

SPA Exchange

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The Society for Personality Assessment 1995 Mid-winter Meetings March 8-11 Atlanta, Georgia

Ross E. Keiser, Ph.D.

The 1995 Mid-winter Meeting was part of an ongoing string of successes. The meeting was well attended by 262 participants. The workshops preceding the meeting were heavily subscribed -- 94 attendees registered in advance; 13 joined them with on-site registration. The general consensus, garnered from evaluations and informal discussion, was quite positive.

The meeting consisted of four full days as a study in contrasts, a blending of old and new. This theme could very well be expressed as "the more things change, the more they stay the same." While many changes have occurred in the SPA over the past year, the quality of our programs and the stability of the organization have remained steadfast. The meeting was a clear sign that the

Society has come through yet another period of change, and has emerged stronger and more vital than ever.

Officially, the Mid-winter Meeting consisted of five workshops, 43 scientific meetings, five committee meetings, four awards presentations, a plenary session, and two receptions. Perhaps more important were the many informal meetings, the reunions with old friends, the meals enjoyed with new ones, and the general collegial support and inspiration which are brought to, and taken away from, these gatherings. For the participants, the Mid-winter Meeting is the opportunity to present their research, learn from others' progress, and share in the sense of fellowship by meeting with colleagues who have similar interests and professional values. Through these activities, those attending change by growing in our profession, and stay the same in their dedication to the field of personality assessment.

The Mid-winter Meeting was held for the first time in Atlanta. The city was enjoyable, and the site was convenient, located by the Arts Center, and near the MARTA subway, which was clean and safe. The conference was held in the Sheraton Colony Square Hotel, part of a large indoor mall which included numerous amenities. Not the least of these was a copy center, which proved quite useful, as evidenced by the number of presenters making last minute changes.

The program was well organized and ran smoothly. The SPA office staff and Barry Ritzler, president elect, made registration and other arrangements quite painless. Bill Haire, of Travelink, Inc., once again was on hand to solve logistical and other

problems before they arose. Larry Erlbaum was present to display a large number of books for review, and, as always, he was quite generous in his advice and encouragement to authors.

This year's meeting officially started on Wednesday in order to avoid the problems of Sunday morning sessions. This change was roundly applauded.

A new type of program was added to this year's venue. Two round table discussions were held, and were very well received. Virginia Brabender led Frank DiCatalbo, Emily Garrod, Thomas Kucharski, and Gustavo Grodnitsky in a stimulating discussion of "Non-Affective Violence." Barry Ritzler chaired the other round table discussion, titled "The Nature of the Rorschach Task and Interpretation." He was joined by John Exner, Martin Leichtman, and Paul Lerner. This particularly thought-provoking debate provided the unique opportunity of learning first hand why these gentlemen are so justly considered leaders in the field.

As he has for the past ten years, Gene Nebel was kind enough to tape record the various meetings and presentations, and to make these available at minimal cost. This service allows participants to hear the presentations of those papers which were missed because of concurrent sessions. For more information, contact the central office, or call Dr. Nebel direct at Marlboro State Hospital (908) 946-8100 ext. 2372. John Kreymer of the Forest Institute volunteered to videotape the addresses, for the first time providing archival footage of important presentations.

Fortuitously, an intriguing backdrop for the meetings was provided by Dance Atlanta, which held ballroom dancing competitions at the same time as the meetings. The spectacle of elaborately costumed dancers practicing their no less elaborate

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routines -- without music -- provided a somewhat surrealistic air, and the one and two digit numbers on the backs of the gentlemen made for some interesting speculations as to just how closely these matched their respective MMPI code-types. Was number 2 as sad as he looked, and just why was 13 rubbing his leg?

The meetings were preceded by the workshops and a Board of Trustees meeting. Barry Ritzler opened by addressing a number of changes in the meetings and the Society for Personality Assessment. His remarks were upbeat, and set the positive tone that continued throughout the meetings.

Paul Lerner, past president, then introduced our president, Mary Cerney. He spoke of her devotion to the SPA, her distinguished career, and of her contributions to the Society's growth. In her Presidential Address, "Current Trends in SPA Initiatives: Am I My Brother's/Sister's Keeper?" Mary addressed the political and economic changes which can have a negative impact on the practice of personality assessment in particular, and psychology in general. She emphasized the need for SPA to take a leading role in shaping the future of mental health services, and outlined how assessment can improve the efficiency and effectiveness of mental health care.

A much sadder change was noted with the announcement that Eugene Levitt, SPA treasurer, passed away on January 24, 1995. Bill Kinder, editor of *JPA*, gave a moving tribute in Dr. Levitt's memory, and spoke of him fondly as a generous mentor who was freely giving of himself and his strong beliefs and opinions. He shall be missed.

Dr. Cerney then addressed administrative issues, beginning with a report on the SPA move of its offices late in the year from Tampa to the APA Building in Washington, DC. This change was accomplished without significant disruptions in services to the members, despite the necessity of hiring a new office manager because Peggy Cook, who had served SPA faithfully, was not willing to relocate. Peggy graciously assisted in the move, and attended our meeting in Atlanta to assist our

new office manager, Manuela Schulze, in the transition. The dedication and professionalism of both these ladies have been reflected in the continued excellent services from the Central Office and the high level at which the Mid-winter Meeting was conducted.

Dr. Cerney continued by thanking Sandra Russ for accepting the position of treasurer, and joining the board of trustees. The changes of the past two years required considerable effort, and special contributions of the board members were noted. Barry Ritzler chaired the committee to select a new office manager, and was assisted by Paul Lerner, Virginia Brabender, Roger Greene, John Exner, and Rebecca Rieger in this difficult task. Barry Ritzler and Paul Lerner were also on the office relocation transition team, as were Virginia Brabender and Bruce Smith. Judith Armstrong is chairing the upcoming International Rorschach Congress, and Bill Kinder and Robert Lovitt edit the *JPA* and *SPA Exchange*, respectively. Larry Erlbaum was cited as being especially supportive and generous to the Society.

Dr. Cerney then announced that the 1996 Mid-winter Meeting will be held March 5 through March 10 in Denver, Colorado, and the International Rorschach Congress will run from July 8 through July 12, 1996, in Boston. She closed by introducing Heather Stroup, of the APA Government Affairs Office of the Practice Directorate.

Ms. Stroup described herself as "a lobbyist for psychology" and spoke of new challenges to the field of psychology. She lamented the GOP Contract with America, and the demise of the Clinton Health Care Plan. She explained that the Clinton Plan failed because of its comprehensive nature, and disclosed the new approach for instituting central planning of health care would be to start with small areas and then to expand into others. She concluded by stating that our task is to demonstrate and document how effective we are at what we do, and to lobby our legislators with this information.

The opening meeting ended with the presentation of the Marguerite Hertz Memorial Lecture, "In Honor of

David Rapaport," by Martin Maymen, of the University of Michigan. Dr. Maymen reviewed progress in personality assessment in the fifty years since Rapaport published *Psychological Diagnostic Testing*, and traced many of the successes in our field to Rapaport's work. He went on to explain how Rapaport developed the model for organized training programs for clinical psychologists, beginning with the internship program jointly forged by the Veteran's Administration, University of Kansas, and the Menninger Clinic, which he described as the finest internship program ever devised. Dr. Maymen also gave some personal and professional glimpses of Rapaport. He described him as a difficult and very formal taskmaster, who was brilliant and self centered.

Dr. Maymen recalled Rapaport as a leader in the 1950's renaissance of psychoanalysis, and the developer of a metapsychology. He noted that many of Rapaport's ideas are not currently popular, but ended by suggesting that they still have much to teach us.



Mary Cerney presents the Bruno Klopfer Award to Philip Erdberg

Mary Cerney introduced the Bruno Klopfer Award for distinguished contributions to the field of personality assessment. The recipient, Philip Erdberg, who is in private practice in the San Francisco Bay area, is well known to the members of the Society, and highly esteemed. An example of his gallant nature was that he deferred receiving his award until after he fulfilled his role as chair of the fellows committee, and presented the three new fellows of SPA -- John A. Schinka, Stephen E. Finn, and Thomas W. Shaffer.

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Presidential Address SPA Mid-winter Meetings Current Trends in SPA Initiatives: Am I My Brother's/Sister's Keeper?

Mary S. Cerney, Ph.D.

