

"The Person-Centered approach, then is primarily a way of being which finds its expression in attitudes and behaviors that create a growth-promoting climate."

Carl R. Rogers

Some New Challenges - Section 2

(Ruth Sanford, friend and colleague of Carl Rogers, suggested that this article be reprinted for review by the present membership of ADPCA. I have received permission from the American Psychological Association to reprint it in Renaissance. I have taken the liberty of dividing Carl's paper into five sections, Editor.)

Do We Dare to Be Designers?

Another great challenge of our times to the psychologist is to develop an approach which is focused on constructing the new, not repairing the old; which is designing a society in which problems will be less frequent, rather than putting poultices on those who have been crippled by social factors. The question is whether our group can develop a future-oriented, preventive approach, or whether it will forever be identified with a past-oriented remedial function.

Let me take a few examples. Will the school psychologist be content with the attempt to diagnose and remedy the individual ills created by an obsolete educational system with an irrelevant curriculum, or will he insist on having a part in designing an opportunity for learning in which the student's curiosity can be unleashed and in which the joy of learning replaces the assigned tasks of the prisons we now know as schools?

To work in such a way demands that the psychologist be a radical in the true sense of that word. It means that he leave his secure little office and work—often at great risk, I know—with school administrators, teachers, and community leaders to plan and design a learning environment. His task will no longer be to try to assuage the pain of the victims of the old system, for whom failure has become a daily experience; he will have embarked on the broader task of building a flexible institution—if such is possible—with students as the core and all others as the servants of the learners. As clinicians we have seen our task in such degrading ways that I do not know whether we can lift our view enough to see the function we might be serving.

As clinicians we have seen our task in such degrading ways that I do not know whether we can lift our view enough to see the function we might be serving.

Why are psychologists not at the heart of designing environments—cities, schools, homes, cultures—which enhance rather than degrade, which utilize technology rather than becoming its slaves? To their credit let it be said that there are a few psychologists so employed, but they are very few.

Take one example of which I have some knowledge. A psychologist—I suppose he would be termed a consulting psychologist—is working with a large firm in its efforts to design

an enormous new plant. He is working to plan for the satisfactoriness of human relationships in that plant, so he deals with the architects, with the technicians designing the automation, with the labor union leaders, with the production line specialists, with teams of all of these. His effort is not simply to modify or soften the deadening human effect of such a plant. He sees his job as putting the person at the heart of the whole enterprise, trying to discover whether a large modern unit of production can be so constructed and so organized as to enhance the human spirit and to enrich the lives of the persons involved. I believe he is engaged in an attempt to build a system that is first of all human. To the extent that the whole team can be successful, we will not need to speak of the dehumanizing effects of modern industry, of the enormous damage done to the human psyche. To be sure, he may lose, or he may win. But he is engaged in the preventive effort to construct a human enterprise. Would that more psychologists were similarly engaged.

...there lies a real place for psychologists if they can be creative as well as down to earth, if they can free themselves from their traditionalism as well as their professionalism, and work imaginatively with others from all pertinent fields—physicians and architects and plumbers and educators—to build a new unit of a new society.

The same comment applies if we are thinking of developing whole new communities from the start. The one with which I have some familiarity is Columbia, Maryland. To build a community for persons without regard to their race, cultural background, or economic level is an exciting experiment. I know they have already made mistakes, and will undoubtedly make more, but it is an attempt to build for persons, not simply to make profits for the developer. How many social scientists were involved I do not know, but not enough. How much attention is being given to building continuing relationships within the community? Far too little. But this is the kind of area in which, in my judgment, there lies a real place for psychologists if they can be creative as well as down to earth, if they can free themselves from their traditionalism as well as their professionalism, and work imaginatively with others from all pertinent fields—physicians and architects and plumbers and educators—to build a new unit of a new society.

In another area, can we be significant in the relationships between minority groups—blacks, Chicanos, Indians, women—and the so-called Establishment? Here is the kind of relevant, risky field which offers great opportunities. I know, and I am sure you

(continued on page 2)

(Some New Challenges continued)

do too, of individual psychologists, black, white, Chicano, and female, who have been highly influential in bringing about improved communication in crucial interface situations. Some have worked with ghetto members and police, some with the health-consuming poor and the medical establishment, and some with the drug culture and the community. We, as psychologist, have available many of the skills for facilitating communication and problem-solving procedures between these often bitter and alienated groups and the culture that has mistreated them. We can help both sides to find solutions that constitute a quiet revolution without violence. Will we do so? Will we receive any backing whatsoever from our university roots, our professional societies, our governmental agencies set up to serve the public, when we do engage in such activities? It is too soon to know, but it is not too soon to make a concerted gamble.

