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Society for the  
Exploration  
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Integration

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NEWSLETTER

Volume 4, No. 2  
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Editors:

Marvin R. Goldfried  
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## R E P O R T   O N   T H E   1 9 8 6   C O N F E R E N C E

The clinically sensitive reader of this Newsletter may well detect a more secure tone of confidence -- we hope not smugness -- when we refer to the Toronto meeting in this issue. To be sure, we expressed confidence in the last Newsletter that SEPI's second annual meeting, like the first, would be a great success. And we believed it. But in retrospect, we are both aware of having breathed a sigh of relieve on the way home from Toronto: It really was another terrific meeting! People again had the experience of the excitement of formal sessions spilling over in the corridors; of meeting face to face and interacting with kindred souls known theretofore only from the literature, and other kindred souls they had not previously known of at all; and many participants who had felt somewhat lonely on the bridges between established points of view found that the bridges could be as crowded as those in our major cities at rush hour -- but a lot more pleasant: a real culture is developing on the bridges, and SEPI is its chronicler and facilitator.

We are all aware that the existence of anxiety is sometimes easier to acknowledge after the source of apprehension is behind us than while it still looms. We were aware all along that the Annapolis meeting was a hard act to follow, but only now are we really aware of the degree to which the confidence expressed in the last Newsletter was a public effort to screw up our courage in the face of what could have been debilitating doubts. Well, all's well that ends well, as a 17th century SEPIite once said, and now we really are looking forward confidently to the next meeting. Plans are already being made for next year's meeting, which will probably be held in Evanston -- a lovely suburb just outside of Chicago -- during the second weekend in May 1987. We will not simply be resting on our laurels, however. The response to the questionnaire filled out by participants at the Toronto meeting will be gone over carefully, and we will do all we can to be responsive to your feedback. A high priority will be to provide still more opportunities for extended interactions between participants, and to center a number of the panels and workshops around concrete clinical material. Any suggestions regarding format or content should be sent as soon as possible to Doug Powell (1100 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, U.S.A.), who will chair next year's Conference Committee. We would also like to take one more opportunity to thank Diane Arkoff and Carol Glass for the extraordinary job they did as last year's co-chairpersons, and to thank the rest of the committee as well -- Vince Greenwood, Alice Lowery, and Barry Wolfe. SEPI has been fortunate to have such dedicated individuals among our membership.

As was the case with our first conference, all of the sessions were audiotaped. If you would like to buy any or all of the tapes, you can do so with the order form that appears at the end of the newsletter. Any handouts associated with the sessions

can be obtained by writing directly to the participants. The following are abstracts of each of the sessions:

**PLENARY SESSION - The Meaning of Psychotherapy Integration**  
(Hal Arkowitz, Larry Beutler, Barry Wolfe)

This session explored the different ways in which psychotherapy integration has been interpreted, focusing specifically on integration at a theoretical level and at the level of technical eclecticism. Beutler maintained that by separating the therapeutic procedures from their theoretical philosophy, a wide array of therapeutic techniques become available to the practicing clinician. Arkowitz suggested that integration would be most fruitful if it occurred at both the theoretical and applied levels. The panelists responded to questions posed by the moderator (Wolfe), and time was allotted for audience participation.

**Interpersonal Processes in Depression: A Message For all Forms of Psychotherapy** (James Coyne, Ian Gotlib, Leonard Horowitz)

Interpersonal processes that are relevant to depression need to be addressed in all forms of psychotherapy. Individuals suffering from depression are particularly susceptible to sequences that activate unflattering cognitions, induce negative affect, and elicit counter-therapeutic responses in others. Leonard Horowitz described how depressed people are predisposed to such sequences (with a therapist and with others). Ian Gotlib described the process in couples in which one partner has been hospitalized for depression. Marital interaction tasks exposed negative nonverbal sequences that discriminated these couples from comparison couples. James Coyne discussed how a depressed person's behavior placed measurable burdens on other family members, inducing psychiatric distress.