"No man is an island entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main. If a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, as well as if a promontory were, as well as if a manor of thy friend's or of thy own were. Any man's death diminishes me because I am involved in mankind, and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee."

John Dunne

We are an idealistic group of individuals. We don't want to be bothered with the business and financial aspects of what we do. We want to teach, to do research, and to work clinically with patients. But changes have begun which are cause for alarm, threatening the way we have taught, the topics we research, and the way we work with patients and students. We know that some of the changes have not proven helpful to our patients and/or clients and that is of great concern to us. Additionally, many of the changes have affected our pocketbooks, and although we are by and large altruistic, that also concerns us.

In our discussion last year, we spoke of how important it was that we let go of our differences between and among the disciplines; that we learn to cooperate with each other. As the opening quote states, we do not function in isolation. We have improved immensely in that area, either by choice or by the force of circumstances. Whatever the reason, we are working together much more effectively and with greater cooperation than ever before.

Many changes have occurred. We see disciplines banding together to be more effective and to offer services to meet a variety of needs. We are responding to treatment through transference and countertransference vicissitudes. The individual's strengths and weakness can be described so that strengths can be enhanced and utilized in the treatment process and weaknesses corrected.

Here is where we must enter in, especially in our capacity as researchers and teachers. It is imperative that we become so skilled in our assessments that we do them quickly and with a minimum of cost. There was a time when psychological testing was spread out over two or three days. Today, two or three days might be the entire length of treatment. Clinicians need their information quickly and can no longer wait a week or more for us to complete our assessment and report. The MMPI and MCMI pioneered in this endeavor. New psychometric tests and methods need to be researched and defined; new ways of utilizing our standard tests, especially the WAIS-R, the Rorschach, and the TAT must be researched and validated. The computer has helped us in these endeavors, but we cannot rest upon our laurels. Psychological assessment involving psychological testing is in grave jeopardy. We know its intrinsic value and how it saves time and money in the long run in the treatment of the most complicated diagnostic puzzles. Our research project funded jointly by the Society for Personality Assessment and Rorschach Workshops is attempting to gather together what has been done in the utilization of assessment in diagnosis and treatment. We are attempting to document the impact of psychological testing upon the evaluation and treatment process. But we must not stop there.

Sometimes the future may seem very dark and very bleak for us as we struggle to maintain the quality of our thinking, our assessment and diagnostic work, and our treatment. We see low-priced and sometimes mediocre therapists receive referrals while clinicians of quality are denied admittance to networks because "they are closed," or have "their quota of psychologists" among their providers. But we cannot give up. Nor may we abandon ship even though the future may appear rocky and dim.



Mary Cerney

We might take courage from Reinhold Niebuhr who wrote: *"Nothing worth doing is completed in our lifetime; therefore we must be saved by hope. Nothing true or beautiful or good makes complete sense in any immediate context of history; therefore, we must be saved by faith. Nothing we do, however virtuous, can be accomplished alone; therefore, we are saved by love."*

Some of us who may be approaching the end of our careers might be tempted to coast along until we retire, glad to be out of the fray. But what is our responsibility to our younger colleagues who are just entering the field? We have the talent, the experience, and hopefully the wisdom, to view what is happening within the context of an ever-changing environment, and the recognition that such change must be guided or it can wreck havoc upon the health care system of the world.

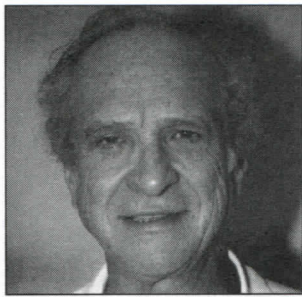
Perhaps even more compelling for us would be Don Kennedy's remarks as he left his presidency at Stanford not knowing what the future would bring:

"When we walk to the edge of all the light we have and take the step into the darkness of the unknown, we must believe that one of two things will happen. There will be something solid for us to stand on, or we will be taught to fly."

Patrick Overton, "Edges"

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Niebuhr, Reinhold (1952). *The Irony of American History*. Scribner: New York. p.63.
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Recollections of Eugene E. Levitt

Bill N. Kinder, Ph.D.

Eugene E. Levitt passed away on January 24, 1995, after a month-long illness. I was fortunate to have known Gene for almost two decades. Our SPA President, Mary Cerney, has asked that I share a few personal recollections of my relationship with Gene and I am happy to do so.

In 1976, I was hired as an Assistant Professor in the Psychology Department at the University of South Florida, and one of my first assignments was to teach the graduate course in personality assessment. Some years later, Paul Retzlaff would accurately describe my situation, shared by many young academics. Discussing the circumstances associated with the teaching of assessment, Retzlaff noted that *"the picture that develops is one of a novice psychologist with little clinical experience, teaching in an area of little interest or talent."* Except for my strong interest in assessment, the rest of this statement is an accurate representation of me at that time. Nevertheless, I somehow managed to struggle through that first class.

In 1977, Gene was awarded a sabbatical leave and spent that time in our department at USF. He offered an advanced seminar in the Rorschach which I attended along with three graduate students. The four of us had Gene all to ourselves for four or five hours a week for a whole semester. Gene taught us the Beck system and, more importantly, how to integrate Rorschach data with other test results and place them all in the context of the individual client. Gene remained an unrepentant Beckian throughout his life, but was quite knowledgeable about other approaches. We had many stimulating

discussions about how Klopfer would have scored a response differently or how Hertz would have advanced an alternative interpretation.

Looking back on this experience, I still remember vividly one of Gene's comments. *"Kinder,"* he said, *"there's this recent text by a fellow named Exner that, as an academic, you need to read."* Gene then went on to opine that the text was very heavy with data; that the system was very complex; and therefore, it would never really "catch on" with the clinician in the field.

After purchasing Exner's Volume One, I commented that there appeared to be significant differences between his form quality tables and those in the Beck text. It was Gene's encouragement that led to my first publication on the Rorschach a couple of years later which was a response by response comparison of the two systems of rating form quality. This was also my first publication in the journal.

Gene and I kept in touch over the years and he gave freely of his time on many occasions by commenting on a number of manuscripts before I submitted them. At the time I was offered the editorship of the journal, I was seriously ill and hesitant about accepting the position. I discussed this situation with Gene and it is mainly because of Gene's encouragement that, for better or worse, I decided to accept the position.

Gene was a man who held strong beliefs and opinions about almost everything imaginable and was not hesitant to share his opinions with anyone who would listen. You always knew where Gene stood on an issue, and you could bet he would not be sitting on the fence. After a disagreement with Gene over financial support for the journal, I once told him he was a difficult old cuss. He replied I was mostly correct, but that he was not old. Gene gave of himself freely for many years, as a consulting editor for the journal, in the demanding position of Treasurer for the Society, and as a teacher of hundreds of young psychologists. I am proud to consider him one of the most important mentors in my development as a professional psychologist. We will miss you Gene. ☼

Will the Teaching of the Rorschach Disappear?

Steve Tuber, Ph.D.

In my capacity as Director of the Doctoral Program in Clinical Psychology at City College in New York, I recently received a memo that evoked feelings of chagrin, upset and sadness. My chairwoman had received an e-mail memo and a series of responses to that memo that she passed on to me, saying "it might be of interest." The memo was from a newly appointed chairman of a graduate program in clinical psychology who was reviewing his program's curriculum. He noted that the Rorschach had been taught for many years as part of his program's assessment sequence. Since he knew little of the measure, he was sending out an electronic invitation to other program heads to see if the Rorschach should still be taught in his program. The results from 12 out of the 13 responses I was sent were divided into two clear camps:

(a) We don't teach the Rorschach as it both doesn't have the requisite reliability and validity to warrant its inclusion in our curriculum, and we don't have anyone who knows it anyway.

or

(b) We don't think it's worthwhile but all these internship sites still use it so we still teach it, albeit briefly.

Now obviously, we have a selected sample here and these responses are strongly contradicted by the data reported by Piotrowski and Zalewski that I cite in the letter below. I felt compelled, however, to respond to this electronic correspondence as if it were indicative of the main direction in which assessment training is headed. To the extent that clinical psychologists will continue to be the primary source of assessment techniques and theory for practitioners and teachers for the foreseeable future, the absence of Rorschach training at the doctoral level implies its potential extinction as a possible language for the study of personality organization for subsequent generations of students. I thus wrote the

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following letter to all Directors of Clinical Psychology Doctoral Programs:

Dear Colleague:

I am writing in response to a series of electronic mail correspondence regarding the question of whether to continue teaching the Rorschach as part of an assessment course or sequence. As someone who graduated from a program at the University of Michigan that emphasized such teaching, and now as someone who teaches and does research using the Rorschach, I'd like to add my bias to the discussion.

