

SPA Exchange

Volume 6, Number 2

Fall/Winter 1996

Commemorating Mary S. Cerney

Dear Members of the Society for Personality Assessment:

There are no words that can sufficiently express my gratitude, and the gratitude of the Cerney Family, for all that you have done in honoring my sister, Dr. Mary S. Cerney, the Past-President of your Society. You have kept her memory and all that she did for the Society, for her patients and for all those whom she encountered, alive and meaningful. It has been a great honor and a truly humbling experience to attend your Meetings and to hear the praises, that I know have come straight from your hearts, regarding my sister. I was privileged to attend the unveiling of her portrait that will be hung in the Washington office, on Saturday, September 28, 1996. For me, this was a truly "once-in-a-lifetime" experience—it was like seeing my sister come back to life. I am so happy that she will continue to "haunt the halls" of a Society that she dearly loved and to be among the people that she treasured so highly. I know that, when it came to giving out "sisters," God gave me the VERY BEST that He had. She was always very dear to me and she became even more dear as she reached out and tried to help me with my MS and the loss of memory that resulted from a severe MS attack that forced me to give up teaching art history at The Ohio State University. She was always there for me and I know that she always will be. What you have done in her memory simply reinforces my belief and it also reinforces my belief in the tremendous good that dedicated people, such as yourselves, can bring about in people.

As I wrote in the beginning, there really are no words to express how I feel regarding all that you have done to honor my sister. Let me just say, in conclusion, thank you, and just know that each of you and the good of your Society will always be in my prayers. May God's choicest graces and blessings be upon each of you!

With deep affection and gratitude,

Sister Mary Jeanette
Sister Mary Jeanette Cerney, O.S.F., Ph.D.



Paul Lerner and Jeanette Cerney at the unveiling of the Mary Cerney portrait, Denver, 1996
Portrait by Joan Lindsley, Boca Raton, Florida

In February, 1996 Mary S. Cerney unexpectedly passed away. A member of the SPA board since 1980, Mary set quite a precedence for others to follow. She is truly missed. At the board meeting this year in Denver, the Board decided to honor Mary in two ways.

The first was the start of the Mary Cerney Award for Outstanding Student Paper to be awarded for the best paper on personality assessment submitted by a student. The recipient will be awarded monies from the Mary Cerney Fund to defer the cost of attending the Mid-winter meeting.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO
THE MARY CERNEY FUND
CAN BE MADE THROUGH
THE SPA CENTRAL OFFICE.

The second was to have a portrait done of Mary that will hang in the Central Office. Although difficult after a person has passed on, we found an artist from the recommendation of Pat Georgoff (a close friend of Mary's) that could do the painting justice. The painting was finished in time for the Fall Board Meeting in Washington, D.C., where we had the unveiling.

A truly spectacular job was done on the portrait to catch the essence of Mary's spirit and her love of humanity.

SPA Exchange

XV International Congress of Rorschach and Projective Methods

July 8-12, 1996, Boston, Massachusetts

Ross E. Keiser, Ph.D.

Providing that you can't have enough of a good thing, the International Congress began a day early, on July 7, 1996. Morning and afternoon workshops ran concurrently with a marathon business session of the International Rorschach Society. The workshops were well-attended, and the business meeting was fruitful, with great care being taken to set standards and procedures for admission of component societies into the international body.

All the while, attendees were registering in a "babel" of languages. Manuela Schulze kept things running smoothly. Both her multilingual and organization skills were put to the test, and she passed with flying colors. She was assisted by Amira Caceres, and, to the delight of us long-time SPA members, Peggy Cooke, who was kind enough to come out of retirement to help. It was

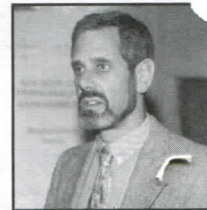
a real treat to reminisce with her. As has become a tradition at SPA events, Michael Dixon of *Travelink* ensured that accommodations and services at the conference site were excellent.

The first day closed with a tasteful reception, where old acquaintances were renewed and new friendships formed. The room was lovely, and light classical music added the perfect accompaniment to the conversation and refreshment.

The Congress officially began with the opening ceremony on Monday morning. Paul Lerner presided, referring back to the hard work and the pain of losing Mary Cerney during the tasks of preparation, and looking forward to the collegiality and excitement. He summed up the feelings of those attending by describing the sense of a child in a candy store: the beckoning of so

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1997 Midwinter Meeting



Bruce L. Smith, Ph.D.,
President-Elect and Program Chair

By now you have received notification and the Call for Papers for the 1997 Midwinter meeting scheduled for March 12-15, 1997 in San Diego. This, quite probably, will be the finest meeting we have ever held, and we are anticipating a very large participation. Make your plans to attend NOW!

The meeting will be held at the Hyatt Islandia on Mission Bay. For those of you unfamiliar with San Diego, Mission Bay is a lovely area of marinas and resort hotels immediately adjacent to Downtown San Diego. It is only minutes from the airport and five minutes from the beach. The hotel has its own marina, and every room has a view of the bay and/or the ocean. There is a large outdoor pool area, complete health club, and access to water-skiing, sailing, etc. right at the hotel. Unbelievably, we have obtained a room rate of only \$110, an unbelievable bargain for a first class hotel. After a long winter in the East, we are planning a special social event for Friday evening as well.

In anticipation of record attendance, we are planning a very special program. In particular, the highly-acclaimed Round Table Discussions will be continued. This year, we hope to focus on the controversy concerning the empirical soundness of the Rorschach. In addition, we are planning one or more "conversation hours" aimed at allowing students and younger members a chance to get "up close and personal" with distinguished members of SPA. We hope to offer an expanded list of workshops—here's a chance to grab some of those CE credits you need.

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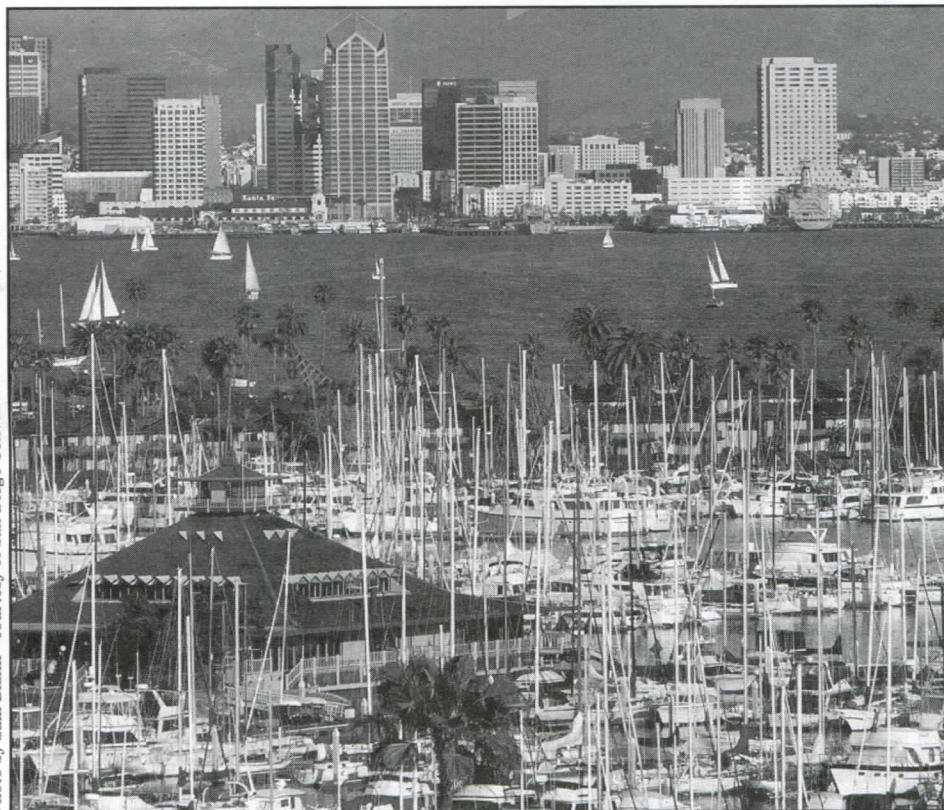


Photo by Sam Blank—courtesy of San Diego Convention & Visitors Bureau

San Diego—the site of the 1997 SPA Midwinter Meeting

SPA Membership Facts

Virginia Brabender, Ph.D.,
Membership Chair

Currently the Society has 2,329 members with 159 applications currently in process. Twenty new applications have come as a result of the International Rorschach Congress. About one-fourth of our membership also belongs to the International Rorschach Section with the number increasing considerably from last year. The figures below, which coincide with the map of the states, shows the distribution of SPA membership across states.