(*American Psychologist*, 1973, Vol. 28, Number 5 [p. 379-380] Copyright 1973 American Psychological Association. Reprinted by permission.)

References

- Castaneda, C. *The teachings of Don Juan: A Yaqui way of knowing*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1968.
- Castaneda, C. *A separate reality: Further conversations with Don Juan*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1971.
- Coulson, W. R., & Rogers, C. R. (Eds.) *Man and the science of man*. Columbus, Ohio: Merrill, 1968.
- Dagenais, J. J. *Models of man*. The Hague, Netherlands: Nimhoff, 1972.
- Hanna, T. *Bodies in revolt: A primer in somatic thinking*. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1970.
- Hanna, T. The project of somatology. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Association for Humanistic Psychology, Washington, D.C., September 1971.
- James, W. *The varieties of religious experience*. London: Longmans, Green, 1928.
- Koch, S. Epilogue. In S. Koch (Ed.), *Psychology: A study of a science*. Vol. 3. *Formulations of the person and the social context*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1959.
- LeShan, L. *Toward a general theory of the paranormal*. New York: Parapsychology Foundation, 29 W. 57th Street, New York, New York, 1969.
- Oppenheimer, R. Analogy in science. *American Psychologist*, 1956, 11, 127-135.
- Ostrander, S., & Schroeder, L. *Psychic discoveries behind the Iron Curtain*. New York: Bantam Books, 1971.
- Polanyi, M. *Personal knowledge*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1958.
- Rogers, C. R. Persons or science? A philosophical question. *American Psychologist*, 1955, 10, 267-278.
- Rogers, C. R. Toward a science of the person. In T. W. Wann (Ed.), *Behaviorism and phenomenology: Contrasting bases for modern psychology*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1964.
- Schilpp, P. A. (Ed.) *Albert Einstein: Philosopher-scientist*. New York: Harper Torchbooks, 1959.
- Schultz, D. P. (Ed.) *The science of psychology: Critical reflections*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1970.
- Skinner, B. F. A case history in scientific method. In S. Koch (Ed.), *Psychology: A study of a science*. Vol. 2. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1959.

A "genuine" welcome to the New ADP-CA members

Dr. Ray Adomaitis
2301 Cathedral Ave. N.W.
Apartment 501
Washington, DC 20008

Dawn C. Amway
327 West Beech St.
Pottstown, PA 19464

Lizabath K. Fox
1435 Spring Street
Bethlehem, PA 18018

Robert Hutterer
Roergasse 22/32
A-1090 Vienna
AUSTRIA

Korey McWilliams
4305 N. Damen #2E
Chicago, IL 60618

Susan M. Pildes
2519 W. Hutchinson
Chicago, IL 60618

Tadako Suzuki
416 Perrin, Apt. 304
Ypsilanti, MI 48197
Tadako after 1/1/95:
574-160, Shinobe
Befu-Cho, Kakogawa
HYOGO-675-01
JAPAN

Lygia Batovska
Podjavorinskej 11
80100 Bratislava
Slovakia

Marvin Frankel
Sarah Lawrence College
1 Mead Way
Bronxville, NY 10708

David Sakerak
4451 Jordan Lane
Waldorf, MD 20601

Francis Ward
25 NW 91st Street
Gainesville, FL 32607

Christina Karagianni
30 Luton Road
Reddish Stockport
Cheshire SK5 GAG
UNITED KINGDOM

Kristin Sturdevant
812 Benton Drive #23
Iowa City, IA 52246

Richard Sharf
#1 Brian Lane
Newark, DE 19711

William M. Blake
20151 Hart St.
Winnetka, CA 91306-3517

Frans Cilliers
Industrial Psychology
UNISCL
P.O. Box 392
0001 Pretoria
SOUTH AFRICA