**Integrative Contributions of Personal Construct Therapy**  
(Pamela Alexander, Greg Neimeyer, Robert Neimeyer)

This panel focused on broad contributions of personal construct theory (PCT) to psychotherapy, emphasizing its relationship to models and methods of intervention derived from other perspectives. Robert Neimeyer began by discussing the therapeutic relationship as a context for experimentation, and presented treatment strategies and techniques compatible with this perspective. Greg Neimeyer then extended this view to couples therapy. He introduced a model of disrupted and negative relationships, in which the mutual validation of each partner's construing that characterizes positive relationships breaks down or is subverted to maintain the relationship in a stable, but destructive posture. Finally, Pamela Alexander addressed a constructivist approach to families and their treatment. This approach assumes that family members collaborate in constructing

their own idiosyncratic reality, with the resulting "family construct system" varying in its tightness or looseness and in its resistance to change. Overall, it was argued that construct theory represents a flexible framework for orchestrating a wide range of interventions, rather than a limited menu of acceptable alternatives.

**Cognitive-Experiential Therapy: An Integrative Ego Psychotherapy (WORKSHOP)** (Dianna Hartley, Melvin Weiner)

Using a live demonstration and a videotaped therapy session, Cognitive-Experiential Therapy (CET) was illustrated with a severely depressed inpatient. CET is grounded in the work of both Piaget and Freud and addresses a wide range of moderate to severe problems in both short- and long-term therapy in adults and children. CET is readily integrated into approaches of diverse orientations. Through systematically introducing structured real-life experiences and problem-solving tasks into the session, CET mobilizes healthy ego processes in the service of improved contact with and adaptation to reality while giving equal time to the dynamic forces in the patient that interfere with the application of the ego to the resolution of central life issues.

**Training Integrative/Eclectic Psychotherapists II (WORKSHOP)** (Larry Beutler, John Norcross, James Prochaska, Malcolm Robertson, Robert Sollod)

This workshop was designed to share our collective experiences in training integrative/eclectic psychotherapists. The discussion centered around specific therapy modalities -- individual (Beutler, Mahoney, Norcross), marital/sexual (Prochaska, Sollod), family (Gurman), and group (Robertson). Panelists considered the nature of an integrative clinical education, including an ideal training sequence and recurrent obstacles, and then described their own courses, including general objectives and student reactions. Copies of the seven course syllabi were distributed. Time was also left for audience participation and cross-fertilization.

**Three Approaches to Clinical Integration (WORKSHOP)** (Richard Walsh, and Raymond Cardy, Iris Fodor, Susan Heitler, Mary Ann Richardson)

The three approaches to integration that were presented offered creative frameworks for unifying diverse psychotherapeutic methods. Fodor discussed conceptual and therapeutic issues in the integration of gestalt and behavior therapy; therapy was construed here as an ongoing series of assessment experiments to enhance clients' awareness of core issues and patterns. Heitler discussed conflict resolution theory as a unifying framework for analytic and family systems theory, focusing on the process of conflict resolution as the structure

underlying both forms of therapy. Richardson, Walsh, and Cardey presented structured fantasy approaches to children's group therapy, which incorporate symbolic play and group dynamics with elements of social skills training.

**Converging Evidence for Emotional Schemata in Language and Behavior** (Wilma Bucci, Julia Davies, Jeremy Leeds, Adam Price and Marjorie Klein, Jeremy Safran)

This panel focused on procedures for detection and verification of underlying emotional schemata as expressed in psychotherapy patients' speech, and in children's behavior, including: (1) a multi-judge, multi-stage categorization procedure for identifying repetitive event sequences in a patient's free association, applied to a transcript of a tape-recorded analytic treatment; (2) the same method of structure detection applied to the behavior of three-year-old children, where the emotional structures may be seen in nonverbal nascent form; (3) the use of language measures as independent indicators of emotional schemata, to validate the clinical assessment procedures; and (4) a comparison of these linguistic measures, which were developed in the context of psychoanalytic theories, to the Experiencing Scale, developed from Gendlin's Experiential and Rogers' Client-Centered theories.

**PLENARY SESSION: Conceptual Tools for the Comparative Analysis of Psychotherapy Process** (Marvin Goldfried, Leslie Greenberg, Edward Murray, Jeremy Safran, Hadas Wiseman)

In order to begin teasing out the subtle similarities and differences between different forms of psychotherapy it is important to have conceptual tools that permit us to organize the bewildering array of psychotherapy processes into meaningful units. Without conceptual tools of this type, any attempt at comparative analysis of psychotherapy process can be likened to attempting to clarify the similarities and differences between two different biological species, without knowing what the relevant dimensions are. Panel members employed two different conceptual tools from Rice and Greenberg's task analysis approach to psychotherapy process research in a preliminary attempt to organize our thinking about similarities and differences between different forms of psychotherapy. The organizing concepts to be employed were: (1) client marker, and (2) psychotherapy task. The marker and task concepts can be thought of as common metrics which permit us to begin comparing psychotherapy change processes. The goal of this session was to generate ideas that can facilitate integrative research efforts.