It is to the benefit of all members to recruit new members. Having a larger membership base puts the Society in a better position to sponsor large-scale projects that will benefit the practice of personality assessment. A good example of this is the project co-sponsored between the Society for Personality Assessment and Rorschach Workshops on assessment and outcome (see Meyer and Handler's update in the last

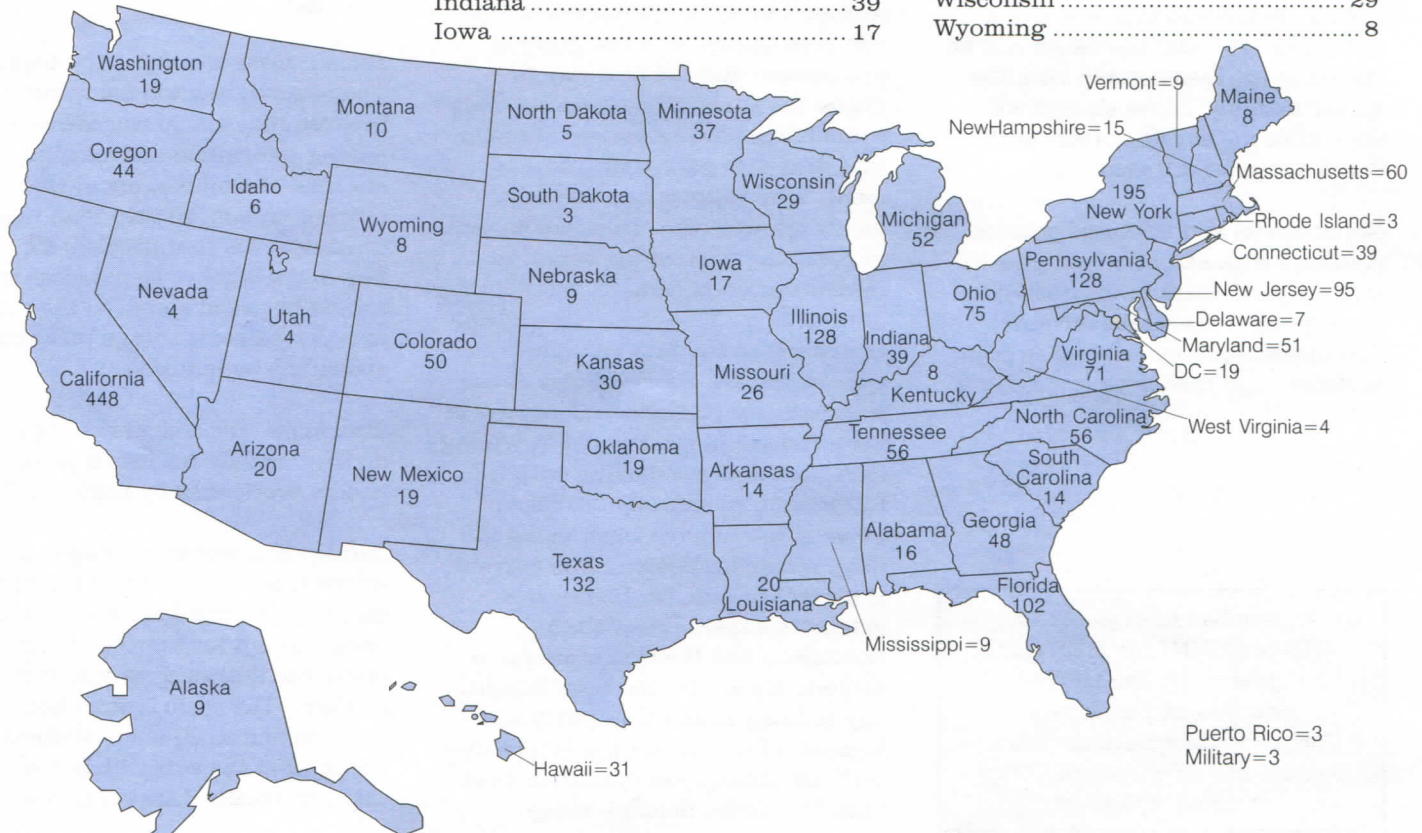
issue of the *SPA Exchange*). It also ensures that those who practice assessment will remain up to date on their knowledge base and skills—an accomplishment that is in all members' best interests. Finally, a larger membership base keeps expenses down for individual members.

Manuela Schulze, Operations Manager of SPA, will be happy to provide you with as many applications as you need. Please contact her at (202) 336-6192. Consider distributing brochures in graduate classes you teach or in workshops you conduct.

SPA UNITED STATES MEMBERSHIP AS OF 8/28/96

Alabama	16
Alaska	9
Arizona	20
Arkansas	14
California	448
Colorado	50
Connecticut	39
Delaware	7
District of Columbia	19
Florida	102
Georgia	48
Hawaii	31
Idaho	6
Illinois	128
Indiana	39
Iowa	17

Kansas	30
Kentucky	8
Louisiana	20
Maine	8
Maryland	51
Massachusetts	60
Michigan	52
Minnesota	37
Mississippi	9
Missouri	26
Montana	10
Nebraska	9
Nevada	4
New Hampshire	15
New Jersey	95
New Mexico	19
New York	195
North Carolina	56
North Dakota	5
Ohio	75
Oklahoma	19
Oregon	44
Pennsylvania	128
Puerto Rico	3
Rhode Island	3
South Carolina	14
South Dakota	3
Tennessee	56
Texas	132
Utah	4
Vermont	9
Virginia	71
Washington	19
West Virginia	4
Wisconsin	29
Wyoming	8



SPA Exchange

SPA Board Nominations and Elections

Paul M. Lerner, Ed.D., ABPP

On behalf of the Board of Trustees, it is with pleasure I report the results of the 1996 spring election:

TREASURER:

Sandra Russ, Ph.D.

MEMBER-AT-LARGE:

Stephen Finn, Ph.D.

MEMBER-AT-LARGE:

Leonard Handler, Ph.D.

The Board extends its appreciation to all the candidates for their time, interest, and effort.

In the 1996 fall mailing you received nomination slips for the offices of President-elect and Secretary. The President-elect shall serve a two-year term and the Secretary a three-year term.

The results of the nomination process will be reported to the Board of Trustees at its Midwinter meeting, and the Board will then prepare a slate of candidates. The ballot will be mailed to the membership with the spring mailing. Those elected will take office in the fall of 1997 at the Board's regular fall meeting.

Nominations and elections provide members with an opportunity to actively participate in the Society's governance. Please take advantage of that opportunity by sending in your nominees and then voting. ☘

Remember to register for
THE MIDWINTER MEETING
March 12-15, 1997
San Diego, California
For more information, please
contact the SPA Central Office
at (202) 336-6192

? Ask the Experts

...a new column from
John M. Haroian, M.A.
Featuring Barry Ritzler,
Ph.D., President, SPA

The idea for this column came as I began to think about the internship process. As a student there is always someone available to answer



my questions concerning personality assessment. My research mentors are Phil Erdberg, Ph.D. and Thomas W. Shaffer, Ph.D., and I always feel comfortable that help is available if I have a problem or question. But what about when I am no longer a student? The thought came to me that a column that deals with issues concerning assessment might be helpful. Virginia Brabender, Ph.D., Editor of the *SPA Exchange*, agreed.

As students of personality assessment, the opportunity to learn is never ending. I hope this column will be used as a resource that offers tips to novice administrators and reviews to experienced administrators. The aim is to think about the goals of assessment and the best way to utilize the various instruments. This column will cover a variety of topics that deal with personality assessment. Your suggestions and comments are welcome. They can be sent to *SPA Exchange* or via e-mail to InkblotPhD@aol.com.