Anne Brody
1861 N. Bissell
Chicago, IL 60614

Dave Mearns
The Bridgekeepers Cottage
Castle Cary/Bonnybridge
FK4 1TA Stirlingshire
SCOTLAND

Changes in Directory

Marty Phoenix
1851 1/2 Rancho Judith
Alpine, CA 91901
(619) 659-0531

Martine Marquerite Leonard
L'Oiseau Bleu
Chemin des Selves
06510-CARROS-les-PLANS
FRANCE
Telephone: (33) 93 08 19 02

Audrey Levin's phone number has changed to:
(407) 495-4852

Dr. Sandra P. Chamson
200 West 86 Street
Apartment 18D
New York, NY 10024
(212) 873-4242

Shirley Shochof
80 Willowvale Road
Blairgowrie
Randburg
2194
South Africa

Alexander Shafer
1200 Barton Hills Drive
Austin, TX 78704-1903

5/29/94 Business Meeting, Evanston, Ill.**Annual Report of ADPCA**

The journal will not accept advertisements at this time. More information will be requested from the publisher. We will discuss this next year.

Treasurer's report: We now have \$11,500. Membership dues brought in \$8700, but will be less next year as some people paid \$200 for five years.

Annual Meeting: Scholarship money is about \$5000 to \$6000. The local committee establishes policy on program and scholarships. A major problem is participants not registering until the last minute. It was proposed that we have a late fee. Current planning committee should get information from previous planning committees. It is important to keep costs down.

The following people will retain their positions:

Julie Rabin - Treasurer

Ken Newton - Renaissance

Jon Rose - Membership

A decision was made to promote scholarship membership in foreign countries. Mention will be made in *Renaissance* that scholarship memberships are welcome. When letters are sent regarding renewing membership, an additional note for members living in foreign countries will be included. People who have currency exchange problems can get scholarships. Recognition was made of how low wages are in other countries in terms of American dollars.

We will *not* give seed money for starting Person-Centered communities in other countries.

Julie Rabin will investigate what is involved in becoming a non-profit organization. Benefits and consequences will be assessed.

The next annual meeting (1995) will be in Tampa, Fla. The 1996 annual meeting will be in Kutztown, PA.

There will be a short form for announcing workshops, etc. in *Renaissance* (not to have full page advertisements). *Renaissance* is encouraging material for inclusion.

We will try to provide an opportunity at our annual meetings for special interest groups, e.g. reporting child abuse, education, to form.

It was proposed that we change the name of this organization from ADPCA to Person-Centered Association. The issue will be discussed in *Renaissance* and a decision made next year. The issue was raised of having an APA approved training program. Chicago Counseling Center would like to provide this. However, APA stipulates that interns be provided a stipend of at least \$13,000 and Chicago Counseling Center does not pay interns at present. Therefore, they would have to do fundraising and those most likely to contribute or make bequests would be ADPCA members (that is not the Association, but individual members). This will be announced in *Renaissance*.

ADPCA Membership

140	Regular Members
2	Co-members (no mail)
19	5-year members
19	Student members
11	Scholarships
2	Institution Memberships
193	Total Memberships

Jon Rose

A strong desire to continue having pre-conference workshops was expressed. The complexities and positives of this will be communicated to planning committees for future years. This cannot be done for the 1995 annual meeting. Issues raised regarding this were: remuneration for presenters, having pre-conference workshops by one day only. The importance of an introductory workshop on client/centered therapy for newcomers, and the importance of training in the Person-Centered Approach (perhaps two differing concepts, added by Ken Newton).

Audrey Levin

**Tampa ADPCA Meeting
for May, 1995
Facilitators?**

It has been suggested that we have designated facilitators at the annual meeting. If you have a response to this idea, please send it with a little notation as to why you support or reject the idea. Doug Bower, Box 209, Crawford, GA 30630.

**Facilitators for
1995 ADPCA Meeting**

I would like there to be facilitators, yes! Leaders, in charge persons, NO!

The difference may be subtle at times. While there needs to be those who welcome, assign rooms, eating and meeting places and other times, YES. Those "in charge of meetings", NO!

And yet as our times together are so infrequent and our "way of being" together is quite unusual there seems to be a need for someone or something to help the newer (or new) participants to get acquainted and acclimated.