As I see it, the Rorschach has three essential, perhaps even unique, contributions to make to clinical training for the Ph.D.:

1) The Rorschach is not a test in the conventional sense, but a clinical procedure that works as a strong complementary element to the training we give our students as therapists. In a semi-standardized yet ambiguous format, it calls upon problem-solving skills and their attendant defenses and blend of logical and illogical processes in the patient. Similarly, it brings to the fore the questions of when to probe and when to remain silent; how to access stressful and/or conflicting material; and especially how to do this with tact and respect for the individual. The interpretation of this material, moreover, provides opportunities to test out a variety of theoretical and conceptual underpinnings to whatever view of personality we stress in our teaching. All of these processes from a pedagogical perspective add immeasurably to our teachings in treatment as they provide a contrasting yet potentially integrative set of learning tools and procedures to work with.

2) The "negative press" the Rorschach received in the 1960s and 1970s stemmed largely from an inappropriate use of the test empirically, expecting the test itself to correlate with a variety of clinical syndromes and/or to measure up to the psychometric properties of more "reliable" or "valid" tests. In recent years, however, as the enclosed materials attest, the Rorschach is now scored with far greater consistency

and reliability. Scales have been constructed, moreover, that have revealed strong construct and criterion validity across a wide range of uses. It is best to see the Rorschach from a research point of view as providing data similar to a therapy session -- we would not dismiss therapy *per se* if our research failed to demonstrate a particular result; we would more likely refine the scales we use to assess the therapy process. The same applies, and has been applied, to Rorschach data.

3) Last, as one of the enclosed articles states, the Rorschach is still one of the most widely used clinical procedures in the country. I have to assume that it is used so widely, not because it is simply an old habit (there are many tests from the same era -- the Szondi, Word Association or Blacky tests for example, that have long since become "extinct") but, most parsimoniously, because it is useful. I should also like to stress that in Piotrowski and Zalewski's (1993) recent survey of psychodiagnostic testing practices among 80 directors of Ph.D. and Psy.D. programs, the Rorschach was ranked first as one of the five projective tests a doctoral candidate should be familiar with (76% of the subjects ranked it first; the TAT was second, ranked first by only 8% of the sample) and, perhaps more germane to this discussion, was the second ranked psychological test overall (receiving an 84.7% favorability rating, second only to the MMPI/MMPI-2 rating of 95%).

I hope these points and the enclosed material will prove useful to you in your deliberations.

I'd like to add an editorial point or two to that letter. Over the years I've become increasingly entrenched in the belief that doctoral level training in clinical psychology should, at its best, provide as broad and comprehensive a framework for understanding personality development and organization as possible. It is through metabolizing this framework, I believe, that students become best able to incorporate whatever treatment or assessment techniques they wish to add to their repertoire. Thus the framework should wag the technique/measure/test and not the

other way around. I should state that the framework principally employed at City Psychology is a psychodynamic one and, although we are especially enamored with this perspective for its comprehensiveness, I am strongly advocating a theory(ies)-driven model, regardless of the specific theory(ies) espoused. I am especially bolstered in this belief by the remarks City College graduate students make when describing their internship experience. We have a mid-year Forum in which interns come back and describe their internship experiences to students applying for the following year. Without exception, year after year, students describe an initial upset because they have not been trained in a specific technique, or modality, or have not yet seen a particular population prior to working at their internship site. They then speak powerfully of how their background in psychodynamic theory, developmental psychopathology, and psychodiagnostics allowed them to integrate these new areas with a minimum of difficulty and that they felt especially respected by their supervisors for what they did bring to the internship. Psychodiagnostics, especially the Rorschach, is taught at City as a method for empirically and clinically testing theories of personality formation and malformation. It enhances and is enriched by courses taught simultaneously in psychopathology, psychodynamic theory, multi-cultural issues in psychotherapy, and infant and child development. To the degree to which City College's stressing of a psychodynamic model and three semesters of psychodiagnostics may render our program antediluvian to most of you, let me paint ourselves even closer to extinction by another point of view we espouse *vis a vis* the Rorschach. Given our teaching of the test as a means of ideographically challenging personality theory, we don't teach our students the Comprehensive System at first. We teach our students using a combination of scoring procedures. Determinants are scored using Klopfer, except for Form Level, which uses Mayman's system. Thought disorder is assessed via Blatt and Ritzler's scale, which is itself derived largely from Rapoport. We also score object representational responses using the Mutuality of Autonomy Scale. The Comprehensive System is used later in the program,

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Conjoint Use of the MMPI-2 and Rorschach

Ronald J. Ganellen, Ph.D.

The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI, MMPI-2, and MMPI-A) and the Rorschach are the two tests used most widely by psychologists when they assess a patient's personality functioning. Psychologists' vigorous interest in -- and intense loyalty to -- the Rorschach and MMPI are reflected in the large and still growing theoretical and empirical literature concerning these tests.

Given the popularity of the MMPI and Rorschach, it is an unexpected surprise to find that out of more than 14,000 publications concerning these two tests, fewer than 50 studies have examined the relationship between the Rorschach and MMPI (Archer and Krishnamurthy, 1993). The reasons why the relationships among these widely used tests have been virtually ignored deserves consideration.

One important reason why the conjoint use of the MMPI and Rorschach has received so little attention is that each test has been associated with different schools of thought within the assessment community. Traditionally, the Rorschach has been associated with the psychodynamic tradition while the MMPI-2 has been associated with the tradition of "dust bowl empiricism" which operated independently of a particular theory of personality and psychopathology. One can easily imagine how these two very different philosophies concerning personality assessment contributed to a division among psychologists involved in personality assessment. As a result, many practitioners seem to have developed a strong allegiance to one test -- the MMPI or the Rorschach -- and to rely primarily upon that test when performing psychological assessments. The other test is then viewed, at best, with great skepticism and considered to have marginal relevance to the clinical issues at hand or, at worst, dismissed as being useless. Of course, many clinicians do use both tests when performing psychological assess-

ments. However, until recently there has been little written about how to combine the results from both of these powerful tests to develop meaningful inferences about the patient's psychological make-up, symptoms, and the reasons for their behavior (Ganellen, in press).

It is my impression that the two "camps" hold stereotypes about the test they do not use. For instance, proponents of the Rorschach often characterize information obtained from the MMPI-2 as being superficial in the sense that the information involves symptoms rather than the patient's personality characteristics, defenses, and dynamics. In contrast, Rorschachers view the Rorschach as a rich source of information about each individual's internal world, defensive operations, conflicts, and interpersonal functioning -- information they believe cannot be provided by the MMPI-2. Furthermore, the Rorschacher often thinks of MMPI-2 interpretations as simply involving a regurgitation of overly general statements taken verbatim from interpretive manuals and cookbooks, most of which are not relevant to the vicissitudes of the individual patient's psychodynamics.

Proponents of the MMPI-2 emphasize the extensive research which has established the test's validity, reliability, and clinical usefulness. They assert that MMPI-2 interpretations can be trusted to describe the individual's clinical condition, interpersonal functioning, self-perception, defenses, and behavior because they are based upon a solid empirical foundation. The MMPIer typically distrusts the Rorschach because its psychometric properties were questionable prior to the development of the Comprehensive System. In short, traditionally the MMPIer has viewed Rorschach interpretation as having about the same reliability as reading tea leaves and as revealing more about the examiner's theoretical predilections and personal preoccupations than something tangible about a particular patient.

Clinical Implications. The belief that the MMPI-2 picks up information at the level of "external reality" and symptoms while the Rorschach picks up information at the level of "inter-

nal reality" and dynamics is a logical extension of the view that the Rorschach "belongs" to psychodynamically oriented practitioners while the MMPI-2 "belongs" to practitioners with empirical orientations. I would argue that one should not automatically assume that these tests are associated with one school of thought and none other. Instead, I believe that the process of clinical interpretation is similar regardless of the psychological test instrument being used and the specific theory to which a psychologist adheres. The clinician first identifies which test data and specific test scores are significant and then identifies the correlates of that data. For example, a Spike 4 MMPI-2 profile suggests difficulties with authority figures, poorly developed conscience, impulsivity, and interpersonal manipulation; a positive DEPI, $C' = 4$, and $V = 3$ suggests the presence of clinically significant depression, a negative, pessimistic view of events, self-critical attitudes, and feelings of guilt.