In setting up the first column, I approached Dr. Barry Ritzler at the International Rorschach Congress in Boston. I asked if he would be willing to do an interview dealing with the Rorschach, specifically the importance of the inquiry when using the Comprehensive System. The current President of SPA, Dr. Ritzler has extensive experience with the Rorschach and the Comprehensive System. He is a Professor of Psychology at Long Island University and member of the Rorschach Workshops staff. Dr. Ritzler has published more than 75 journal articles, many

dealing with the Rorschach and the Comprehensive System and most recently he co-authored the book *The Quest for the Nazi Personality* with Eric Zilmer, Molly Harrower and Robert Archer (published by Lawrence Erlbaum Associates). He took time from his hectic schedule to answer some questions about the Rorschach via telephone.

Exchange: Why is the inquiry so important?

Ritzler: I would say two basic reasons. One is because it provides information that is necessary for both accurate scoring and valid interpretation. When people respond to the inkblots, they do not think to give all information necessary for accurate scoring. So we have to try to get that information by inquiry. The second reason it is so critical, is that the inquiry can also distort your results. An inquiry done inadequately, improperly, or insufficiently can give you results that are misleading.

Exchange: What mistakes do you usually see the novice administrator making?

Ritzler: Over-inquiry is the biggest. They usually ask too many questions because they are so worried about having information for scoring. They are kind of confused about the scoring system, so they tend to ask too much. Another problem for beginners is they are not clear what should be asked about, so they tend to overlook some things that should absolutely be inquired.

Exchange: The things not inquired—do they usually fall into a category of things overlooked by beginners?

Ritzler: Key words is a major area—words that indicate there might be a determinant that hasn't been articulated enough for scoring at that point, but still suggest that it might be there. The basic inquiry about location and to clear up confusion about what the subject has communicated is usually done pretty well

early on by people. One thing that makes the key word inquiry tricky is that you can end up doing something that my workshop partner Tony Sciara talks about—he calls it “chasing rabbits.” You can continue to ask about a person’s Rorschach response that will bring up a lot of new material to score. People will keep on thinking and looking at the inkblot and making more out of their response. It’s just like going into the woods to hunt for rabbit—if you make enough noise and look around enough places, you’ll scare up not only one rabbit but a whole lot of others that you weren’t even looking for. That’s what happens when people first try to go for key words—they go for key words and then they keep going and that is a problem.

People have asked me: What is the best thing to do, err on the side of too much inquiry or too little? When in doubt, ask, or when in doubt, don’t ask? My answer is: Don’t do either, you have to try to do the perfect inquiry because both will create problems.

Exchange: You have done a lot of work with experienced administrators. What mistakes are common to that group?

Ritzler: The most frequent mistake that lingers is a mistake that comes from a lack of attention to the notes they took during the response phase. People will overlook something that, if they scanned their notes effectively, they would have known to inquire about. They get in a hurry or they get a subject who is very complex and they overlook some stuff that they know darn well they should have inquired about. Experienced administrators who have learned the Comprehensive System properly seldom over-inquire.

Exchange: What’s the biggest challenge when working with records that have inadequate or incomplete inquiries?

Ritzler: The biggest problem has to do with those scores when the

information most often comes from the inquiry. Special scores are a big problem when you don’t have sufficient inquiry. It’s also a problem when you have too much inquiry. Of course, you can elicit or scare up a special score rabbit. These are problems that you can’t overcome when you’re trying to score many of the special scores. Some of the more content-oriented special scores—like aggression and cooperative movement—usually can be scored even when the inquiry is not complete. But a lot of the thought disorder special scores are very hard to retrieve if you don’t have adequate inquiry. Another area that gets affected is shading. People don’t think to articulate shading in the first viewing. You’ll miss shading, certainly, if you apply the strict scoring definitions from the Comprehensive System. You’ll not score for shading when it’s probably there.

Exchange: Texture responses can often be difficult to code for both the novice and the experienced administrator. What advice do you have for the coding of texture?

Ritzler: The important thing is that shading has to be clearly indicated. Sometimes a person rubs or touches the card in a way to clearly communicate that they feel something in the card and they use a word to clearly communicate texture. Other times people touch the card and they are not talking about texture at all. There has to be a word there that suggests texture. When they rub the card or touch it in a way to demonstrate texture, that is the best indication. It’s even better than any words they can use to say that it’s shading or texture.

Another thing is to look at the inquiry and make sure that it is not just edge detail being used for texture. People don’t usually think of the concept of shading. They usually use other phrases like: “These lines in here...” or “The differences in the color make it look like fur.” You have to be aware that people are telling you about shading when they are not

using the words that clearly articulate it. But you must make sure they aren’t talking about anything else. If they refer to the ink part of the inkblot and say: “These lines in here look like fur.”—those are the differentiations in shading that they are referring to.

Exchange: There seems to be a great deal of difference in the way people inquire about eyes. Can you clarify how eyes should be inquired?

Ritzler: You need to inquire about everything. The inquiry may simply be repeating the subject’s response. The subject’s response to your repeating their initial response very often gives you enough information to do a complete scoring. If so, you can stop there. Inquiry gets problematic when you have to do more than just repeat the response. You repeat the response. If they say: “The differences in shading here make it look like eyes.” or “These dark spots look like eyes.”—that’s not the kind of shading you score in the Comprehensive System. There is a score for that in other systems. There was a score for that where they used the delineations of shading as the outline or the boundaries of the object—so they saw eyes because there were two dark spots in the middle of the card. In the Comprehensive System, that simply gets scored pure F.

One last thing I should say. You have to be alert to something that comes to the mind of the subject only in the inquiry. You don’t score that because what you are trying to score is the process that went on when they did the first viewing. When you get clear communication that they just thought of something—“Oh now it looks like something.”—you don’t score it. That’s why we don’t score additional responses that come up in the inquiry. You want to score only the process that was going on when they first viewed the card.

I’d like to thank Dr. Ritzler for his time and thoughts regarding the Rorschach inquiry. I hope this information is helpful in your quest for the perfect inquiry. ☘

SPA Exchange

New Guys on the Block Visit Capitol Hill

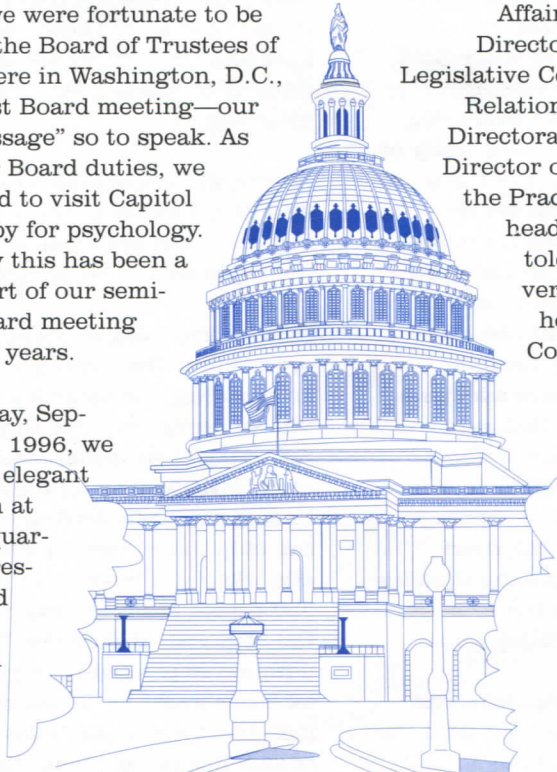
Leonard Handler, Ph.D. and Stephen Finn, Ph.D.

Recently we were fortunate to be elected to the Board of Trustees of SPA. We were in Washington, D.C., for our first Board meeting—our “rite of passage” so to speak. As part of our Board duties, we were asked to visit Capitol Hill to lobby for psychology. Apparently this has been a regular part of our semi-annual Board meeting for several years.

So on Friday, September 27, 1996, we met in the elegant boardroom at APA headquarters—impressively lined with pictures of all the APA presidents beginning with G. Stanley Hall—so that we could be briefed. Of course, we had to be prepared to face the legislators and their health aides with, hopefully, some impressive knowledge about the importance of assessment and psychotherapy, managed care issues, and the like.

We were a bit anxious because this was a very unusual role for the new guys on the block; most of the time we talk to people who seek *us* out and who *really* want to talk to us. The other Board members seemed like such “pros” because they had already done this difficult advocacy work. We were certainly a bit awed by the setting—the impressive art-deco entrance and fancy marble floors at the APA building where SPA is housed, its plush interior, and the sight of the Capitol right down the street.