If a facilitator is someone who "responds" to an obviously confused, scared, hostile person, fine; if he/she "directs the show," solves problems, has "all the answers", Not so fine. If the facilitator is one (or several) who are "listening" to the group (or person or persons in the group) then she or he can be quite helpful (facilitative).

Ken Newton

**Questions for those
planning to attend
ADPCA in Florida**

1. Why do I go to the Annual ADPCA meetings?
2. What do I want and what am I willing to do to get what I want at these meetings?
3. Name 3 things you would like to receive as a result of attending the 1995 Florida meeting?

**Tampa ADPCA Meeting
Call for Presentations**

If you already have an idea for a presentation you would like to give at the annual meeting, send your title to Doug Bower, P.O. Box 209, Crawford, GA 30630.

Note from the Editor

At our last annual meeting of the ADPCA it was "decided" that there were too many full ads in *Renaissance*. And that made the newsletter seem too formal and too much into being an information sheet for members. Too much information was given in too formal a fashion.

It was further "decided" that those persons sponsoring events (books, workshops, events, etc.) which they want ADPCA members to be aware of should be expected to write a more "personal" statement for submission to *Renaissance*. This more "personal" statement should include what, where, when, how, price for workshop or whatever as well as room and board estimates if appropriate.

It was not "decided" that such a request include "pretty please" or a "thank you." And there were no restrictions placed on size or length of such a request for inclusion in *Renaissance*.

I feel somewhat strange about this change. I hope that *Renaissance* can continue to inform our membership of the opportunities for more training and experiences in the Person-Centered Approach/Client Centered Therapy that are being made available around the world.

Anyway send your statements to: *Renaissance*, c/o Dr. Ken Newton, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Psychology Department, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996.

Renaissance is published quarterly (some approximation of that) January, April/May, August/September, and November/December. All materials go to "press" about two (2) weeks prior to the mailing, so attempt to get your information here by the first of January; first of May; Mid-August and Mid-November.

If there are any questions, etc. I can be reached at (615) 974-2165. Thanks.

P.S. I will attempt to abbreviate some of the workshops/meetings/book announcements I receive for this addition as the "restriction" on what may be in *Renaissance* is new information and you may not be aware of it until you read this in *Renaissance*. Next time you may be on your own.

Too Much Structure??

Several suggestions have been made regarding the format for our annual meeting. One was that we have become very structured and that it would be good to have an annual meeting with less structure and fewer if any pre-established "paper sessions" etc. My own feeling that with only a little structure, ala Maryville and Evanston, the "new comers" were less intimidated. While, perhaps, with less or no structure, the older members, who "knew what was going on" would have more confidence, feel better and maintain more power in our organization.

There continues to be differences in opinion of what PCA or Client Centered Therapy are all about. The organismic growth phenomenon seems to mean to some that if the person is provided an environment where nothing is expected and/or done for or to him/her this person will "grow up" to be a fine upstanding human being; caring for others, being spontaneous with few or any thoughts or feelings which would be governed by a "superego" (whatever that is).

Others believe that the necessary (and maybe sufficient) conditions are necessary to provide this growthful climate, conducive to providing a "way of being" which increases the probability that a warm, caring, accepting person with self-worth and self-esteem will develop.

Empathy, acceptance and congruence (believability) are ways of being which when lived will result in the giver and the receiver being "better" human beings.

The two somewhat differing theoretical opinions seem to result in significant different ways of being seen as the "better way." Or perhaps said another way the "true way to be" when one wants to create an environment for personal growth and for the fully functioning person.

Ken Newton



PRAEGER PUBLISHERS

Special Discount from Praeger!

Theoretical Evolutions in Person-Centered/ Experiential Therapy

Applications to Schizophrenic and Retarded Psychoses

By Garry Prouty

Foreword by Luc Roelens

Based on original theory and practice, this book presents a treatment model for severely retarded or psychotic clients.

"Garry Prouty's method is contactful and empathically persistent. Prouty's sincere desire to meet the other person in his true self is motivated by... compassion for the humanness which is under threat of loss behind closed doors or in rigid images. Prouty confronts their isolation, and the gain can be that the patient begins to understand that before the right to privacy comes the right to togetherness."

—W. M. Lucieer, M.D. Breda,
The Netherlands

Praeger Publishers. 1994. 144 pages. 0-275-94543-X. \$49.95

Special 20% discount offer expires October 30, 1994.