**Stages of Treatment** (Sheldon Cashdan, Gerard Egan, James Prochaska)

There is a growing interest in stages of change as an integrative dimension that can be used to synthesize therapeutic

interventions that traditionally have been assumed to be theoretically incompatible. The panel discussed three alternatives to understanding stages of change in psychotherapy: Cashdan's interactional approach; Egan's development approach to problem management opportunities; and Prochaska's transtheoretical approach to intentional change. Similarities and differences in their approaches to stages of change were discussed. Panel members also highlighted therapeutic procedures that are used to facilitate movement across each of their stages of change.

**Issues in the Supervision of Integrative Psychotherapy (WORKSHOP)** (Richard Halgin, John Norcross, Douglas Powell and Susan Pollak, Howard Tennen)

The purpose of this panel discussion was to address several questions pertaining to the supervision of integrative psychotherapy. Each of the presenters shared the following: (a) approach to clinical work, (b) method of supervision, (c) approaches used to facilitate integrative clinical work on the part of the supervisee, (d) perceptions of difficulties encountered in trying to do integrative supervision, and (e) recommendations for others wishing to do effective integrative supervision.

**Integration in Marital Therapy (WORKSHOP)** (Leslie Greenberg, Susan Johnson, R. Taylor Segraves)

This workshop began with a brief overview of the marital therapy field and the role of integration in this area. Two approaches which illustrate an integrative approach were presented. These are the behavioral-dynamic approach of Segraves (1982) and the systemic experiential approach of Greenberg and Johnson (1986, in press). A short presentation of some general issues and problems concerning integration, such as the need for theoretical consistency and clear treatment paradigms then followed. The workshop ended with a discussion of the above.

**PLENARY SESSION: Toward a Theory of Behavior Change: A Dialogue** (Donald Meichenbaum, Hans Strupp)

Given the plethora of behavior change procedures that have been put forth, there is a pressing need to bring some theoretical sense to this "Babel of techniques." An evidential theory of behavior change is proposed that highlights the role of cognitive processes and structures as well as affective and behavioral processes. The communality of these concepts in diverse psychotherapeutic approaches was highlighted. Illustrations were offered from both psychotherapeutic and nontherapeutic (self-help) settings. Primary focus was on how to conceptualize and measure cognitive-affective structures and the implications this holds for an integrative theory of behavior change.

**PLENARY SESSION: Clinical Case Conference (WORKSHOP)**  
(Gerard Egan, Marvin Goldfried, Brian Shaw, Hans Strupp)

For purposes of conducting a comparison across theoretical orientations, a specific case was discussed in the context of the various therapeutic tasks confronting both therapist and patient/client at different phases of therapy. For each task (e.g., establishing the therapeutic alliance), the panelists indicated their general approach for accomplishing this therapeutic sub-goal, and provided illustrations of how this might be implemented within the context of the case at hand. Every attempt was made to discuss the case and relevant issues in the vernacular, avoiding jargon whenever possible.

**Some Viable Suggestions for Integrating Psychotherapies (WORKSHOP)**  
(Reiner Bastine, Vincent Greenwood, Alvin Mahrer, Donald Meichenbaum, George Stricker)

The emphasis was on "viable suggestions" for integrating psychotherapies. The focus of the panel was to propose some concrete and pragmatic ways to further integration among the psychotherapies. Can it be furthered through research? How? Can it be furthered through clinical study? How? Through graduate education of our students? How? The focus was on actual proposed methods that can be followed in the direction of integrating psychotherapies.