Over a gourmet lunch facilitated by Manuela Schulze, our very efficient and fun-loving Operations Manager, we were well-briefed by Peter Newbould, Director, Congressional



Affairs, of the APA Practice Directorate; Douglas Walter, Legislative Counselor, Government Relations, also of the Practice Directorate; and Sandra Beyer, Director of Field Operations for the Practice Directorate. With heady excitement we were told that perhaps on this very day, at this eleventh hour, at the close of the Congressional session, a crucial vote might be taking place—a vote concerning the “Anti-Gag” bill. Now mind you, we don’t know about the other Board members, but this was the first time we “new guys” had ever ever heard of this “anti-gag” business.

Although it initially brought forth all sorts of strange imagery, we quickly refocused because there was a really crucial issue at hand.

It seems that Senators Wyden and Kyl and Representative Ganske offered an amendment which would prohibit health plans from requiring providers to sign clauses to “gag” (prevent) them from discussing with their patients the full range of available treatment options. This was certainly a major step forward, but secret information APA had just obtained warned of a deal being struck that very day—perhaps the last day of the legislative session—that would have this gag amendment apply to physicians, but *not* to non-physician providers. Ladies and gentlemen, this means us! If this amendment were to be passed, psychologists would be gagged, without the protection offered by the Ganske-Wyden-Kyl amendment, and our patients would not have adequate information concerning their treatment options. We couldn’t tell patients about the range of treat-

ments psychologists can provide. The amendment would also “wreak havoc” with state licensure and other state laws by establishing a two-tiered system in health plans. In effect, this was an emergency!

We were supplied with several quite professionally done packets containing materials outlining these issues and several others that APA wanted the legislators to have, and we were accompanied by one of the three Practice Directorate representatives who had participated in our “preparation” session. APA had provided us with excellent instructions on how to schedule appointments with our legislators, which we had already done from Austin and from Knoxville. We must admit, however, that we hardly felt prepared. Len thought that he needed about six months of this training and preparation in order to feel comfortable making the visits to the Hill, but he felt better knowing that the goal of this visit was primarily to get our proverbial feet in the proverbial door—hopeful, to begin a long-term relationship.

Len and Doug Walter first went to visit Sue Ramthun, Senator Frist’s (R-TN) Health Policy Advisor. We were a few minutes late because the elevator wouldn’t stop on the first floor. It passed us several times, until we decided to grab it on its way down to the basement, and to ride up. We sat patiently for some time in Senator Frist’s waiting room, trying to identify the large display of pictures of famous Tennesseans. There were Alex Haley, Senator Howard Baker, and several dozen others. We got stuck on the “several dozen others,” until the receptionist gave us a list of the names that matched the numbered pictures on the wall.

Once we were with Sue Ramthun, things went quite smoothly. We introduced ourselves. Len told her something about his work at UT and in his private practice, and we hastened to discuss the dreaded modification to the Wyden-Kyl-Ganske amendment. Doug indicated that we would rather have *no* amend-

ment than a bad one, and that there was some talk that the sponsors of the amendment said it would be withdrawn if it was to be damaged by its differential application to physicians only. Ramthun assured us that Senator Frist, who had voted for the Parity Bill, was supportive of the original amendment without modification. She was unaware that there was any movement to introduce a two-tiered anti-gag rule amendment, but she was assured by Doug that his information was indeed accurate. We were relieved by her open and enthusiastic support and by her positive response concerning psychology. We quickly discussed several other issues, such as the effectiveness of psychotherapy and both the good and bad things managed care companies did. Len told her about a case in which one of his patients was cured of the colitis with which he had suffered since he was a teenager, while a managed care company terminated benefits for a second patient after six months of treatment because they were positive that colitis could not be cured by psychotherapy. In addition, Len mentioned the increase in treatment effectiveness achieved through the use of psychological testing. All in all, this was a positive visit.

Len's next visit, accompanied by Sandra Beyer, was to see Charles T. Wallace, III, Senator Thompson's legislative aide (LA). Wallace began, somewhat grimly, by telling us that Senator Thompson did not vote for the Parity Bill. Wallace explained, with a rather proud look on his face, that the Senator believed the states, rather than the federal government, should make such decisions. Again, Sandra and Len tried to discuss the "anti-gag clause," but all Wallace would say was that it certainly sounded unfair, and that the Senator would never vote for something that was discriminatory. He softened somewhat when we did some "homefolks" talk. Len discovered that Wallace had attended the University of the South, in Sewanee, Tennessee, where Len's son Charlie's good friend, Tom, had also gone to school,

during Wallace's time there. When we got up to leave, Wallace was smiling more and he seemed friendlier. Friendly or not, this Senator and his aide will "take work," Beyer said. He is generally unfriendly to psychology and we must target him for more visits by the Practice Directorate.

Steve's experiences were somewhat similar. Peter Newbould volunteered to accompany Steve on his three visits. Steve's first stop was at the office of Senator Kay Bailey Hutchinson. As was to be expected, Senator Hutchinson was too busy to meet with them, but her LA talked with them for about ten minutes in the office waiting room. As Peter suggested, Steve first thanked the LA for the Senator's support on various mental health bills this past year. Happily, all her votes on bills directly targeted by APA had been pro-psychology and pro-mental health services. They then began to discuss the immediate issue at hand—the anti-gag clause amendment that Peter had asked all of us to address. Peter and Steve were excited that the LA had some very up-to-date information: Senator Kyl, one of the amendment's co-sponsors, was at that very moment trying to negotiate language for the amendment that would be acceptable to the Senate leadership. Peter and Steve made their pitch for the inclusion of non-physician providers in the bill, and our arguments seemed to be well received by Senator Hutchinson's aide. We left our business cards and the packet of information we had brought and said a cordial good-bye.

The next visit, to the office of Senator Phil Gramm, was extremely interesting. Steve and Senator Gramm tend to diverge in their views on many matters, and this year he was one of the few senators who strongly opposed the *Domenici-Wellstone* amendment regarding the parity in insurance coverage for mental illness. Thus, Steve was not looking forward to discussing mental health issues with his LA. To Steve's surprise, the LA greeted them very warmly, and invited them into a

conference room to talk. Again Peter had coached Steve admirably, and he opened the meeting by stating his regret that Senator Gramm had not been able to support the mental health parity bill. Steve expressed hope that as the bill was implemented and its relatively minor cost was proved, the Senator would become one of its proponents. The aide assured him that Senator Gramm was a proponent of mental health services, but had simply been concerned that some employers would opt out of providing any mental health coverage if they had to ensure parity on lifetime and annual benefits for mental health services.

Peter directly asked if Senator Gramm had any plans to appeal the Domenici-Wellstone provision, and the LA said he knew of no such plans. Peter then asked to be contacted if any such plans developed and the LA agreed to do so. Steve later found out that this was an important "chess move" in legislative advocacy, which meant that APA probably would be notified if a serious appeal effort began to be organized.

Steve's last visit was with an aide for his congressman, Representative Lloyd Doggett. This was by far the longest and most "simpatico" of the meetings. Doggett has consistently voted in support of mental health issues. So, after a brief discussion of the need for federal legislation regulating managed care insurance companies, Steve shared the example of a man who he is treating for depression. The patient had further sessions denied by his provider because he was no longer suicidal or absent from work due to his depression, and, therefore, psychotherapy was no longer considered "medically necessary." The LA was intrigued and asked excellent questions. He also informed Steve that Representative Doggett had never been contacted by a constituent regarding such matters. They all speculated why this might be so (e.g., shame and confidentiality issues regarding mental health treatment). This

SPA Exchange



Letters

Stephen E. Finn, Ph.D.

*Representative-at-Large,
SPA Chair,*

BPA Psychological Assessment Work Group

Dear SPA Members,

I am writing to you as Chair of the Psychological Assessment Work Group (PAWG), established in November, 1995, by the Board of Professional Affairs (BPA) of the American Psychological Association (APA). Our five-member group was assembled in response to concerns from psychologists regarding the decreased use of, and increased restrictions on, psychological assessment in the delivery of health services. Our charge is to study the purpose of psychological assessment in the delivery of clinical health services, the circumstances under which psychological assessment is appropriate, and the relative costs and benefits of psychological assessment when used as part of clinical health services delivery. We are coordinating our efforts with APA's Committee on Psychological Tests and Assessment (CPTA).