The clinician next attempts to organize and integrate the diverse and sometimes conflicting findings identified during the initial step of the interpretive process. Hypotheses about these findings are generated, either on the basis of a set of related findings or on the basis of the clinician's knowledge about personality functioning, behavior, and psychopathology. These higher level inferences are the result of the psychologist going beyond interpretation of individual bits of data in a piecemeal fashion to the development of an in-depth, theoretically coherent description of an individual patient. I would emphasize that the accuracy of conclusions based upon MMPI-2 and Rorschach data can only be enhanced if these inferences are firmly rooted in assessment methods and interpretive strategies which are empirically supported.

Data obtained from these two different methods of personality assessment can enrich clinical interpretation in several ways. In many cases, for instance, interpretations from the MMPI-2 and Rorschach will agree. This provides convergent validity and increases the clinician's confidence that those findings are accurate and meaningful. In other cases

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data from one test can assist the clinician in deciding which of several alternative conclusions suggested by the other test best applies to an individual patient. For example, diagnoses associated with the MMPI-2 38/83 two-point codetype include schizophrenia and a somatoform disorder. The clinician weighing these two diagnoses may decide on a diagnosis of schizophrenia if the Rorschach Schizophrenia Index (SCZI) is positive or, alternatively, may decide on a diagnosis of a somatoform disorder if the Rorschach shows intact perceptual accuracy ($X+\% > .70$; $X-\% < .20$), no signs of cognitive slippage or thought disorder ($WSUM6 < 6$), and unusual preoccupations with somatic concerns ($An+Xy > 3$).

A multi-method approach to personality assessment may be especially effective when concerns about impression management exist. Rorschach proponents have argued that the MMPI-2 is more susceptible to impression management than the Rorschach because MMPI-2 items are face valid and therefore more easily manipulated than the ambiguous inkblots. Preliminary support for this proposition comes from a study which examined the Rorschach protocols of airline pilots obtained in the context of a fitness to return to work evaluation (Ganellen, 1994). Even though all subjects were quite defensive on the MMPI and, during the clinical interview, their Rorschach protocols indicated significant emotional distress, self-critical ideation, and difficulties in interpersonal relationships. Of course, although some defensive subjects are able to conceal and deny negative information when completing the MMPI-2, other defensive subjects do reveal meaningful, and sometimes unflattering information about themselves on the MMPI-2, even if they so inadvertently. Thus, in some instances subjects may adopt a response set that skews the results from one test, without necessarily spoiling the results of the other. This suggests that a multi-method approach to personality assessment using both the MMPI-2 and Rorschach is likely to yield the most complete, accurate description of an individual, particularly when response bias is suspected.

Research Findings. A comprehensive review of the small number of studies which have examined interrelationships among MMPI and Rorschach data concluded that these tests are only weakly correlated, if any correlation exists at all (Archer and Krishnamurthy, 1993). These results are unexpected if one accepts that the MMPI and Rorschach were both developed to assess similar psychological constructs, such as emotional state, personality characteristics, and aspects of psychopathology. Although these findings could be seen as discouraging further attempts to integrate the MMPI and Rorschach, one must take into account the serious methodological weaknesses in these studies (Ganellen, in press). These include the use of small sample sizes, variability in methods of administering and scoring the Rorschach, and lack of control for multiple statistical tests. In addition, the reliability of scores on the Rorschach in many of these studies is questionable since few studies reported interscorer agreement, a practice which is now mandatory.

Perhaps more importantly, few of these studies used the current version of the Comprehensive System. I would question whether any general conclusions about MMPI/Rorschach interrelationships can be reached based upon studies which did not use the same methods for test administration, scoring, and interpretation. Although these studies did use the same inkblots as stimuli, it would be a mistake to combine the results of studies using disparate Rorschach methods as though different Rorschach methods (e.g., Klopfer vs. Beck; group vs. individual administration; free association vs. multiple choice response formats) were comparable. A similar position was strongly asserted by Exner when he compared the five major Rorschach systems used in the United States before the Comprehensive System was developed. He concluded that *five uniquely different Rorschach tests had been created*.

It is difficult if not impossible to draw general conclusions about MMPI/Rorschach relationships from studies using disparate Rorschach methodologies or to generalize from studies using multiple methods of

administering, scoring, and interpreting the Rorschach to the system used most widely today -- the Comprehensive System. In my judgment, adequate studies using contemporary assessment practices need to be done before any firm conclusions can be reached about MMPI-2/Rorschach interrelationships. In other words, the jury is still out as to whether the Rorschach and MMPI-2 are correlated and, if they are, the magnitude of the correlation. In addition, careful thought needs to be given to specifying under what circumstances one should expect MMPI-2 and Rorschach variables to be correlated and when they should not be correlated. Rather than assuming that MMPI and Rorschach variables should always be correlated, it may be theoretically meaningful to show that the tests are related in certain circumstances, but not others.

There appears to be growing interest in the assessment community in issues related to the integration of the MMPI-2 and Rorschach as witnessed by attention to this topic at SPA conventions during the past several years, workshops, and an increasing number of empirical studies. It is my belief that psychologists' armamentarium of assessment techniques can only be strengthened by using the MMPI-2 and Rorschach together and that essential information may be lost if one test is used to the exclusion of the other.

References:

- Archer, R.A., Krishnamurthy, R. (1993b). "A Review of MMPI and Rorschach Interrelationships in Adult Samples." *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 61, 277-293.
- Ganellen, R.J. (1994) "Attempting to Conceal Psychological Disturbance: MMPI Defensive Response Sets and the Rorschach." *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 63, 423-437.
- Ganellen, R.J. (in press). *Integrating the MMPI-2 and Rorschach in Personality Assessment*. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc. ☞

Letters to the Editor

Dear Dr. Lovitt:

RE: "The Brain Has a Personality of Its Own." Author: Dr. Eric A Zillmer

I read with interest Dr. Zillmer's brief article in the recent *SPA Exchange*. In the article, Dr. Zillmer noted that the Rorschach "is used relatively infrequently in neuropsychology" and speculated as to why this might be. As a neuropsychologist who uses the MMPI but not the Rorschach, I think it is important to take into consideration the fact that one deterrent for using the Rorschach is that we do not have enough literature, in my view, to determine the extent to which the Rorschach is affected by the deficits an individual can have following brain damage. Dr. Zillmer makes reference to a variety of "complex cognitive operations that involve scanning, encoding, classifying, comparing, rank-ordering, discarding and selecting" that are invoked when an individual is assessed with the Rorschach. A basic problem with the Rorschach is that any of these cognitive processes could be impaired by brain injury. As a result, inferences about the individual's personality might be erroneous, since certain patterns of responding or perception of the cards could be caused by neurological dysfunction. Until there is substantially more literature about how various neurologic deficits affect an individual's performance on the Rorschach, it would probably be wise for the average neuropsychologist to be cautious about using the Rorschach.

Regards,
W. Gary Snow, Ph.D.,
Psychologist
Diplomate in Clinical
Neuropsychology, A.B.P.P.

RESPONSE TO COMMENT
BY DR. SNOW:

Sometimes there is a misconception between psychologists and neuropsychologists about the role of personality tests with neurologically impaired individuals. In principle, I

concur with Dr. Snow's comment to be "...cautious about using the Rorschach..." with neurologically impaired individuals. He is accurate when he states that we do not have enough literature about how a Rorschach is influenced by neurological dysfunction. But this is true for many psychological assessment procedures. The Rorschach has a rich and long history in its use with "organic" populations. There is no agreed upon relationship between specific MMPI clinical scale code-type elevations as they relate to brain-damaged patients. For example, the literature has suggested 1-3-9, 9-8, 1-9, 2-9, L, 1, 6, 7, 8 and 9 code-type elevations in this population. Despite all of the research activity, the consensus on the use of the MMPI in brain-impaired populations is that the issue is a complex one. Thus, these issues are not related only to the Rorschach, but to the integration of neuropsychological and personality tests *per se*.