Please mention code A241 to get your 20% discount.

ALPHA GREENWOOD PUBLISHING GROUP, INC. 88 Post Road West, P.O. Box 5007, Westport, CT 06881-5007
(203) 226-3571 • Office FAX (203) 222-1502

PLACE YOUR CREDIT CARD ORDER TOLL-FREE, 24 HOURS-A-DAY: 1-800-225-5800

A241

On Becoming a New Boy or Girl Network

I'd like to be a clearinghouse for knowledge about positions appropriate for person-centered people. If you hear of a job or are looking for one, would you let me know: Bruce Allen/1133 Mill Street/Ely, NV 89301/702-289-3712 (h); 289-1671 (w).

How the Association for the Development of the Person-Centered Approach is Like a Family

I have recently written a paper for a graduate course about the ways the ADPCA is like a family. It is based on my observations and experiences at the Ninth Annual Community Meeting held in Evanston, Illinois in May, 1994. Below is a summary of highlights from the paper.

A family is described as a system of interacting individuals, containing subsystems, like "parents" or "children". The ADPCA is made up of individuals who interact to form a community which contains subsystems such as the Business Committee, the Planning Committee for the annual meeting, small groups, interest groups, and groups formed on a "who knows who" basis.

Every family operates according to a set of rules, which may be clearly specified or communicated implicitly. Some of our rules appeared to be: "Register on time, maintain confidentiality, be congruent, express feelings openly, deal with conflict directly, and follow the rules of the University."

Families also assign or ascribe particular roles to their individual members and subsystems. The Business Committee, as the only permanent source of power in terms of long-standing decisions,

functioned as a parent, while the Planning Committee functioned as an older sibling, temporarily taking over certain parental functions, such as arranging to provide food and shelter for the community, and acting as a resource for people with questions.

Individual members took on a number of different roles in the small and large groups. Most of the time, members simply played the role of "listener". However, there were "supporters" who expressed concern to those in pain, and "boosters", who praised others. There were also "fishers", who threw out new topics like pieces of bait, and "reverters" who reintroduced old ones. Every new idea drew "advocates" and people who played "the devil's advocate", raising objections to it.

Like a family, we have a shared history and shared assumptions about the world that have been passed down to us by Carl Rogers and other "old guards", who function as the community's grandparents. As a "new generation", we can experience the meaning in clinging to their traditional ideals, while expanding and developing them to meet the needs of our modern, changing world.

Dorothy J. Myers

A First-Timer's Perspective

The May ADPCA meeting in Evanston was my first. I thought a first-timer's experience might be of interest to some of you. It took time to order things so I might communicate effectively, and that bespeaks the multidimensionality of my Evanston adventure. Let me share a few things in the approximate order I experienced them.

◆ Barbara Brodley's workshop on foundations and fundamentals of P-C and C-C psychology was very effective for me. I particularly liked learning from listening to Carl and the workshop's experiential component.

◆ The large community group meeting is extraordinary. For thirty years I have endorsed person-centered concepts about psychological community, but outside of sensitivity group happenings (which had some artificial flavoring) this was my first time to experience *a natural* the actualization of Carl's ideas. Somewhere I read that person-centered folks do not do well with "negative" feelings and behaviors; the first meeting certainly dispelled that notion for me.

◆ The small group daily meeting is quite valuable. This time with nine other people gave me the opportunity to focus on *and be* person-centered principles, like organismic valuing and careful, empathic listening. I would guess that this experience is particularly valuable for members who are not day-to-day practitioners.

◆ The food was fine—a cut above the fare served at my university; but I don't go to professional meetings for four-star experiences. I liked very much the communal dining room; I had the chance to meet a number of different folks over the proverbial coffee and roll. All the Kendall folks were friendly and helpful. I stayed at the Orrington; accommodations and service were excellent for a North American hotel.

◆ I presented a research report during one of the hour and a half sessions. Accustomed to the 12 or so minutes allotted at most conventions, I wondered what would fill the time. The answer is people do. I found that everyone focused on what I was saying, and this made me feel more like a participant in the meeting rather than a lecturer "drowning on" to a passive, luke-warm audience. From someone who has been drowning on at APA-style conventions for 25 years, believe that the ADPCA way is vastly more...more...hmmm, there's no other expression but, person-centered! A note: If the gentleman who raised the question regarding the denial/distortion process and organismic experience reads this, many thanks to you. Your careful thinking got me to reflect more carefully about what a psychological facade is. I regret I cannot retrieve your name; I was just inundated on this trip. Please make contact if you read this, and thanks again.