I am writing to ask for your assistance in identifying two types of materials that will be helpful to PAWG in pursuing this charge. First, we are seeking exemplary case studies or research articles related to the benefits of psychological assessment in health services delivery. Second, we are requesting that you provide us with any specific information that has come to adversely affect the use of psychological assessment in clinical practice. More specific information about each of these requests is provided below.

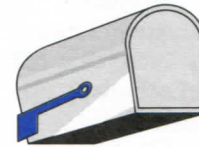
As a primary means of pursuing its charge, PAWG is currently seeking to develop materials that explain the

importance and value of psychological assessment within the context of clinical health services delivery. These materials could be used by other groups or by individual practitioners to educate clients, potential referral sources, third-party payers, and other constituents about the proper role of psychological assessment in the provision of health care. To this end, we are collecting exemplary case studies and research articles on the use of psychological assessment to predict treatment outcome, differential treatment selection, treatment compliance, health status, and related areas (e.g., potential for suicide or violence). As many of you know, Greg Meyer and Len Handler are working on a comprehensive meta-analysis of the utility of psychological assessment—a project commissioned by SPA. Greg and Len have already been helpful in identifying relevant studies, and eventually, their meta-analysis will be available for use by PAWG. Nevertheless, I am still asking for the help of the wider SPA membership.

If any of you are aware of relevant articles that could be useful to PAWG, I hope that you will share those articles or references with our work group. PAWG members are also interested in hearing about your—and your colleagues'—successes and failures in convincing others of the benefits of psychological assessment, as well as any concerns or limitations you have encountered in using psychological assessment in your area.

In relation to our second request, it would be helpful to both PAWG and to CPTA to obtain specific and concrete information regarding marketplace and regulatory changes that have adversely affected the use of psychological assessment in your clinical practice. Any other data that may help to document and clarify the nature and extent of such adverse changes—such as market data from test publishers—would also be helpful. We will attempt to compile this information into a useful picture of the current state of psychological assessment in clinical health services that can be shared with CPTA and other groups.

Please send your materials, comments, and questions to me at the Center for Therapeutic Assessment, 1015 Bee Cave Woods Drive, Suite 300, Austin, Texas 78746-6752, e-mail: sefinn@mail.utexas.edu. Thank you for your consideration and assistance.



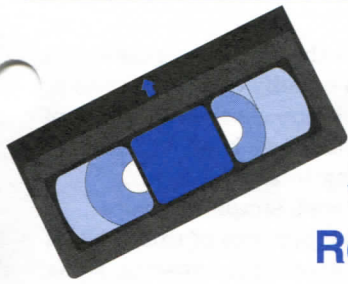
**From the
Editor**

Virginia Brabender, Ph.D.

When I began my position as editor of the *SPA Exchange*, I had some trepidation about whether there would be a sufficiency of material for each issue. My fear was unfounded. If anything, the problem has been one of an abundance of material, particularly in the context of our effort to keep this newsletter a reasonable length. One positive development is that members have become increasingly active in writing letters, sending in notes for the personal column, and suggesting possible articles and columns. This issue features two columns that have been suggested by the readership. The first is a column addressing teaching issues—a topic dear to my heart. *The Teacher's Block* will have different authors from issue to issue but will be coordinated by Jed Yalof, Ph.D., who brings great enthusiasm and expertise to this topic.

The second innovation, *The Inquiry Corner*, will involve exchanges between John Haroian, M.A., and interviews of the more senior members of the organization. The interviews will focus on the fine points of scoring and interpretation. If you have faced a problem or just would like more information on any personality tests which you would like to see discussed in this column, please write to John through the Central Office.

I hope you enjoy this cornucopia and I welcome your reactions and ideas. ❁



Video Review

The Profile of Jeffrey Dahmer with Alex B. Caldwell, Ph.D. reviewed by **Radhika Krishnamurthy, Psy.D.**

The name Jeffrey Dahmer conjures up horrifying images of the seemingly unnatural human capacity for dispassionate cruelty against other humans, incomprehension of the motives for committing such barbarous acts within the bounds of normal society, attendant reactions of disbelief and abhorrence, and troubled contemplation of the potential malignancy of human nature. Indeed, one might be quick to conclude that Dahmer is a true anomaly who, in some mysterious way, is akin to the other known human instruments of atrocity, and certainly far-removed from the rest of humankind. Nonetheless, questions linger on: Who is this person? What dark forces drive him? And ultimately, why? While explanations of the actions of Dahmer and other serial killers are inevitably incomplete, a reasonable understanding of their psychological functioning is afforded through personality assessment. Alex Caldwell, undoubtedly one of the leading experts on the MMPI, provides one such account in his videotape, *The Profile of Jeffrey Dahmer*.

Caldwell presents two MMPI profiles on Dahmer obtained in 1989 and 1992—first when he was briefly incarcerated on other charges, and again as part of the evaluation for his trial for multiple acts of homicide. A systematic analysis of each profile is presented, including discussion of the prominent codetypes and configural patterns, validity scales, and a variety of supplemental scales. In his unequaled approach to profile analysis, Caldwell furnishes a rich

description of single scale evaluations and codetype correlates, drawing on the wealth of actuarial data he has collected over the years. For example, he describes the uncommonly high elevation on Scale 4 in terms of Dahmer's sealing of emotions and lack of empathy which likely served as the springboard for his cold, inhuman acts and indifference to the consequences of his actions. An allusion is drawn to the codetype similarity between Dahmer's 1989 profile and Charles Manson's MMPI profile while underscoring the key difference between Dahmer's concealed out-of-control behavior and Manson's more blatant deviance and disregard for societal norms. Caldwell proceeds to portray Dahmer's lack of significant apprehension, his control dynamics, and psychotic potential as reflected in various MMPI scales and indices. He expertly weaves facts from Dahmer's history into his discussion, highlights the unexpected features of the profiles, and reflects on the role of socioeconomic factors (evident in the elevated *Ss* scale) in the public's reactions to Dahmer and his ultimate outcome. Perhaps the most informative aspect of Caldwell's discourse for MMPI students and scholars concerns his comparison of Dahmer's scores on Barron's Ego Strength (*Es*) Scale, Cuadra's Control (*Cn*) Scale, and Block's Ego Control (*EC-5*) supplemental scale. The description of Dahmer's 1992 profile follows the same organized approach, with the additional component of Caldwell's delineation of both the enduring features of his personality and psychopathology and the situational elements revealed in his profile features related to a sense of physical peril in prison and an associated increase in anxiety.

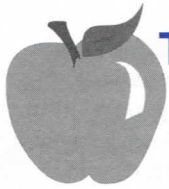
Caldwell is clearly a master of the MMPI configural analysis who, in this presentation, spins meaningful patterns out of a complex web of information. His manner of speaking is both didactic and conversational, and is "user friendly" to novices of the MMPI even as he brings forth the advanced knowledge that practiced

MMPI users would recognize and appreciate. Further, his analysis of Dahmer's personality is grounded in an empathic understanding of human behavior even as he maintains clinical objectivity. Unfortunately, the medium does not do sufficient justice to Caldwell. Those of us who have heard him speak in person are struck by the videotaped presentation—Caldwell appears less at ease and his characteristic engaging manner is somewhat obscured.

This audiovisual presentation is probably too brief, essentially involving an analysis of a host of MMPI scales and a description of the person producing the profiles within the span of 25 minutes. The most distracting feature of this presentation, however, concerns the commercial promotion of the Caldwell Report which takes up approximately five minutes of the 30-minute videotape. The videotape begins with photographs of various 20th century serial killers and segues into a visual portrait of Jeffrey Dahmer, but shifts unexpectedly to the features of the Caldwell Report. Indeed, the commentator states that Dahmer's profile is used as an illustration of the Caldwell Report. The videotape ends with testimonials to Alex Caldwell's expertise which, although understandable and true, seem unnecessary for such a distinguished authority in the field. Nonetheless, the merits of this videotaped presentation are unquestionable, and it is the best alternative to attending Caldwell's lectures in person.