Dr. Snow also addresses an important point when he questions whether the Rorschach can be used in the usual fashion with individuals who have neurological deficits. Are the Exner Structural Summary indices reliable and valid with such a population? Recent research has demonstrated that the internal structure of many psychological tests remains consistent even when used with different populations than those with which they were standardized. This has been shown with the WAIS-R in neurologically impaired populations, and with the MMPI and the Rorschach in neuropsychiatric populations (Zillmer & Perry, 1995). It has not been proven conclusively with the Rorschach in a head-injured sample. Exner and Boll's data on more than 100 closed-head-injured children and adults is very important for this reason. Susan Colligan presented this data at our recent SPA meeting in Atlanta (1995) which was a first step in demonstrating how the integration of neuropsychological indices and Rorschach data can be used to address diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment planning with head-injured populations.

Recent research findings have demonstrated that neuropsychological and personality assessment indices measure separate, relatively unrelated domains. This suggests that results from both neuropsychological and personality evaluation may contribute to a better understanding of an individual than either procedure alone. How findings from neuropsychological and personality tests are integrated, however, is not clear, and specific guidelines on the interpretation of this issue have not emerged in the literature. There is little consensus about which personality assessment procedures are useful in complementing neuropsychological procedures since they were not designed with that purpose in mind. Consequently, there has been little research investigating how personality measures are best assessed within the context of neuropsychology and vice versa. If personality assessment is to make neuropsychological sense, the integration of the fields of neuropsychology and personality assessment will require further methodological refinement.

Reference:
Zillmer & Petty, SPA Meeting, March 1995.

Eric A. Zillmer, Ph.D.

RESPONSE BY
WILLIAM PERRY, Ph.D.

Dr. Zillmer discusses the "synergy" of personality and neuropsychological assessment and highlights the potential contribution that traditional personality assessment instruments such as the Rorschach can make in a routine neuropsychological exam. I concur with Dr. Zillmer that the Rorschach offers unique advantages in assessing how an individual navigates through life. Unlike many traditional neuropsychological tests, which are fixed in nature and yield global achievement scores, the Rorschach is a problem-solving test which requires the subject to mobilize cognitive resources in the service of novel response generation while inhibiting task-irrelevant alternative responses. The product of this complex cognitive operation is a

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1996 International Congress on Rorschach and Projective Methods

Paul M. Lerner

The 1996 Congress will be held in Boston at the Westin Hotel from July 8-12th. Plans for the meeting are progressing well and are on schedule.

A brochure announcing the first call for papers is included in the spring mailing. The brochure includes the four official Congress languages, outlines clearly the procedure for submitting a paper or symposia, and features an attractive logo of a New England lighthouse.

The second call for papers will be mailed out in the 1995 fall mailing. Final deadline for submissions is December 1, 1995. Notification of acceptances will be sent out in February, 1996, and the final program will be mailed out in April, 1996.

Mary Cerney, program chair, has formed a program committee consisting of Odile Husain, Stephanie Dudek, Stephen Finn, Judith Armstrong, and Reid Meloy. As submissions come into our central Washington office, they will be forwarded to Mary for review. The committee will also decide upon invited speakers, invited symposia, and case presenters.

Bill Haire, SPA's official travel consultant and representative, and I will be in Boston in May to finalize arrangements with a tour company, arrange for several gala evenings, and work out with the Westin Hotel a welcoming reception and other arrangements. Reneau Kennedy, who is at Harvard, has agreed to be our local representative in Boston. She will accompany us for on-site visits.

A working agreement has been signed with a translation service. After reviewing several proposals, we decided upon Linguistic Systems, Inc., a well-established service in Boston. The company will provide translations in English, French, Spanish, and Italian.



Stephanie Dudek and Paul Lerner

Barry Ritzler is beginning to put together an attractive workshop program. Unlike earlier Congresses, we are thinking of having a day totally devoted to workshops during the meeting rather than before or after.

Promotion of the meeting is being handled by Bruce Smith. Articles have appeared in our Society newsletter and others will appear in the International Society's newsletter. Bruce has also contacted component national societies to place notices in their respective publications.

Bob Lovitt is in charge of publications. He will be responsible for the printing of the final program, the compiling of abstracts into a booklet to be handed out to attendees at on-site registration, and the preparation of the Congress proceedings.

Peggy Cook who has been a welcomed fixture at our mid-winter meetings has agreed to provide secretarial and administrative support. She will handle registration and coordinate activities with the hotel.

I have wanted to provide you with an inside view of the flurry of activity and work in preparation for the 1996 Congress. For all of us, it is a labor of love.

Those who have attended earlier International Rorschach Congresses appreciate their unique and special flavor. It is eye opening and exciting to view the range of work and ways of thinking about our work from around the world. And the new relationships made continue and deepen.

We want this meeting to be both important and memorable -- a blending of the past and present, the scientific and clinical, and the professional and social. Do plan to be a part of it. ☘

XV International Congress: An Update

Bruce L. Smith, Ph.D.

Plans are moving ahead rapidly for the XV International Congress on Rorschach and Projective Techniques to be held in Boston, July 8-12, 1996. As you probably know by now, this is the first Congress to be held in the United States in 15 years. As the official sponsoring society, SPA is responsible for the arrangements for the meeting. Under the leadership of Paul Lerner, the Organizing Committee is planning to make this the finest and most well-attended Congress ever.

For the information of members who wish to participate actively, the first Call for Papers should arrive any day. It has been sent to all members of the International Section. A second call will be mailed out in July, and the deadline for submissions is December. There will be Invited Sessions, Symposia, and Paper Sessions; many of these will be simultaneously translated (the four official languages are English, French, Italian, and Spanish).

If you have never attended an International Congress, now is your chance. I cannot begin to describe the thrill of meeting with colleagues from around the globe, including such far-off lands as Japan, Poland, Nigeria, and India. Not only is there opportunity to learn about theory and professional practice in other countries, but one can make lasting friends around the globe. If you aren't a member of the International Section, by all means join now. It is only an additional \$10, and includes the newsletter published in Bern, Switzerland, as well as a subscription to *Rorschachiana*, the official journal of the International Rorschach Society. *Rorschachiana* comes out once yearly in an attractive

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SPA Exchange

1996: A Mile-High Convention

Bruce L. Smith, Ph.D.

The 1996 Annual Convention is now set for March 13th through 16th in Denver, Colorado. Make your plans now to attend!

The just-concluded Annual Convention in Atlanta was one of the most exciting to date, highlighted by a three and one-half hour Round Table Discussion between Paul Lerner, Marty Leichtman, and John Exner on Rorschach theory that had a packed room literally buzzing with excitement. The Program Committee promises more of the same next year.

Those of you who regularly attend the meetings know how exciting and convivial they can be. SPA is perhaps the only professional organization of its type in which people of different theoretical orientations actually talk to each other. Indeed, largely through the vehicle of the annual meeting, the gap between psychodynamic and empirical approaches to Rorschach interpretation has greatly diminished.

In addition, the meetings are a lot of fun. They represent a chance to get together and relax with friends from around the country (and around the world -- once again many colleagues attended from as far off as France and Sweden), to shoot the breeze and catch up on each others' lives.

Next year's convention, the first ever held in the Rockies, offers a rare opportunity to combine SPA with a family vacation. Denver, the mile-high city, is only minutes from some of the most renowned ski resorts in the world. How about 4 to 5 days of skiing followed by the convention? Even if you are not into snow sports, Denver has more than enough to offer in its own right. A beautiful city, situated at the edge of the Rockies, it boasts magnificent vistas of the mountains, a rich heritage of the American West, and excellent dining and shopping. Not only that, but the Nuggets even boast Dkembe Motumbo (ignore the last if you don't follow basketball). Beautiful Boulder and the University of Colorado is only 45 minutes away, and several National Parks are also close by.

Now is the time to pencil March 13-16 into your calendars for 1996. The call for papers will be coming out in September. Plan on presenting your recent work to your colleagues. ☘

Managing Managed Care

Joan Weltzien, Ed.D.

Increasingly, employers are turning to "managed care" health insurance as an attempt to control health care costs. This trend toward managed care plans is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. Learning how to effectively manage "managed care" has become an essential business skill for the private practitioner. Below are some pragmatic suggestions for psychologists who work or plan to work within a managed care system.

Principle 1: Fees are less; administrative work is more.

1. Decide how much of your practice will be managed care. Remember that managed care usually involves more paper work, documentation, and telephone time with case managers.

