHI writes from Japan that she has published a book, *Word Association Test Method — Mind World from Viewpoint of WAT-2*, in Tokyo. Additionally, she published a test record sheet for analysis.

RADHIKA KRISHNAMURTHY obtained her Psy.D. degree from the Virginia Consortium for professional psychology this summer, and has been hired as an assistant professor in the School of Psychology at Florida Tech.

COLONEL GREG LASKOW, former consultant to the U.S. Army Sur-

geon General, retired after twenty-three years of service. During his career, the field psychologist kit was updated and field tested in several real life military deployment scenarios including "Operation Resolve" in Somalia, and the multinational peace keeping force in the Sinai. Colonel Laskow will be a behavioral scientist consultant for FARR Associates, Inc., located in Greensboro, North Carolina. Applications of psychological testing in the modern military will continue to have a profound impact on the healthcare for those in active duty and their family members.

PAUL M. LERNER received a Menninger Alumni Writing Award for the category "Articles Written for Magazines, Newspapers or Other Popular Periodicals That Relate Psychodynamic Understanding to Daily Living and Current Issues." He writes the "Living" column for *Amtrak Express Magazine*, the onboard publication of Amtrak trains.

GENE LEVITT, SPA Treasurer, is running unopposed for Treasurer of the Assembly of Scientists, Practitioners and Psychologists — an APA Caucus Organization.

ROBERT M. LIPGAR, SPA fellow, received an award for "Distinguished Service of Leadership" from the Illinois Group Psychotherapy Society at the 30th anniversary meeting in Chicago on April 30, 1994. Dr. Lipgar will be keynote speaker at the 10th Annual Meeting of the International Society for the Study of Subjectivity, to be held at the University of Missouri Stephenson Center for Communication Research on October 14th and 15th, 1994. His topic will be "William Stephenson at the University of Chicago — Objectivity/Subjectivity Revisited."

FRANK MACHOVEE recently published two books, *Becoming Street Smart* and *Going Straight* —

rehabilitation handbooks for prison inmates. Also, several of his journal articles on clinical hypnosis and sex offender therapy have been published. Machovec plans to retire in May, 1995, from clinical supervision at two state youth correction facilities, but will remain active in teaching, writing, and consultation.

REGGIE MATIAS, is alive and well after graduating from the postdoctoral training program at the Menninger Foundation and is an assistant professor at DePaul University. Because he misses being with "like-minded" colleagues, he is delighted with hungry students who want to learn what he has learned. Matias is anxious to introduce his graduate students to the SPA community.

SCOTT MEIT was recently appointed Assistant Professor and Director of Behavioral Science Education at the West Virginia University School of Medicine. He has a joint appointment in the Departments of Family Medicine and Psychiatry.

TOSHIKI OGAWA, a Japanese member of SPA, writes to inform us of the *Rorschachiana Japonica* which is published annually in Japan and issued this September. The contents of Volume 35 sounded fascinating and informative.

HERBERT M. POTASH has just published *Pragmatic Existential Psychotherapy with Personality Disorders*. His book offers a comprehensive theory of the etiology of personality disorders, utilizing an existential perspective as well as a systemic model for conducting psychotherapy.

JUDAHL RONCH, WILLIAM VAN ORNUM, and **NICHOLAS C.**

WILLWELL send notice of the publication of *The Counseling Source Book: A Practical Reference on Contemporary Issues*.

BERT ROTHMAN has been appointed adjunct lecturer at Beaver College in Glenside, Pennsylvania. He continues as an Assistant Director of the Psychology Department at Eagleview Hospital in Eagleview, Pennsylvania.

POONAM SHARMA has been selected as a postdoctoral fellow for 1994 and 1995 in clinical psychology with emphasis on psychodiagnostics at the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio.

FRED SHECTMAN was appointed Director of the Adult Outpatient Department of the Menninger Clinic. Dr. Sheckman is Director of the Adult Diagnostic and Consultation Service and Adult Brief Psychotherapy Service at Menninger.

WAYNE SMITH recently closed his practice in New Hampshire and moved to Tidewater, Virginia. He joined the Christian Psychotherapy Services and received his license as a clinical psychologist in Virginia which was a long, slow process; his hypothesis is that Virginia is too close to Washington D.C. Smith is now house hunting, building a practice doing assessment, and enjoying privileges at Tidewater Psychiatric Institute. Although his main office is in Chesapeake, Virginia, he is also working out of offices in Virginia Beach and Newport News.

CHARLES SPIELBERGER was elected President Elect of the International Association of Applied Psychology in Madrid at the 23rd International Congress of Psychology on July 17th. He received the APA award for distinguished contributions to professional knowledge at the APA Convention in August. In receiving this award, Spielberg presented the invited address on "Measuring the Experience, Expression and Control of Anger."