A final point to note concerns the audience for which Caldwell's analysis is best suited. I showed this tape to first-year doctoral clinical psychology students during one of the concluding weeks of their Personality Assessment course. These students had a working knowledge of the MMPI and had become reasonably skilled in MMPI-2 interpretation. While they appreciated the learning value of Caldwell's videotape and found his erudition impressive, many noted that their relative unfamiliarity with the MMPI supplemental scales

SPA Exchange



The Teacher's Block

A new column from
Jed Yalof, Psy.D.

This column will be featured in each publication of the *SPA Exchange*. Its purpose will be to provide assessment teachers and supervisors with a forum to address different issues that arise when training students in psychological testing. Topics may include, but are not limited to:

- objective or projective test administration, test scoring and test interpretation;
- report writing;
- supervisory issues;
- individual and cultural diversity considerations in teaching, grading and evaluating;
- and students' experiences in learning assessment skills.

Format may include either a question-and-answer exchange or an article. I invite you to submit your ideas to:

Jed Yalof, Psy.D.
Department of
Graduate Psychology
Box 682
Immaculata College
Immaculata PA 19345

or to the Editor of the *SPA Exchange*.

"By the Way, Can You Tell Us Again What a D Score Really Is?"

I recently offered a two-day immersion in Rorschach scoring and interpretation to a delightful and very serious group of graduate students who felt the need for an intensive exposure to the test. Having done this type of teaching in the past, I knew the challenges that lay ahead. There would be questions about developmental quality and its relationship to form quality and organizational activity, plenty of questions about coding the shading determinants, confusion about how to compute D and Adj D in the Structural Summary, and the undeniable "I'm not quite sure I follow you" looks/glare that would inevitably accompany my very careful efforts to

introduce interpretive strategies in what my ego-ideal tells me is a systematic, empathic, and easy-to-follow way. I'd also feel compelled to state that not every client who scores high on the Suicide Constellation will commit suicide; that not all high scores on the Schizophrenic Index are schizophrenic; that "ugly" is not coded for Morbid content; that content analysis is very important; that reflection responses do not get coded for pair; that scoring a protocol doesn't really take forever; and that, yes, the word "coloring" offered in the Free Association portion of the test is a key word that may result in coding a response for diffuse shading, vista, texture, or achromatic color. And finally, I'd almost certainly entertain a question to which my response would be: "Well, the Rorschach may not be for everybody..."

When outlining my notes, I took what I felt was great care to keep things simple. However, as I struggled to make things crystal clear in my own mind and with fantasies of my audience never far afield, I become convinced that "simplicity," in this particular case, had to be operationalized as a continuous variable. I knew that no matter how hard I tried, some concepts would be harder to explain than others and that a few such ideas would never really be understood. This is often the case in full-semester courses; so who really knows what sinks in when the learning occurs in a two-day vacuum!

In reality (F_qU?), the presentation was very well received. Students felt more secure in their ability to use the Rorschach and I left them feeling that I made a contribution to their clinical skills. What I also left with was the feeling that they had made an important contribution to my teaching skills. The process of preparing for the presentation and answering questions deepened my appreciation for the importance of using examples, operationalizing terms, and relating Rorschach concepts to everyday life.

Not only is the Rorschach difficult to learn; it is equally difficult to teach. No more obvious is the challenge of teaching the Rorschach test than when trying to answer simple questions with simple answers. Because the purpose of this column is to offer a forum for sharing ideas and experiences related to teaching and supervising assessment, I thought a brief parody on the Rorschach instructional process might capture the essence of the teacher at work. Try, for instance, explaining the meaning of D scores to a group of intelligent and motivated students and here's the type of process that might evolve.

"By the way," the student asks, "can you tell us again what a D score really is?" Not quite the same genre as "Daddy, can you tell me how I was born?" But equally tricky! If you think you can answer this one by stating: "D scores represent measures of the extent to which a person has sufficient ideational and/or affective resources for implementing behaviors (or words to that effect)," try again! How about saying: "Just read Exner's (1993) discussion of D scores." Yeah, right.

What about: "D scores represent measures of stress tolerance?" This explanation is simpler and more realistic to students. The next line, however, gets them riled. "It's important to note," you state, "that there are some people who are characterologically disturbed, but who may still have D scores in the +1, +2 range. That's right; you can 'look good' on D scores and still be quite maladjusted." You can go into a brief self-indulgent discussion of character pathology and, while in your glory, unwittingly open yourself up to a psychoanalytically informed student who asks you to explain how a personality disorder "in Kernberg's diagnostic scheme" differs from DSM-IV personality disorder nomenclature. You mumble something about "levels of ego functioning" versus "atheoretical symptom pictures" and quickly refer them to Lerner (1991) for "a good review of Kernberg's ideas."

Back on your feet, you then try to explain in simple terms that even people who are diagnosed as schizophrenic "may not be more disturbed by the nature of their problems than you are by your neurotic foibles." You try to worm your way out of this one by saying something like: "Just because someone is schizophrenic doesn't mean that they're constantly overwhelmed." Students consider your comment; you add a few shaky qualifiers to your earlier remark; and you skillfully redirect them back to the discussion of D scores.

At this point, you observe that someone in the front row is doodling in the margins of their notebook. However, you can see the dark, sketchy lines of their doodles, note that there are a few erasures, think that you see your name atop their notebook page, note that the dark line in the margin is creeping closer to the first letter of your last name, and realize that if you don't pull it together quickly, your group will be lost for the ages.

You think quickly on your feet and stabilize things by stating: "The simplest explanation might be that 'D scores offer information about the likelihood of a person becoming overwhelmed in a new situation.'" However, Rorschach life is not that simple, and so on you go: "Remember, after we deal with D, we have to address Adjusted D. Here, you just recalculate D by removing all but 'one little m' and 'one Y' response. These are the situational stress variables." Everyone laughs, which gives you hope that there's empathy in everyone. With a bit of anguish, you then get serious and become a psychometrician: "Why are they the situational stress variables? You recall test-retest reliability from test and measurement theory, right? Well..."

But you're not done, yet. "There is still a qualifier to that relatively simple explanation. Even if both D scores are in the positive range, you still need to look at the Coping Deficit Index (CDI), which, if positive,

takes precedence over the D scores... CDI offers information about interpersonal effectiveness..."

You continue to ramble on: "It's also important to note the form quality of the individual determinants of the D constituents." A student looks at you and is on the verge of a "What are you saying...?" question, but you forge ahead, unsure if your next comment reflects an accurate anticipation of the question or defensiveness at its finest. "By the way," you add, "there was a series of articles published in 1992 in which Exner and Kleigler engaged in a lively debate about this and other points related to Rorschach analyses. I'd recommend that you read these articles... as well as some of the recent articles in the *Journal of Personality Assessment* that deal with theory and strategies for analyses...when you have a chance... By the way, are any of you student members of the *Society for Personality Assessment*?" Quickly sizing things up, you then say, "This might be a good time to break. I mean, to take a break." ☘

News from the Central Office

Manuela Schulze
Operations Manager

Good news! SPA now has e-mail:

klecksen@aol.com

(By the way, klecksen means ink blot in German!)

SPA is getting credit card capabilities. In the future SPA will be able to accept credit cards for means of payment for dues and registration for Midwinter meetings. Further information will be in the Midwinter mailing in December, 1996.

Announcements

Projective Drawing Workshop

The Center for the Study of Human Figure Drawings will offer a 2-day, weekend workshop this winter in New York City on January 18-19, 1997.

Three Lectures:

1. Assessing the developmental levels of HFD's of children and adults
2. Predicting potential for acting out from HFD's
3. Differentiating between HFD's that suggest the presence of a psychotic process from those that do not

One Practicum:

Drawings collected by workshop participants will be analyzed. Each participant will receive a book of drawings and reference materials compiled by the presenter.

For information contact: Dr. Marc Janoson at (212) 533-4073. ☘

Request for Proposals

Upcoming Special Issue of the *Journal for Personality Assessment*

Personality Assessment in Primary Care Settings

Primary care medical settings now assume a major role in our changing health and mental health delivery systems. They provide the opportunity to assess the relationship between personality, disease/health, and mental health conditions. Proposals, studies in progress, or completed studies are now welcome.

Send information to:

David Pingitore, Ph.D.
The Wright Institute
2728 Durant Avenue
Berkeley, CA 94704 ☘

SPA Exchange

Personal Column



Joan Weltzien, Ph.D.