2. If possible, hire a part-time secretary to handle the non-clinical details.

3. Organize your time efficiently. Plan to make calls to managed care while you are doing other administrative work such as going through mail. Call early in the morning. If no one is available at the time you call, leave a designated time period when you are available to receive a return call. A remote phone can be invaluable so you are not restricted to one location while waiting for a call or while you are talking with the managed care representative.

4. Be knowledgeable but succinct when "briefing" the case manager. Time is money.

Principle 2: Never assume anything.

5. Managed care plans are all different. Know what each plan requires so you can inform new patients of restrictions prior to setting any

appointments. For example, some companies require precertification for all mental health services and others only require precertification for inpatient services. Some have deductibles; others do not. Do not assume the insured knows what their plan actually covers.

Principle 3: Build relationships and educate.

6. Develop a personal relationship with a managed care contact. Be courteous. This person can assist you when problems develop.

7. Educate managed care contact/case managers on the cost-effectiveness of psychological assessment. Important merits include: treatment planning, pre-treatment baseline condition, and differential diagnosis.

8. When ethical and appropriate, educate your patients about "health economics" so they can be informed consumers and purchasers of health insurance.

Principle 4: Be proactive.

8. Follow recommendations of the APA Practice Directorate and Mary Cerney (*SPA Exchange*, 1994). APA is actively working on ways to challenge problems and abuses within managed care systems (Arthur Kovacs, Ph.D., personal communication).

9. Document problems with managed care and report these to your state insurance board, state psychology association, and APA. Legal actions are being undertaken when abuse or negligence by managed care "failure to treat" can be documented.

10. Be active in supporting legislation favorable to mental health. Remember, even small efforts can have substantial impact in the collective. Support psychology legislative activities at the local, state, and national levels. Be willing to write or visit your representative or senator. ☘

Call for Workshop Presentations

At their fall meeting (September 16-17), the Board of Trustees will be selecting workshops to be presented at the 1996 midwinter meeting of the Society for Personality Assessment. If you are interested in having a workshop considered for presentation at the meeting, please provide the following information:

- a) workshop title;
- b) workshop presenter(s) and affiliation(s);
- c) brief (250 word) description of the workshop content;
- d) any prerequisite skills or training required to attend the workshop and/or level of experience expected of attendees; and
- e) half-day or full-day workshop.

The workshop presenter receives one-third of the fee for the workshop to cover expenses and honorarium. The Board will rank the submitted workshop presentations on the following criteria:

- a) suitability of workshop content for SPA members;
- b) diversity of content among the workshops;
- c) redundancy with workshops from previous mid-winter meetings;
- d) membership in SPA is preferred;
- e) innovative/creative approaches to assessment; and
- f) previous experience in presenting workshops.

This information should be submitted to Roger L. Greene, Ph.D., Pacific Graduate School of Psychology, 935 E. Meadow Drive, Palo Alto, California 94303-4233, by August 1, 1995. ❁

The Personal Column

Joan Weltzien, Ed.D.

Once again, there has been a wonderful response from SPA members about their many and varied activities. Hope you enjoy the updated news.

Marvin W. Acklin

was awarded a Diplomate in Clinical Psychology by the American Board of Professional Psychology in the fall of 1993.

John R. Berry

writes to let us know that he has retired and is Professor Emeritus at the University of Georgia in Athens.

Carl Bradford

has been chosen by the membership of the Philadelphia Neuropsychological Service to be the organization's President-Elect. The PNS is composed of 60 individuals interested in brain-behavior relationships and it arranges scholarly monthly presentations and bi-annual workshops on current neuropsychology topics.

Laurence A. Bradley

has been appointed Professor of Medicine in the Division of Immunology and Rheumatology at the University of Alabama at Birmingham.

Charles Burchell

of New Orleans was voted President-Elect of the Louisiana Psychological Association and assumed his duties beginning January 1, 1995.

Vera Campo

wrote to inform us that the National Conference of the Spanish Rorschach Society will be held in Barcelona, October 27-29, 1995, as organized by the Catalan Rorschach Society. She noted that the Catalan Rorschach Society teaches the comprehensive system and offers post graduate training in psychodiagnosis. Furthermore, she noted the *Journal of Spanish Society* is edited in Barcelona on an annual basis.

Vittorio Luigi Castellazzi

writes from Bergamo, Italy, with a listing of his publications and noted that he is professor at The Pontificio Ateneo Anselmo (Rome) of Psychology since 1979 and has a private practice in psychological assessment and psychotherapy.

Ray Craddick

was honored on January 5th when John Exner presented him with a plaque indicating his appointment as Professor Emeritus of Rorschach Workshops. When he retired on June 30, 1994, from Georgia State University, the Board of Regents appointed him Professor Emeritus of Psychology.

Bob Craig

has published a computer narrative report for the MCMI-1, 2 and 3 available through PAR. He has done several workshops on the MCMI and has a chapter on interpersonal psychotherapy and MCMI based assessment in the forthcoming book entitled, *Psychotherapy of the Personality Disorders: An MCMI Based Approach* edited by Paul Retzlaff, Ph.D.

Frances M. Culbertson

writes to inform us that she has been selected as one of the two recipients of the 1994 Distinguished Contributions to the International Advancement of Psychology Award of APA. She was honored for her many scientific and scholarly contributions in the field of international psychology and for her active involvement with APA, the International Council of Psychologists and the International Association of Applied Psychology. She will be presented a formal citation and honorarium during the 1995 APA Meeting in New York City.

Roseline D. Davido

received her doctorate in Clinical Psychopathology and Psychoanalysis from the University of Paris. Her publications include *Discovering Your Child Through Drawing* (1971, later translated into Brazilian), *The Language of Children's Drawings* (1976, later translated into Japanese), and *The Childhood Hand that Disturbs* (1994, Greenwood Publishers, USA).

SPA Exchange

The Personal Column

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Dr. Davido has a 15-year-old daughter named Julie, with whom she loves to ski (both snow and water) during the generous French vacation periods.

Alfred DeCato

wrote that his daughter, Leah, graduated Magna Cum Laude from Colgate University where her majors were in Psychology and Spanish. His son, Todd, entered the University of Pittsburgh with interests in Philosophy and Literature.

John D. Deines

has taken a job as psychologist in the Student Health Center at the University of Texas at Arlington.

Robert E. Erad

was named 1994 Distinguished Psychologist by the Michigan Psychological Association.

Leonard J. Ferrante

indicated he is pursuing post graduate training in psychoanalytic psychotherapy through the S.E.F.I.P.P. He has also moved; his new address is 7301 West Palmetto Park Road, Suite 204A, Boca Raton, Florida 33433.

Michael R. Freedman

has a new daughter named Emma.

Allyn S. Friedman

recently celebrated his 20th anniversary as Director of Redrock Mental Center which began in 1974 with a loan of \$50,000. The faculty now employs more than 200 and is the only mental health center in Oklahoma to have a national accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities.

Erika Fromm

writes to alert us that during the last eight years, she has published -- each time together with one of her former students -- four books, three of them in the field of hypnosis and hypnoanalysis. Three have won national awards. they are:

- Brown, Daniel P. and Fromm, Erika. *Hypnotherapy and Hypnoanalysis*. Hillsdale, New Jersey, Erlbaum, 1986.

- Brown, Daniel P. and Fromm, Erika. *Hypnosis and Behavioral Medicine*. 1987.

- Fromm, Erika and Kahn, Stephen. *Self-Hypnosis; The Chicago Paradigm*. New York, The Guilford Press, 1990.

- Fromm, Erika and Nash, Michael R. *Contemporary Hypnosis Research*. Guilford Press, 1992.

And the manuscript for a fifth book commissioned by International Universities Press has just been completed:

- Fromm, Erika and Nash, Michael R. *Psychoanalysis and Hypnoanalysis*. The expected release date is July or August 1995.

Emanuel F. Hammer

has written a new book, *Reaching the Affect: Style in the Psychodynamic Therapies*, which addresses two goals: 1) the use of metaphors to more effectively reach our patients' affect, and 2) replace the medical model with the artistic one. A work in progress is *Advances in the Clinical Application of Projective Drawings: Collected Papers*.

Thomas D. Harpley

reported that his book and training program, *Defusing Workplace Violence*, is now in its second printing. He has just completed a video training program entitled, "First Response: A Team Approach to Workplace Violence."