I close with a regret and a suggestion. How could things be arranged so that folks wouldn't have to decide between two valued sessions occurring at the same time? I tried dodging in and out to catch a bit of two simultaneous sessions, and this didn't work for me. About "special-interest" subgroup meetings: I wanted to call one relative to folks concerned about the representation of person-centered psychology among university faculties. Might people during the large community meeting express their desire, without extensive explanation or discussion, to meet with interested others and offer at least two times for this to occur? For me, the special-interest topics would be melded with the overall association experience if those requesting the special meetings would later offer synopses of what happened. These could be given at the closing large group meeting where everyone would have a chance to express his or her thoughts and feelings on the special topics.

My thanks to Noah Tremaner and the "Evanston crew" for making my first ADPCA meeting memorable. I look forward to the next one.

Guthrie Ford

Love Is...

*Like the fire that warms
On the coldest of days,
Like the gentle tide
Bearing salty sprays,
Like snowflakes in sunshine
Caressing our face,
Like finally finding our
rightful place.
Bringing peace to our
nights,
And joy to our days.
Being grateful and thrilled
We've joined in this way.*

David J. Alpert

Membership in the Association for the Development of the Person-Centered Approach

ADPCA is an international network of persons who support the development and application of the person-centered approach. ADPCA is an association that seeks to further a pioneering spirit and vision of what person can become.

Functions of ADPCA:

The Association is an interdisciplinary and international network which welcomes the participation of educators, psychologists, nurses, social workers, health service providers, pastoral counselors, psychiatrists, psychotherapists, counselors, marriage and family therapists, organization development specialists, and other professional and lay persons involved in the field of human relations, and personal and interpersonal development.

Its current FUNCTIONS include:

Sponsorship of an annual meeting which includes activities that are experiential, theoretical, and practical (business meetings).

Publication of a quarterly newsletter, RENAISSANCE.

Publication of the PERSON-CENTERED JOURNAL, presently being published twice a year.

Publication of a membership directory.

Dissemination of information about other person-centered activities and organizations throughout the world.

MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS include:

Subscription to the PERSON-CENTERED JOURNAL.

Subscription to the quarterly Association newsletter, RENAISSANCE.

Listing in and a copy of the Association Membership Directory.

An Annual Meeting for interaction, dialogue, and didactics.

Application for ADPCA Membership

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Zip _____ Country _____

Telephone [Home] (_____) _____

[Office] (_____) _____

- Regular membership \$45
- 5-year membership \$200
- Student membership \$20
- Institutional membership \$45
- Co-members free (lives at same address as Regular or 5-year member, receives no mailings or journal)
- Journal subscriptions only \$45

Partial or full scholarships possible on request.

Additional contributions are welcomed from those who are able. Annual meetings are based on a sliding scale fee established by hosting committees.

I am enclosing \$ _____ for:
(Check one)

Regular Membership _____ 5-Year _____

Co-Membership _____ 5-Year _____

Student Membership _____ 5-Year _____

Institutional Membership _____ 5-Year _____

Journal Subscription Only _____

(I do not wish to join the Association) _____

Make checks payable to ADPCA. Checks from outside the U.S. must be in U.S. funds or drawn on a bank in the United States, or by U.S. postal money order. Send to:

Jon Rose
ADPCA
Box 6881
San Carlos, CA 94070-6881

For information about the Association, the following names, addresses and phone numbers are suggested:

For Membership Information:

Julie Rabin
21 Grove Street #3
Orange, MA 01364
(508) 544-7064

To Join or Change Address:

Jon Rose
ADPCA
P.O. Box 1581
San Carlos, CA 94070-6881
(415) 493-5000 x4334

Person-Centered Journal Information:

Jerold D. Bozarth
The Person-Centered Studies Project
Aderhold 402
University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30602 USA
(706) 542-4127

Renaissance Newsletter Information:

Ken Newton
Psychology Department
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, TN 37996 USA
(615) 974-2165