Once again, the popularity of this column seems to continue even though we have limited the information to professionally related event. I beg your pardon for any spelling errors in my haste to report the news!—Joan

Kevin Arnold

recently authored chapters on test taking and test anxiety in the 1996 publication of *Passing the Ohio 9th Grade Proficiency Test* (Revised Edition). He's also been named the co-editor of the *Ohio Psychologist* and a board member of the Ohio Psychological Association.

Allan G. Barclay

has been elected by his peers as a Distinguished Practitioner in the National Academy of Practice in Psychology. The N.A.P. was created as an advisory body to the Congress and was expanded to include the general public in matters of health care delivery. It is an interdisciplinary health organization.

Vera Campo

writes that she has taught the Comprehensive System in Argentina as well as several places in Spain. She continues to teach at the Barcelona Rorschach School at which she is "Director of Studies" as well as being editor of the Spanish Rorschach Society's *Journal*. Additionally, the English version of her first book, "Children in the Rorschach" has been recognized in Sweden and her second book in Spanish is distributed by Paidós.

Maureen M. Christian

was named Psychologist of the Year by the DC Commission on Mental Health Psychological Association at their annual awards banquet in May of 1995.

Ann Laura Comunian

wrote to let us know of the conference at the University of Padua in Italy on July 21-23, 1996, examining cross-cultural perspectives on human development. Sorry the newsletter was not published in time.

Raymond M. Costello

wrote that the post doctoral fellowship in psychological assessment of the UTHSC in San Antonio has been awarded to **Theresa Newlove** of the University of British Columbia. **Dr. Jef Long**, post-doctoral fellow for 1995 and 1996, passed the written examination for Texas Licensure and will sit for the oral examination in October. He accepted a position as Staff Psychologist at The San Antonio State Hospital.

Andrew Czopex

is the APA Counsel of Representative's Liaison to the joint committee on the Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing. He is open to information and comments from fellow SPA members.

Stephanie Dudek

spent a month in India studying Hindu monumental sculpture. She reported it was a spectacular way to obtain insight into a superb ancient culture.

Robert E. Erard

received The Karl f. Heiser Presidential Award from The American Psychological Association, in August, 1996, for his advocacy on behalf of professional psychology.

Barton Evans'

book entitled *Harry Stack Sullivan: Interpersonal Theory and Psychotherapy* was published by Reuttedge House this October, 1996. This is the first general book published on Sullivan in about twenty years and is part of the Modern Psychotherapy Series.

Stephen Finn

wrote a manual for *Using the MMPI-2 as a Therapeutic Intervention* that has been published by the University of Minnesota Press.

Elaine A. Finnberg

has been appointed Chief of the Clinical Staff and Director of Postdoctoral Training for the Monterey Psychiatric Health Facility in Monterey, California. She is an Associate Clinical Professor in the Department of Family and Community Medicine at the University of California at San Francisco and a medical staff member at the Natividad Medical Center and Salinas Valley Memorial Hospital in Salinas, and Mee Memorial Hospital in King City, California. Dr. Finnberg is also a member of the National Register of Health Service Providers in Psychology, Fellow and Diplomat of the American Board of Professional Disability Analysts, and Diplomat of the American Board of Forensic Medicine.

William Gottidiner

started his internship at St. Vincent's Hospital in New York City this September.

Robert Hamm

presented "The Divided Self: Image, Fixation and Personality Disturbance" at the March, 1996 meeting of the Society for Phenomenology and Psychiatry in New Haven, Connecticut. The presentation was part of a larger project currently in development to construct a dialectical framework which is ontological in nature as a basis for conceptualizing personality dysfunction. He's currently teaching a graduate course in Personality Assessment at the University of Hartford and General Psychology and History and Systems of Psychology at Central Connecticut State University. His course prospectives for the next year are Phenomenological Psychology and Psychoanalytic Psychology.

Emanuel F. Hammer

is currently completing his work in progress, *Advances in Projective Drawing Interpretation: Collected Papers and News*, to be published by Charles Thomas in 1997.

Neil S. Hibler

establishing a clinical practice to serve the needs of law enforcement after serving for nearly two decades as the first police psychologist in the federal government. The address is The Special Psychological Services Group, 12500 Monterey Circle, Fort Washington, MD 20744, telephone/fax: (301) 292-1609. A variety of services are provided to federal and local police agencies including entry screening and fitness for duty evaluations. He is interested in developing psychological test norms for specific occupational subgroups such as firefighters. Communication from SPA members with similar interests is welcome.

Jillayne Hollifield

has recently been elected treasurer of the North Carolina Psychology Association.

Robert W. Holmstrom

is the Chair of the Department of Psychology at George Washington University in Washington. This appointment began in July, 1996.

Stephen D. Husband

received the "1996 Alumnus of the Year" award from the Graduate School of Health, Sciences and Humanities at the Medical College of Pennsylvania and Hahnemann University in March, 1996.

Lee Jaffe

is soon to graduate from Adult Training in Psychoanalysis at the San Diego Psychoanalytic Institute.

Ray King and Paul Retzlaff

developed an aviation specific test of personality to compare incumbent female U.S. Air Force Pilots to aspiring female pilots. Dr. King moved from San Antonio where he served as Chief in the Neuropsychiatry Branch to Peterson Air Force Base to serve as Chief of the Crew Station Integration Branch of the Human Engineering Division. Dr. King was recently named the 1995/96 Texas Air Force Association Clinician of the Year and was awarded a meritorious service medal by the Air Force.

Jim Kleiger

has been appointed the Director of Postdoctoral Training in Psychology at the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kansas. He succeeds William H. Smith who has served as the Director of Training since 1978.

Alex C. Kristevski

wrote that he is an active member of the Prescribing Psychologist Register and is completing the course work which will lead to the Board Certified Diplomat-Fellow Designation. In addition, he's completed Level 2 training in the EMDR Institute of California and, finally, received Board Certification as a Fellow and Diplomat of The American Medical Psychotherapists and Psychodiagnosticians in 1993.

Jennifer Kunst

continues her work at Patton State Hospital with forensic patients specializing in work with infanticidal women. She has also opened a private practice in Pasadena, California, and will be providing psychodynamic psychotherapy and forensic evaluations with an interest in using the Rorschach for treatment planning.

John E. Kurtz

has taken a position as Assistant Professor in the Psychology Department at Villanova University which began with the fall semester this year.

Brenda Lovegrove Lepisto

began a two year Child Clinical Psychology Postdoctoral Fellowship at Hurley Center and the Donald M. Whaley Children Center.

Frank Machovee

has retired from practice and is teaching at the Rappahannock Community College in Glens, Virginia.

Sander Marcus

is co-author of *Could Do Better: Why Children Underachieve and What to Do About It* with **Harvey Mandel**. It was published by John Wiley in 1995. Dr. Marcus is also co-author of two

new personality tests: *The Achievement Motivation Profile* and *The Scales Achievement Predictor*. Both tests are published by WPS.

Joseph T. McCann

recently published *Forensic Assessment with the Millon Inventory*. He continues his private practice in Binghamton, New York.

Robert E. McCarthy

was elected to the American College of Forensic Examiners, named South Carolina's Representative to the Professional Academy of Custody Evaluators (PACE), and received Board Certification from the American Board of Forensic Medicine.

Reid J. Meloy

Fellow of SPA, was elected President of the American Academy of Forensic Psychology. He is the senior editor of a new book, *Contemporary Rorschach Interpretation*, which will, hopefully, be presented for the first time at the 1997 SPA meeting in San Diego. His fellow editors are **Drs. Gacono, Acklin, Murray, and Peterson**. All share the excitement with the project and gratitude is extended toward all contributing authors. The book will be published by Lawrence Erlbaum Associates in March, 1997.

Cecil R. Miller

retired from clinical practice in San Pedro, California, on June 1, 1996.

Kevin Moreland

was promoted to Full Professor and elected Chair of the Psychology Department at Fordham University during the spring of 1996.

Constance B. Nelson

decided after many years of work in V.A. Hospitals to go to Seminary. After graduating in 1992 and affirmation from the Liff School of Theology, she was ordained in 1993 and is now endorsed as an Institutional Chaplain. She continues to serve in an inner-city nursing home and a retirement home, and maintains a part-time private practice in Clinical Psychology.