**New Directions in Research on Psychotherapy Integration: A Report on the NIMH Workshop** (Hal Arkowitz, William Pinsof, Barry Wolfe)

This panel reported on the deliberations of the NIMH workshop on research on psychotherapy integration that was held on March 13 and 14, 1986. The workshop covered such topics as conceptual issues in research on psychotherapy integration, the development and assessment of examples of integrated psychotherapies applied to specific classes of psychiatric disorders, and the role of traditional psychotherapy process research in the development of integrated psychotherapy. The panelists attempted to convey the flavor, tone, and process of the group's deliberations. In addition, they will present some of the group's recommendations to NIMH for stimulating research grant applications in the area of psychotherapy integration.

**Integrating Individual and Family Therapy (WORKSHOP)** (Larry Feldman, Ellen Wachtel, Paul Wachtel)

In this workshop, two models for integrating individual and family therapy were presented and discussed. Larry Feldman described his integrative multi-level model, in which individual and conjoint interview and intrapsychically-oriented and

interpersonally-oriented concepts and techniques are combined within a system theory framework. Symmetrical and asymmetrical forms of multi-level integration were discussed. Ellen and Paul Wachtel described their model for utilizing the concepts and methods of family therapy in intensive psychotherapy with individuals. They presented both a theoretical framework (cyclical psychodynamics) designed to permit the two levels to be integrated, and a variety of integrative methods to accomplish this task. Following the presentation of the two models, there was discussion and dialogue among the panel members and the audience.

**Paradigms for Integration** (Marsha Linehan, David Ricks, Paul Wachtel)

This panel was concerned with the variety of ways in which theorists and clinicians have attempted to achieve an effective integration. The three panelists have different emphases in their clinical and theoretical efforts, and differ even with regard to whether they think of what they are doing as explicitly integrationist, but all three have employed a particular point of view in considering a wider range of data and/or intervention possibilities than is typical. Discussed as possible integrative frameworks were lifespan developmental psychology (Ricks), behavior therapy (Linehan), and an interpersonal perspective (Wachtel).

**When Worlds Collide: Emotional Issues in Approaching Psychotherapy Integration** (WORKSHOP) (Frederick Heide, Wes Lamb, Robert Rosenbaum, Pamela Rudd)

This workshop explored the emotional issues that arise when therapists of different schools talk to each other, as well as the feelings that come up when therapists interested in integrating psychotherapies struggle within themselves. Therapeutic disciplines and theories tend to embody differing world-views, so emotional reactions often arise when different therapeutic belief systems confront one another or combine. Essentially, such emotions signal a discrepancy between an attempt to maintain stable identity and an attempt to institute change; these emotions help illuminate the processes of "resistance," change and communication. The workshop addressed theoretical, clinical, and research perspectives, elicited participants' personal experiences with the emotions that occur when therapeutic worlds collide.

**Integrative Techniques in Child and Adolescent Therapy** (WORKSHOP) (Mary Fitzpatrick, Carol Weber)

There is a growing interest in utilizing both psychodynamic and behavioral approaches in therapy. An integration of the two models can lead to a rich variety of treatment approaches. The literature primarily describes clinical work with adults. In



J.M.G. Frallion, (logotherapy), Jack James, (behavior therapy), and Don Diespecker, (gestalt).

Two prominent trends are evident in the Far East. The first concerns the integration of psychosocial and somatic treatments. Hou Can (T'san), of Zhongshan Medical College in China, Wu Chen-I, of Beijing Medical College in China, and Byung-Hak Ko, of Won Kang University in Korea are particularly interested in integrative models for the treatment of psychosomatic disorders. The second trend concerns the integration of Oriental (East) and Occidental (West) psychotherapies. Yujiro Ikemi, of Kyushu University in Japan recently published several articles on the "encounter" of these perspectives, and is "impressed by the fact that the integrative use of Occidental psychosomatic approaches and Oriental somatopsychic approaches is gaining popularity in wholistic medical treatment." [Editors Note: A more complete description of developments in Japan, by Dr. Nobory Takaishi of Osaka, will appear in a future Newsletter.]

Organizationally, the International Academy of Eclectic Psychotherapists (IAEP) was founded in Australia by Jusuf Hariman. The Academy now consists of over 150 members worldwide dedicated to the advancement of systematic eclecticism. Hariman is also nearing completion of his edited volume titled, Prescriptive Psychotherapy.

Pedagogically, one concrete attempt at integrative practice is being conducted by J.M.G. Frallion, and John Gunzburg. They have been conducting workshops sponsored by of the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners. Both of these medical specialists are blending their primary orientations with complementary approaches, e.g., music therapy, gestalt, systems.