CHRIS E. STOUT has a new book co-authored with Dr. Leonard Koziol entitled *The Neuropsychology of Mental Disorders*. It is a guide for non-neuropsychologically trained clinicians to identify and differentially diagnose medical, biological, and neurological etiologies that manifest as mental disorders. He published a new article in *The Psychotherapy Newsletter*; and was recently interviewed by *The Harvard Crimson*, *McCalls magazine*, *The Des Plaines Journal*, *The Pioneer Press*, *Newsday*, *The Chicago Tribune* ("Tempo" and "People" sections), *The Carol Arnold Show* in Oklahoma, and *The Leslie Marshall Show* in New York. He will be speaking at the annual meetings of The American Board of Medical Psychotherapists, Society of Personality Assessment, Employee Assistant Professionals Association, and the DuPage County Cooperative Association for Special Education. As Senior Vice-President of Forest Hill Systems, Stout will be speaking on a national tour in nine cities with two new books on outcome management, shared risk ventures, and risk management issues. He has won a contract with NCS Assessments to develop a new computerized assessment instrument. He has also been interviewed by *Time* magazine, *Northshore* magazine, *CL-TV*, *The Psychotherapy Letter*, *Boston Business Journal*, *Santa Cruz Sentinel*, *Daily Herald*, *AMI Advocate* and *Talking to the Boss* magazine.

JON D. SWARTZ, SPA fellow, has published the *Handbook of Old Time Radio: A Comprehensive Guide to Golden Age Radio Listening and Collecting* after twelve years of research including a summer at The Library of Congress. The first printing has sold out! Dr. Swartz reports that his personal collection of old time radio shows presently numbers more than fifteen thousand.

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SPA Exchange

The Personal Column

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NORMAN SUNDBERG conducted a workshop entitled "Lifestories and Life Histories: Toward Assessment and Analysis" in May, 1994, at the University of Hong Kong. He would welcome information about cross-cultural studies of life histories. Please send information to the Department of Psychology at the University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403.

JOHN THIBODEAU received his ABPP diploma in May of 1994.

NANCY TOWNSEND, formerly Nancy Crouter, wrote the following: *Moved — Married — Awarded Ph.D.*

DANETTE WOLLERSHEIM of Missoula, Montana, had a ten-pound baby boy, born at home last winter. She has continued to do pediatric assessments at St. Paris Hospital in Helena, but has recently opened a half-time practice specializing in neuropsychological and psychological evaluations.

ROBERT YUFIT, an SPA fellow at Northwestern University Medical School, has been voted President Elect of the American Board of Clinical Psychology of ABPP. He was vice-president of the Clinical Psychology Board and had been a member of the Midwestern ABPP for many years.

VICTOR ZILAITIS is now fully retired. He has replaced his previous work-related functions with travel, dinners with his spouse, poker, bridge, billiards, daily swimming and shuffle board — and loves it!

MYSTERY???

THEODORA M. is 94 years old and has retired except for working three hours a week supervising therapy cases and doing one therapy hour. She/he spends time with colleagues writing professional articles.

A recent graduate, she/he was a co-winner of The American Academy of Psychotherapists Graduate Student Paper Contest and named the Outstanding Doctoral Student 1993/94 at Central Michigan University located in Mount Pleasant, Michigan. Sounds like quite an achievement — we would be happy to honor this individual if she or he would please notify me.

Another graduate from a doctoral program at Virginia Consortium for Professional Psychology completed a post-doctoral fellowship in neuropsychology with Eastern Virginia Medical School, began private practice specializing in neuropsychology on July 1, 1994, and is supervising a postdoctoral fellowship in neuropsychology. Again, please let me know your name and I will be happy to republish this in the next *SPA Exchange*.

IN MEMORIAM

WILLIAM H. ING died on December 18, 1993, of a heart attack while exercising in a gymnasium in Honolulu. He was in the final year for completing his doctoral internship with the Forest Institute of Professional Psychology in Honolulu.

GERTRUDE COPPER HORLICK died January 1, 1994. ▲

15th International...

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The theme of the Congress will be *Rorschach and Projective Techniques in a Changing World: Looking Back to Look Ahead*. In addition to a tribute to Hermann Rorschach, there will be symposia on the following topics: Assessment for Treatment Planning; Training in a Changing World; Life Span Assessment: Reciprocal Influences Among Countries; Innovations in Rorschach and Projective Methods; and The Comprehensive System — 22 Years Later.

The Organizing Committee, chaired by Paul Lerner, is also planning an active and exciting social program that will allow participants to sample some of the rich cultural diversity of Boston as well as to socialize with colleagues from around the globe. Those who have attended past Congresses are already aware of how exciting — both professionally and personally — these events are.

Be on the lookout for the first announcement of the Congress, scheduled to appear in January. This will include information about the organization of the scientific program, the types of sessions planned, and deadlines for submissions, as well as general information about the Congress itself. **I also urge everyone to join the International Section when you renew your SPA membership.** Not only does this insure that you will receive all announcements about the Congress, but it also entitles you to receive the yearly journal, *Rorschachiana*, a beautiful hard-cover volume with contributions from eminent psychologists all over the world, as well as the *Bulletin of the International Society*. **See you in Boston!** ▲

Training and...

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volunteered to serve as support consultants for instructors in their area. The package is available by writing Barry Ritzler, Training Task Force Chair, Department of Psychology, University Plaza, Brooklyn, NY 11201. Audiotapes may be ordered from the catalog for \$2 per tape plus mailing costs. Brief consultations with Task Force members are available free of charge; more extended consultations may involve a fee at the discretion of the Task Force member and the instructor requesting the consultation. The availability of this support material will be advertised in the *APA Monitor*. ▲