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SPA Exchange

Personal Column

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Charles Newmark

has edited a book entitled *Major Psychological Assessment Instruments: Second Edition*, published by Allyn and Bacon, 1996.

Vincent J. Nunno

was Board Certified in Forensic Medicine by the American Board of Forensic Medicine, is a Diplomat/Life Fellow of the American College of Forensic Examiners, and is a Diplomat in the American Academy of Experts in Traumatic Stress.

David J. Palmiter

has been awarded a Diplomat in Clinical Psychology from the American Board of Professional Psychology.

John C. Parmer

is the President of the Columbus Area Psychological Association.

James R. Sands

recently started a practice group in the Chicago area specializing exclusively in psychological assessment. The group offers traditional psychodiagnostic testing in addition to neuropsychological testing. By offering bi-lingual evaluations including American Sign Language, Dr. Sands will also target multicultural and special needs patients.

Mary Ann Shaw

is a Diplomat in the Professional Academy of Custody Evaluators (PACE) and in the American College of Forensic Examiners. In November, 1995, her book, *Your Anxious Child*, was published by Carol Publishing.

Joyanna Silberg

has edited a book entitled *The Dissociative Child: Diagnosis, Treatment and Management*. This book provides an interdisciplinary look at the assessment and treatment of children with a range of dissociative conditions. It contains a chapter on psychological testing which

presents state-of-the-art information with this population. The book was published by the Sidran Press.

Anita O. Solomon

received an APA 1995 Karl S. Heiser Award for voluntary legislative advocacy. She's also serving on the Maryland Board of Examiners in Psychology. An abstract of her paper on *Ethics in the Evaluations of Personal Injury* was published in the proceedings of the Fourth European Congress in Psychology presented in Athens, Greece. She also presented a paper at the 1996 APA Division 36 Conference on *Violence to Women in Destructive Groups*.

David D. Stein

received the "Silver Psi" award from the California Psychological Association in March, 1994, for Distinguished Contribution to the Association as Chair of the Forensic Psychology Committee for 18 years. He has helped advance the use of psychological assessment in many forensic areas.

Richard E. Sternlof

received two important awards in 1995: an APA Karl S. Heiser Award and the CV Ramana Award by the State of Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse for outstanding contributions to the mental health of Oklahoma's children.

Chris E. Stout

was invited to be a judge for the Midwest Regionals of the nationally acclaimed U.S. 1st Competition. He was a guest on WTMX's Vantage Point interview show for his new book on psychological principles and policy development. He is co-author of an upcoming artificial intelligence and treatment article in *The Independent Practitioner* and is collaborating on a virtual reality project in phobia treatment. He's established a web site newsletter at: www.smartwealth.com.

Norman Sunberg

presented a paper at the American Psychological Society (APS) in July, 1996, in San Francisco entitled

Future Events: Visions Across Culture, Gender and Decade, a study of personal and societal futures as reported by students in Hong Kong and the United States.

Stephen A. Timmons

writes that he has retired to the mountains in North Carolina but he plans to keep up with his professional licenses and continuing education.

George T. Tolomiczenro

received a NARSAD Young Investigator Award to conduct a two year project looking at personality and neuropsychological factors associated with homelessness among persons with major mental illness.

Irving Weiner's

classic book *Psychodiagnosis and Schizophrenia* is available once again. It has been reprinted by Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.

Charles A. Waehler

announces that his book entitled *Bachelors: The Psychology of Men Who Haven't Married* will be available from Praeger Press in November, 1996.

Jed Yalof's

new book entitled *Training and Teaching the Mental Health Professional* was published by Aronson in 1996. The book addresses the psychodynamics of teaching and training including transference, countertransference and projective identification, the holding properties of the educational setting, and the unconscious themes that shape the meaning of clinical courses. ☼



XV International Congress

continued from page 2

many interesting sessions and simulating colleagues.

The opening ceremony continued with SPA President Barry Ritzler welcoming the delegates, and introducing John Exner, who in turn introduced the Board of the International Society. He also explained the need to resurrect the Rorschach archives and his plans to do so. He then turned the meeting over to Walter Jaeger of Hogrefe and Huber, who almost single-handedly carried the International Society through its early years.

Herr Jaeger was presented a plaque honoring his 35 years of service as treasurer of the International Society. He then delivered a fascinating biography of Herman Rorschach.

The Congress then got on to the work at hand, with 475 registrants from 25 countries on four continents, attending 371 presentations, consisting of papers, case studies, round table discussions, and posters. Simultaneous translation was offered in four languages. This embarrassment of riches was conducted in five rooms simultaneously. John Exner gilded the lily with an exhibition of photographs, and Lawrence Erlbaum, Hogrefe and Huber, and Rorschach Workshops also provided displays.

The poster room was a novel venue for the International Congress—and proved to be a big success. It was a place for relaxed, informal discussion, and a great place to meet colleagues from distant places.

Of course, the Congress was not all work and no play. Two gala evenings provided relief from the intensity of the scientific sessions. On Tuesday, everyone enjoyed a clam bake at the New England Aquarium, where good food was accompanied by a jazz combo on the wharf. Those attending could also wander at will through the aquarium, with its spectacular exhibits and specimens. The recep-

tion and dinner Thursday evening at the Kennedy Library was a very moving experience. The impeccable taste shown provided a gracious formal ending for the meetings.

The closing ceremonies were early Friday afternoon. Paul Lerner gave a summary which aptly expressed the positive emotions and experiences of the Congress. He presented awards for the outstanding poster, and gave special recognition to the SPA staff, Gene Nebel for taping the sessions, Reneau Kennedy for handling volunteers and local problems, Ron Ginsburg for the video taping, and the organizers of the poster room. Barry Ritzler expressed his appreciation to Paul Lerner, and, of course, to Hermann Rorschach. Dr. Montserrat Ros Plana made some closing comments, and Odile Husain expressed her thanks to the translators.

The XV Congress ended as it began, overflowing its time limits with a workshop for those who were not yet completely satiated with Rorschachiana. Just like the child in the candy store, those attending knew they had had enough, but still wanted more. This enthusiasm will be seen again at the XVI Congress, which will open in Amsterdam in July, 1999. ☼

1997 Midwinter Meeting

continued from page 2

We are working on assuring that workshops will count for CE credit in California as well as the rest of the nation.

As always, there will be the usual smorgasbord of symposia, paper sessions, and posters to stimulate every interest in personality assessment. On behalf of the Board of Trustees, let me say that we look forward to seeing you in sunny San Diego. ☼

Capitol Hill

continued from page 7

discussion left Steve with another idea of how clients might seek recourse if they feel mistreated by an insurance company.



As we returned to APA headquarters, we walked quite differently from the way we had walked on our way to Capitol Hill. We walked with a more confident stride—we were now “veterans.” We had faced several difficult situations with relatively little preparation, and the outcomes had been fairly positive. Our facilitators, who were full-time advocates, indicated that we had done well because we had provided personal information, case examples, and had, hopefully, begun a long-term advocacy relationship with these legislators and their aides. We are both actually looking forward to lobbying again next fall before the next SPA Board meeting, and to becoming more expert in the art and science of “therapeutic congressional interventions.” Unfortunately, they don’t teach that in graduate school. ☼

Video Review

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reduced the meaningfulness of his presentation for them. In summary, this videotaped analysis is certainly a useful teaching tool for psychology graduate students, but may have greater instructional value for more experienced MMPI users.

The Profile of Jeffrey Dahmer is marketed by Caldwell Report and may be purchased for \$27.45 (\$24.95 plus \$2.50 S&H). For information and/or placing orders, contact: Caldwell Report, 1545 Sawtelle Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90025; phone: (310) 478-3133 ☼



SPA Exchange



Memo

Don't forget...

to register for

**The Midwinter Meeting
March 12-15, 1997
San Diego, California**

**For more information, please
contact the SPA Central Office
at (202) 336-6192**

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SPA Exchange:

Editor:

Virginia Brabender, Ph.D.
Widener University
Institute for Graduate
Clinical Psychology
1 University Place
Chester, PA 19013

Associate Editors:

Joan Weltzien, Ed.D.
Judith Armstrong, Ph.D.
Robert Lovitt, Ph.D.

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