Finally, the integrative spirit has manifested itself in numerous Australian settings through the efforts of SEPI and IAEP members. To recognize but a few: Harry Stanton, (University of Tasmania), Philip Smith, (Lawley College), Jagdish Dua, (University of New England), David List, (Austin Hospital), and Robert J. Hofner, (Flinders Medical Center).

German speaking countries (Lothar F. Wittman, Department of Clinical Psychology, University of Zurich, Schmelzbergstr. 40, 8044 Zurich, Switzerland)

We are continually amazed to learn about all the work that had been done in the past on psychotherapy integration. This was the reaction we had to Reiner Bastine's history of integrative psychotherapy in German speaking countries, which appeared in the last newsletter, and also to the following addendum sent to us by Lothar Wittman of the University of Zurich:

Bastine thoroughly described a sequence of stages that characterize the development of integrative efforts in German speaking countries. He mainly concentrated on the integrative endeavor of client centered therapists, and in addition described

what stimulated clinical psychologists in the German speaking countries to look for "common factors."

However, an important aspect that seems to be missing was the increasing dissatisfaction among behavior therapists with the gap between theory and practice, as well as a new orientation in psychoanalysis in the direction of extended therapy concepts (short term treatment, group analysis, crisis intervention, etc.) that has resulted in a dialogue between behavior therapists and psychoanalysts.

As early as 1971, leading behavior therapists and psychoanalysts met for a round table discussion and tried to define what separated them and what could bring them closer together (Bachman, 1972). Although the next several years brought a slight stir in German psychoanalysis, an enormous development in German behavior therapy took place. One possible reason for that could have been that the behavioristic "weltbild" (world view) was never as deeply rooted in Europe as in the Anglo-Saxon countries. In the late 1970's, the number of totally revised behavior therapy concepts and promising epistemological concepts grew rapidly. (e.g. Grawe & Dzierwas, 1978; Keupp & Kraiker, 1977; v. Quekelberghe, 1979. A non-technical view of the interactional dimension in behavior therapy became increasingly popular, and behavior therapists began to discuss motivational problems and (re)discovered emotion and affect.

A publication with an explicit integrative claim then followed (e.g. Wittman, 1981). In the 1980's, some conferences on the topic of the integration of behavior therapy and psychoanalysis were held. The most recent meeting took place on February 21, 1986 in Berlin at the 3rd Congress on Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy (organized by the German Society of Behavior Therapy) and the following papers (with titles translated by myself) were presented:

- The integration debate between behavior therapy and psychoanalysis: state of the art (L. Wittmann, Zurich).

- Integration is possible: conceptual development in sex therapy (U. Clement, Heidelberg).

- Conceptual problems in integration efforts between psychoanalysis and behavior therapy (T. Plaenkers, Frankfurt).

- "Plan analysis" as a frame of reference for an integrative view of psychological disturbances and change processes (U. Wuethrich & M. Zingg, Berne).

- Emotion theory explanations of psychotherapeutic change: A change for theory integration (O. Kruse, Berlin).

This meeting was attended by about 150 people, which demonstrates a strong interest in integrational themes.

And as Bastine suggests too, the discussion will go on.

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## B U L L E T I N   B O A R D

Jim Maddux was recently appointed an Associate Editor of the Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology and would like to encourage SEPI members to submit research papers on therapy integration to this journal. The journal is interdisciplinary and deals with a wide range of issues at the interface of social and clinical psychology. For further information, write: James E. Maddux, Department of Psychology, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030.

## A B S T R A C T S   O F   L I T E R A T U R E

As we indicated in our last Newsletter, we have initiated a new section that includes relevant abstracts of journal articles. These can included articles you have authored, or ones that you may have come across in your reading of the literature. Thus far, we have received the following:

**Messer, S.B.** Behavioral and psychoanalytic perspectives at therapeutic choice points. American Psychologist, in press. Recent trends in behavior therapy and psychoanalytic therapy

suggest some confluence of attitudes even while each retains its own very distinctive form. Differences and emerging similarities in the conception and practice of these two therapies were clarified during the author's supervision of a behavior therapist conducting psychoanalytic therapy. This paper juxtaposes possible behavioral or psychoanalytic interventions at therapeutic choice points and discusses the rationale for each along with newly proposed directions under the following headings: (a) Goal setting: Client or therapist determined?; (b) Promoting action vs. exploring mental content; (c) Challenging vs. understanding irrational cognitions: The role of reality; (d) Modifying cognitive schemata vs. elaborating unconscious fantasies; (e) Dissipating vs. releasing emotions: The view of affect; (f) The therapeutic relationship: Actual or projected? Based on this analysis, suggestions were made for those psychoanalytic therapists and behavior therapists inclined to incorporate perspectives or attitudes of the other. The implications of doing so for the visions of reality of each therapy were noted.