Molly Harrower

reported that a book entitled, *The Quest for the Nazi Personality: A Psychological Investigation of Nazi War Criminals*, has been accepted for publication by Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. The authors are Eric Zillmer, herself, Barry Ritzler, and Robert Archer. Publication is scheduled for May.

Gina J. Hiatt

has formed a new group called Advantage Psychotherapy Associates and they are located in McClean, Virginia.

Albert Jenkins

has just published a 2nd edition of

his book, *Psychology and African American: A Humanistic Approach*.

Dr. Johnson

wrote to note that he has moved to St. Johns, Newfoundland, to set up active practice with his psychologist wife, Dr. Brock. He is working diligently on a major work which integrates intelligence, personality type, subculture and pathology.

Iris Jourdan

is retired and living in her home town of Saratoga Springs, New York. Before that she worked in a juvenile detention center in Bensalem, Pennsylvania. Her main interest was diagnosis and the tool she found most useful was perceptanalysis.

Carol Ann Kerhsaw

writes to let us know that she is now board certified in hypnotherapy and working as a counselor in Toms River, New Jersey.

Toshio Kobayashi

is continuing her study of word association tests and psychoanalysis. She has published a test of word association and is currently writing a book on the same subject.

C. J. Krauskopf

has published a book on the theoretical connection between personality and aptitudes, plus a way to interpret the Wechsler Scales using the theory.

Gregory Laskou

who was formerly the Clinical Psychology Consultant to the U.S. Army Surgeon General, is now retired and a consultant with Farr Associates in Greensboro, North Carolina. This organization is a behavioral science consultation firm to industry and organizations throughout the U.S.

Paul Lerner

was awarded 1st prize for the category "Popular Press" by the Menninger Foundation for his series of articles in the *Amtrak Express In-Train* magazine.

Tara Lewis

closed her individual practice in September, 1994, but is continuing to do workshops, seminars and lectures during her "retirement." She has been a member of the medical staff at Northeastern Regional Hospital and

has been named a fellow of the Academy of Clinical Psychology, ABPP.

Olavi Lindfors

reports a large scale psychotherapy outcome study has begun in Helsinki, Finland. It will be the first comparative outcome study between short-term and long-term psychoanalytic psychotherapy. Psychoanalysis is also included as a matched group. There will be several follow-up interventions at least up to five years from the beginning of therapy. Rorschach analysis will include the use of the comprehensive system by Exner and psychodynamic scales such as Urist's Mutuality of Autonomy, Blatt's Concept of the Object and Cooper's Defense Scales. Comments are welcomed.

Robert Lipgar

was keynote speaker at the 10th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Scientific Study of Subjectivity at the Stephenson Research Center of the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri. His topic was "William Stephenson's Years at the University of Chicago."

Glenn Lipson

wrote to say that he had earned an ABPEPP in forensic psychology and that he presented at the APA in August of 1994.

Brenda Lovegrow Lepisto

wrote with surprise as she read about herself in the fall/winter newsletter! She was the co-winner of the American Academy of Psychotherapist's Graduate Student Paper Contest and named the Psychology Department's outstanding graduate of 1993 and 1994 at Central Michigan University. Her paper is scheduled for publication in the winter 1994 issue of *Voices* and the title is, *The Complexities Involved in the Use of Empathy in Psychotherapy*. She is currently working at the Comprehensive Psychological Services PC, East Lansing, Michigan, and is a research associate at the Mapleton Center, the Devereux Foundation in Malvern, Pennsylvania.

Jim Mann

has developed the Sex Offender Incomplete Sentences Blank to be used as a projective assessment tool in the evaluation and treatment of adult sex offenders. Inquiries may be made by contacting Jim Mann, P.O. Box 99780, Raleigh, North Carolina 27624-9780.

Joseph T. McCann

recently completed the J.D. degree from SUNY Buffalo School of Law and has been admitted as an attorney to the New York State Bar. He is now practicing in Binghamton, New York, as a psychologist with an emphasis on forensic evaluation and consultation.

Robert McCarthy

of Sarasota Springs, New York, moved his practice to Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, where he specializes in psychometric assessment. He also was the first non-medical practitioner to fully complete the two year post-graduate program in chronic pain management offered at the University of the Pacific in conjunction with the American Academy of Pain Management.

Edwin Meghargee

at Florida State University will be spending the spring semester at the London Study Center and will be returning to the United States in May. He was recently awarded the Bernard Harrison Award of Merit from the National Commission on Correctional Healthcare.

Reid Meloy

was promoted this year to Associate Clinical Professor of Psychiatry at the University of California, San Diego School of Medicine. He was also elected Vice-president of the American Academy of Forensic Psychology.

Norman Mitroff

a fellow of the society, has become a Qualified Medical Evaluator for the Department of Industrial Relations in California. His practice focuses on forensic evaluation throughout the state of California. He indicates he's most proud of the most recent honor as he was elected to "Master Knight" of the Brotherhood of the Knights of the Vine. He expects to continue to travel abroad next year and expand his education in food and wine.

Leslie Morgan

moved to Key West, Florida, from San Diego in 1993. She has a private practice specializing in testing and does competency evaluations at the county jail. She noted that she loves the Keys.

Desiree Moulten

is currently on internship at the James Haley Veteran's Hospital in Tampa.

Richard Sternlof

was presented the C.V. Ramana Award by the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse. This award, given in the name of the first child analyst in Oklahoma, cites Dr. Sternlof for "Outstanding contributions to the mental health of Oklahoma's children." He was the first psychologist to receive the award.

Chris E. Stout

has two new book contracts on managed behavioral health care, one with John Wiley and sons, and another one with NCS New Publishing Division. He was recently recognized by Hardwick College as one of the most published psychologists in 1993. He was awarded a contract to develop a procedure of Outcomes Management Systems for the state of Alaska and was recently interviewed for *Harpers* and *Woman's World* magazines.

James F. Suess

an SPA fellow, has recently relocated from SUNY Buffalo School of Medicine to become the director of the Stickney Center for Children and Adolescents in Mobile, Alabama. This is an acute care adolescent inpatient facility. He also presented an invited paper at the 46th National Convention on Hospital and Community Psychiatry in San Diego.

Alice Vienna

has written a book entitled, *Belief Systems and Your Personal Power: Why Self-Help Books Don't Help*. Book sales are going well. Her husband did the cartoons to "lighten" the otherwise readable but heavy material and her picture (plug) appeared in the magazine *Orange Coast*.

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SPA Exchange

Leighton Whitaker

is the author of *Schizophrenic Disorders: Sense and Nonsense in Conceptualization, Assessment and Treatment*. It was favorably reviewed for the *American Scientist* and he looks forward to the book being reviewed in the *JPA*.

Jane Woodrow

was elected president of the Ohio Psychological Association. She is currently serving one year as president-elect.

Robert Yufit

has been elected president of the Clinical Board of ABPP. He was also given an award for outstanding contribution to psychology by the Illinois Psychological Association at their annual meeting in November.

Eric Zillmer

was elected to fellow status in the APA Division I General Psychology.

Four members have been granted Life Membership Status. They are as follows:

Life Member: Gerlad Sabath, Ph.D.
Life Fellows: Bernard I. Murstein, Ph.D., Ralph Robinowitz, Ph.D., Sebastiano G. Santostefano, Ph.D.

ANSWERS TO THE MYSTERY...

Donna K. Moore

wrote to let us know that she is the Virginia Consortium for Professional Psychology graduate who completed a post doctoral fellowship at Eastern Virginia Medical School, which was one of the mysteries in the fall/winter 1994 newsletter.

Mystery Person:

Someone is currently working on an analysis of children's drawings on the themes of war. Preliminary results were presented at the International Council of Psychologists convention in Lisbon, Portugal, in July, 1994. This psychologist would be interested in networking with other psychologists analyzing children's drawings. Additionally, the psychologist is doing research on the adaptation of refugees and relocation and effects of trauma -- a topic also presented at the above mentioned convention.

If the person doing the very interesting research would identify himself/herself, I would be happy to report this information in the next newsletter.

IN MEMORIAM:

Lawrence Edwin

died on August 18, 1994 and condolences may be sent to The Counseling and Psychotherapy Group at 1305 Post Road, Fairfield, Connecticut 06430. ☘

Announcements

July 24-26 (Basic), July 26-28 (Advanced). American Projective Drawing Institute;
Contact: Dr. Emanuel Hammer, 381 West End Avenue, New York City 10024-6158.