**Messer, S.B.** Eclecticism and the shifting visions of reality in three systems of psychotherapy. Journal of Eclectic and Integrative Psychotherapy, in press. Each model of psychotherapy encompasses an outlook on life beyond its theoretical and technical aspects. This paper outlines the visions of reality -- romantic, ironic, tragic and comic -- which thread their way through psychoanalytic, behavioral and humanistic forms of treatment. Although these three systems of psychotherapy have traditionally intersected the visions in quite different ways, certain developments in psychoanalytic therapy and behavior therapy have brought about increased overlap between them in the ironic and comic modes, while humanistic therapy continues to focus on and deepen its romantic vision. The paper discusses the trade-offs involved in the kind of eclecticism which accompanies the shifting visions of reality.

The remaining are all abstracts of articles that have appeared in the International Journal of Eclectic Psychotherapy, 1986, Volume 5, Issue 1:

**Lambert, M.J.** Some implications of psychotherapy outcome research for eclectic psychotherapy: Although research in psychotherapy has been in existence for the past 50 years, it has only had a modest impact on actual therapeutic practice. In addition to noting the impact of this research, this article discusses the implications that research in psychotherapy has for the practice of eclectic psychotherapy. In addition to dealing with the general effects of therapy and the factors associated with clinical improvement, the article covers future directions for research.

**Westerman, M.A.** Meaning in psychotherapy: A hermeneutic reconceptualization of insight-oriented, behavioral, and strategic approaches: It is suggested that the insight versus behavior change controversy in psychotherapy reflects basic misconceptions stemming from traditional philosophy. Even recent cognitive-behavioral and communications theory attempts to

transcend this debate fail to go beyond the limitations imposed by traditional philosophical approaches. It is argued that the writings of Merleau-Ponty, Wittgenstein, and Heidegger can offer a better foundation for obtaining a novel perspective on psychotherapy. From this hermeneutic perspective, the insight versus behavior change controversy should be replaced by a focus on the organizational activity. The benefits of this alternative conceptualization are discussed.

**Hariman, J. Coupures Epistemologiques:** Prescriptive psychotherapy focuses more on how clinicians should conduct themselves than it does on abstract theorizing. Specifically, it results in an integrated view of "strategies" of psychotherapy, deals with the clinician's skill, sound judgment, and trained imagination, and places emphasis on a concern for the "consumer." These characteristics of prescriptive psychotherapy, together with their ramifications, are discussed in detail.

### **T R A I N I N G   O P P O R T U N I T I E S**

A number of people have asked us to publish a description of training opportunities available to those interested in integrative psychotherapy. Assuming that they do exist, we would be delighted to report on them in the Newsletter. We have already received notification of an internship program at the University of Ottawa in Ontario, Canada, and would like to hear from you about any program (degree programs or post-degree programs) with which you are familiar. If you send us a brief (one or two paragraphs) description, we will include it in our next issue. If and when enough descriptions of integrative training programs accumulate, we will also consider publishing a Separate Guide to Integrative Training Programs.

### **M E M B E R S H I P   A N D   D U E S**

In order to streamline the processing of membership applications, any future inquiries regarding membership can be sent directly to our treasurer, George Stricker (Derner Institute of Advanced Psychological Studies, Adelphi University, Garden City, NY 11530, U.S.A). All applications from within the U.S. should be accompanied by a check for either \$20 (for members) or \$10 (for students). Applications from outside the U.S. should include a check for the equivalent of \$20 in their local currency, or a check for \$10 (or cash) drawn on a U.S. bank.

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### SOCIETY FOR THE EXPLORATION OF PSYCHOTHERAPY INTEGRATION

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- 860501-010 \$10.00 THE MEANING OF INTEGRATION - BARRY WOLFE, HAL ARKOWITZ, LARRY BEUTLER
- 860501-020 \$10.00 INTERPERSONAL PROCESSES IN DEPRESSION - A MESSAGE FOR ALL FORMS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY - LEONARD HOROWITZ, JAMES COYNE, IAN GOTLIB
- 860501-030 \$10.00 INTEGRATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS OF PERSONAL CONSTRUCT THERAPY - ROBERT NEIMEYER, GREG NEIMEYER, PAMELA ALEXANDER
- 860501-040 \$10.00 COGNITIVE-EXPERIMENTAL THERAPY - AN INTEGRATIVE EGO PSYCHOTHERAPY - MELVIN WEINER, DIANNA HARTLEY
- 860501-050 \$20.00 TRAINING INTEGRATIVE/ECLECTIC PSYCHOTHERAPISTS II - JOHN NORCROSS, LARRY BEUTLER, JAMES PROCHASKA,  
-051 2 TAPES MALCOLM ROBERTSON, ROBERT SOLLOD
- 860501-060 \$10.00 THREE APPROACHES TO CLINICAL INTEGRATION - IRIS FODOR, SUSAN HEITLER MARY ANN RICHARDSON, RICHARD WALSH,  
RAYMOND CARDEY
- 860501-070 \$20.00 CONVERGING EVIDENCE FOR EMOTIONAL SCHEMATA IN LANGUAGE & BEHAVIOR - WILMA BUCCI, JULIA DAVIES, MARJORIE KLEIN,  
-071 2 TAPES JEREMY LEEDS
- 860501-080 \$10.00 PARADIGMS FOR INTEGRATION - PAUL WACHTEL, MARSHA LINEHAN, DAVID RICKS
- 860501-090 \$10.00 STAGES OF TREATMENT - JAMES PROCHASKA, GERARD EGAN, SHELDON CASHDAN
- 860501-100 \$10.00 ISSUES IN THE SUPERVISION OF INTEGRATIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY - RICHARD HALGIN, JOHN NORCROSS, HOWARD TENNEN,  
DOUGLAS POWELL, SUSAN POLLAK
- 860501-110 \$10.00 INTEGRATION IN MARITAL THERAPY - SUSAN JOHNSON, LESLIE GREENBERG, R. TAYLOR SEGRAVES
- 860501-120 \$10.00 THE NATURE OF CHANGE - A DIALOGUE - DONALD MEICHENBAUM, HANS STRUPP
- 860501-130 \$20.00 CLINICAL CASE CONFERENCE - MARVIN GOLDFRIED, GERARD EGAN, BRIAN SHAW, HANS STRUPP  
-131 2 TAPES
- 860501-140 \$10.00 SOME VIABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR INTEGRATING PSYCHOTHERAPIES - ALVIN MAHRER, VINCENT GREENWOOD, DONALD MEICHENBAUM,  
GEORGE STRIKER
- 860501-150 \$10.00 NEW DIRECTIONS IN RESEARCH ON PSYCHOTHERAPY INTEGRATION - A REPORT ON THE NIMH WORKSHOP - BARRY WOLFE, CLARA HILL,  
WILLIAM PINSOF
- 860501-160 \$10.00 INTEGRATING INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY THERAPY - LARRY FELDMAN, ELLEN WACHTEL, PAUL WACHTEL
- 860501-170 \$10.00 CONCEPTUAL TOOLS FOR THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY PROCESS - JEREMY SAFRAN, MARVIN GOLDFRIED,  
LESLIE GREENBERG, EDWARD MURRAY, HADAS WISEMAN
- 860501-180 \$10.00 WHEN WORLDS COLLIDE - EMOTIONAL ISSUES IN APPROACHING PSYCHOTHERAPY - INTEGRATION - ROBERT ROSENBAUM,  
FREDERICK HEIDE, PAMELA RUDD
- 860501-190 \$10.00 INTEGRATIVE TECHNIQUES IN CHILD & ADOLESCENT THERAPY - MARY FITZPATRICK, CAROL WEBER
- 860501-200 \$10.00 THE THERAPIST-CLIENT RELATIONSHIP - FOUR CURRENT VIEWS - STANLEY MESSER, MARSHA LINEHAN, WILLIAM PINSOF, LAURA RICE

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