The Swedish Rorschach Society announces the First Nordic Symposium on Research into Rorschach and Projective Methods. The Symposium will be held in Uppsala, Sweden August 20-22, 1995. Our own Philip

Erdberg from the United States will be a workshop leader. Those wishing more information should contact:

Administrative Secretariat
First Nordic Symposium on
Research into Rorschach and
Projective Methods
c/o KonsultKonferens, Box 867
S-751 08 Uppsala, Sweden
Telephone: +46 18 15 50 80
Telefax: +46 18 15 50 84

New Fellows

The Board of Trustees and the SPA Exchange would like to congratulate the following individuals who have been awarded the status of Fellow, SPA.

John A. Schinka, Ph.D.

Dr. Schinka has published and presented extensively in the area of personality assessment. He is currently a statistics consultant for the editorial board for the *Journal of Personality Assessment*. He is currently a senior staff psychologist at the VA Medical Center in Tampa.

Stephen E. Finn, Ph.D.

Dr. Finn has published and presented extensively in the area of personality assessment. He is an excellent teacher. He has published and communicated important information concerning the therapeutic aspects of psychological assessment.

Thomas W. Shaffer, Ph.D.

Dr. Shaffer has extensive experience in the area of personality assessment. He has received his Diplomate in Clinical Psychology. He has supervised many practicing psychologists in the area of assessment and is considered an excellent supervisor. He has consistently presented informative workshops at SPA conferences. ☘



New fellows Schinka, Finn, and Shaffer

SPA Mid-winter Meetings

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Dr. Erdberg then presented "What the Rorschach Does Best," an exposition of the Rorschach as a multi-dimensional data source. He posed four essential questions which need to be addressed in using and re-searching this instrument. These are: how to define the Rorschach with a link to personality theory, how to use it as a perceptual/cognitive task, how to emphasize structure versus content, and how to balance its role as a perceptual cognitive task with its use as an invitation to fantasy. He went on to describe the Rorschach's power as transcending any single theory, and gave examples of how the empirical findings and theory interrelate without the theory driving the data. In all, his talk was a tour de force on the integration of the art and the science of testing, and clearly showed why he merited this award.

In keeping with tradition, the first day of the meetings ended with the President's Reception. This featured good food, and even better, the camaraderie of those attending.

Friday's meetings opened with a meeting of the Political Impact Committee and the *SPA Exchange* Board meeting. Both committees are busy, and doing well.

After a long but exciting day of scientific meetings with numerous superb papers presented, the Beck and Walter Klopfer awards were presented. Paul Lerner introduced this session by speaking of the awards the Society gives, and their importance to the generative nature of the Society. Again, the theme was SPA's role in facilitating change by encouraging growth and development of new members and the tradition of the older members helping the younger ones.



Robert Bornstein and Bill Kinder

The Walter Klopfer Award, co-sponsored by Psychological Assessment Resources, Inc., is for distinguished contributions to the literature. Bill Kinder presented the award to Robert Bornstein, Stephanie Rossner, Erica Hill, and Marianne Stepanian, for their article, *Face Validity and Fakability of Objective and Projective Measures of Dependency*. Honorable mention was given to Robert Archer and Radhika Krishnamurthy for their article entitled, *A Structural Summary Approach for the MMPI-A: Development and Empirical Correlates*.



Rebecca Rieger and Seth Kalichman

The Samuel J. and Anne G. Beck Award for excellence in early career research is sponsored by the SPA and the University of Chicago Psychology Department. Rebecca Rieger presented the award to Seth Kalichman, who, despite earning his Ph.D. less than five years before, has authored two textbooks, published more than 60 papers, and made more than 100 presentations in a variety of areas, including child abuse, sex offenders, chronic mentally ill adults, and risky behavior and HIV infection.

Dr. Kalichman of the Center for AIDS Intervention Research gave a fascinating presentation. He began by tracing the development of his interest in personality assessment and listing critical incidents in his career. It was noteworthy that the first of these was his taking a course in tests and measurements from Bill Kinder, who involved him in his first research project -- coding data. He stated that, from this project, he learned the value of empirical work, the value of archival data, and the value of a sense of curiosity.

Other critical incidents involved his experience in graduate school

working in a prison with sex molesters. While such a training site easily could be dismissed as dreadful, Dr. Kalichman was able to find a silver lining and complete a successful cluster analysis of the data available there. He also mentioned learning the worth of writing review papers.

Dr. Kalichman went on to show how he incorporated these learning experiences into his studies on AIDS intervention, a field in which examination of personality issues is not generally well supported. He demonstrated how his research projects could predict help to control risky behaviors, and showed how he integrated trait theory into the more popular models in this area. He closed his address by presenting the results of his program of research, which gave clear evidence of his deserving the Beck Award.

Friday evening closed with a reception for the reviewers for the *JPA*. Their diligence and services were rightfully recognized, and the evening was quite a success.

Saturday continued as a busy day, beginning with the External Affairs Committee Meeting and the Journal Editorial Board meeting. Bill Kinder presented his report, showing the journal is doing admirably under his direction, which is hardly surprising, given the fine organizational skills he demonstrated at this meeting.

Four excellent scientific sessions followed, and by the end of the day participants were heard expressing considerable satisfaction and fatigue. In all, the 1995 Mid-winter Meetings were highly successful. Perhaps the best example of this was in the participants taking leave of each other by expressing their plans to meet next year in Denver. ❧



Mary Cerney and Philip Erdberg

SPA Exchange

Letters to the Editor

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representative sample of the cognitive-processes employed in answering "What might this be?" Thus, in one test we can assess thought, perception, language, and higher complex cognitive functions. Although there are numerous ways that a cognitively-intact subject can address the Rorschach problem, the range of possible strategies is reduced in people who are cognitively-compromised, which makes the test suitable for eliciting cognitive errors. Moreover, it is these cognitive errors which emerge in real-life situations which need to be addressed by the clinical neuropsychologist in order for him/her to fully assess the nature of the subject's deficits.

There have been many advances made over recent years as neuropsychological assessment practice has shifted from a "fixed battery" approach to one which provides a multifactorial assessment of how tasks are solved. This shift in perspective has become the basis of the popular "cognitive-process approach" which has helped to revolutionize the study of verbal learning and memory.

I agree with Dr. Zillmer that: "The task of studying the brain by examining its behavioral product is a complex proposition." Like him, I believe that careful empirical studies which integrate neuropsychological instruments with tests such as the Rorschach can help us to better understand the complex workings of the brain.

William Perry, Ph.D.
University of California, San Diego ☼

Teaching of the Rorschach

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for those students who show an interest in nomothetic research with the Rorschach. We think this teaches our students the best of both worlds of the Rorschach, something I think we're losing sight of even within SPA.

Obviously, I expect no converts to our method of teaching the Rorschach. I became a convert 18 years ago from having been taught by Marty Mayman and Irene Fast at the University of Michigan. I do still assume that advocating for the continued teaching of the Rorschach method to the people who read this newsletter is largely a case of preaching to the converted. My recent experience with the e-mail poll, however, suggests that the future teaching of the Rorschach, in whatever form or degree of intensity, may become increasingly rare, remote and inaccessible. I hope we within SPA can speak to this issue with an organized and edifying voice to the "agnostic," so that the conceptual, clinical, and pedagogical usefulness of the Rorschach and other projective methods can be maintained.

Reference:

Piotrowski, C. & Zalewski, C. (1993). Training in Psychodiagnostic Testing in APA-approved Psy.D. and Ph.D. Clinical Psychology Programs. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 61:394-405. ☼

XV International Congress

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hardbound edition. In order to insure your receipt of all mailings for the Congress, join the International Section.

Paul Lerner is also promising a full and varied social program. Boston is an ideal city for the Congress -- small and compact. It boasts some of the most interesting historical sights in the country. Excursions will be planned to sites outside of the city (for example, Cape Cod, Lexington and Concord) as well as dinners and receptions. Make your plans now to attend this important Congress. ☼

SPA Exchange

editor:

Robert Lovitt, Pd.D.
University of Texas
Southwestern Medical Center
5323 Harry Hines Boulevard
F5-400
Dallas, TX 75235-9070

associate editors:

Joan Weltzien, Ed.D.
Virginia Brabender, Ph.D.
Judith Armstrong, Ph.D.

Society for Personality Assessment

750 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002-4242

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