

*"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

## A Study of Facilitation in Large Person-Centered Community Meetings

By Kristin Sturdevant, Ph.D. Candidate  
The University of Iowa

This study addresses issues concerning facilitation in large, person-centered groups which continue to raise salient and meaningful concerns among participants at Annual Conferences of The Association for the Development of the Person-Centered Approach (ADP-CA).

### BACKGROUND

One of the participants in the study noted, "Facilitated groups have a long tradition in the PCA movement, and were a major focus of Rogers' later work." In 1970 Rogers wrote,

A facilitator can develop, in a group which meets intensively, a psychological climate of safety in which freedom of expression and reduction of defensiveness gradually occur...In such a psychological climate many of the immediate feeling reactions...tend to be expressed...A climate of mutual trust develops...Each person moves toward greater acceptance of his total being...the possibility of change in personal attitudes and behavior...becomes less threatening...individuals can hear...can learn from each other...there is a development of feedback...such that each individual learns how he appears to others...and what impact he has in interpersonal relationships.... With this greater freedom and improved communication, new ideas, new concepts, new directions emerge. Innovation can become a desirable rather than a threatening possibility...These learning's in the group experience tend to carry over...[into other relationships].

### PURPOSE

My intention in this study is to bring together reflections of a number of persons who hold person-centered values (genuineness, empathy, unconditional positive regard) central in their personal lives and professional work to bear on the question of facilitation and responsibility in large person-centered community groups. From my experiences in academia and from what I have gleaned from published work in the counseling and psychology field, I have discerned that the person-centered approach is still primarily, and simplistically regarded and referred to as "non-directive."

Persons who do not understand the keen sensitivity to self and others called for by the person-centered approach consider it "soft." I will offer some reflections on the subject of facilitation (including the issue of "directive"/"non-directive" facilitation) and where responsibility for members and for the group as a whole might lie. Responses in this study suggest that there is more to facilitation than being "directive" or "non-directive," that facilitation is a complex and critical process issue, and the person-centered approach anything but "soft."

### QUESTIONS

Participants were persons who attended the 1995 annual ADP-CA conference and responded to a two-part questionnaire. In part one they were asked to define and to describe a facilitator. In part two there was a Likert Scale seeking strengths of their belief on the amount of responsibility assigned to/for the facilitator.

### RESPONSES

The most striking observation appeared by visually scanning and comparing responses on the Likert scale. Eight respondents clearly favored less facilitation, circling the 7 on their scale, two circled 6, two did not circle a number, but their written responses suggested to me that had they circled

(continued on page 2)

### *A Study of Facilitation continued*

a number it would have been between 5 and 6, one respondent circled 5, three circled 4, and #'s 3, 2, and 1, indicating increasingly active (responsible) facilitation were each circled by one respondent. Thus, the scale was skewed to the right (7) facilitator "not responsible" but spread with fair consistency over the other conditions. (4) facilitator "somewhat responsible" to (1) facilitator "very responsible." Responses suggest that respondents were giving serious consideration to the issue.

### **OBSERVATIONS**

By far, the most frequently mentioned description of a facilitator was that (s)he would value and express the person-centered values (the conditions). Empathizing, checking out perceptions, clarifying, fostering a sharing climate, and consistency — congruence? — indicated, that the conditions were being facilitated. Being a good listener and being "real" in listening and responding also appeared particularly significant. Several persons felt that protecting vulnerable members would be characteristic of a facilitator — implying an awareness of individuals as well as the group as a whole. These "definitions of a facilitator" were shared by many respondents — both those who felt facilitators should be particularly responsible and those who did not.

### **THE LARGE PERSON-CENTERED COMMUNITY GROUP AND THEORIES ABOUT GROUP**

The large person-centered community group is neither a therapy group (though it may be therapeutic for some participants) nor is it an encounter group. It is typically of shorter duration and may have objectives more akin to those of a peer group. In a draft of guidelines for students in peer groups, Brodley (1995) says, "...the means employed to achieve learning, personal development and therapeutic goals involve *all* [my emphasis] of the participants in the attempt to create an optimal interpersonal and psychological climate...a climate of freedom and of safety." (p.1)

Groups with different theoretical starting points share some core assumptions, such as the importance of a feeling of safety, to deal with very demanding and everchanging situations. These include the need for a sense of some safety, and the need to consider some form of leadership — whether that leadership is provided by or symbolized by therapist, facilitator, peers, or shared equally and expressed spontaneously. Central to several group theories are member dynamics around the leader. Large person-centered groups cannot escape this dynamic, for if leaders are not designated, individuals will select others with whom to work through the self-other dynamic which leads to individuation and intimacy — the ability to stand alone and close to others.

Different persons grow and develop better within different group formats. Raskin (1986) cites research which indicates that "External locus of control subjects gained most from the structured...group. Internal clients achieved maximum gains in the minimal control and structure mode." (1986, p. 398) Briefly tracing the history of client-centered [person-centered] group therapy and distinguishing it from other approaches, he writes, "...client-centered therapists were found to be behaviorally different from those with an authoritarian orientation [and] clients changed by becoming more positive, insightful, and planful...in their experiencing." (1986, p. 404) "Authoritarian" is not the equivalent, however, of "directive," and person-centered therapists or facilitators are *not* intentionally "non-directive." Person-centered facilitators (designated or emergent facilitator-members or facilitative members) intentionally provide the three necessary conditions to support other individuals in their natural, organismic development. Another way of saying this is that they maximize the context for participants' intrapersonal, organismic processes which will lead them to fuller-functioning and increased congruence.

---

*Offering information and being willing to risk communicating the genuineness, empathy, and unconditional positive regard — which can feel extraordinarily difficult — might make person-centered groups more friendly...*

---

Braaten (1986) maintains that every therapist must find or develop a therapy model which is compatible with what (s)he considers fundamental conditions for therapeutic effect. He defines therapy as essentially a dialogical, cooperative endeavor. Similarly, Kohut saw establishing interpersonal intimacy as a necessary step to further therapeutic work. Kahn (1985) reminds us that Kohut integrated many person-centered concepts into his version of psychoanalysis. We might keep in mind that the large person-centered group is not a therapy group while still appreciating the relevance of Kohut's observation: "self" is interrelated with "other." Groups provide an intense crucible for learning about interrelatedness.

Warner says, "I think client-centered therapists would do well to differentiate themselves more strongly from the therapies that rely on directives or structuring provided by the therapist as the fundamental way that change is generated in therapy." (1993, p.2) With more research, with more information disseminated to the counseling and psychology field, ADP-CA would stand in a better position to benefit and inform persons who share and who don't share a person-centered center of reference.

*(continued on page 3)*

## Assorted reflections on comments which had been entered into Renaissance, Vol. 12, No. 3 published in August, 1995.

Ed Kahn made an effort to put into words some of his thoughts and feelings concerning his reaction at our conference in Chicago 1994. Basically, it seems there remains a question as to how spontaneous we can be or are. Are we "thinking" about our responses (our actions) or are we acting automatically, spontaneously without prejudging our behavior and its consequences. And are "automatically" and "spontaneously" one and the same thing. When I am being "spontaneous" is that not a real piece of behavior? Do I act/react quickly out of confidence and/or prior experiences? Do I do this in a way that does not make me responsible? Or is responsibility something that is not appropriately considered in such cases? As I become more secure I may become more spontaneous. When I am scared I may act/react in such a way as to injure myself or others. Or as the woman in Ed's small group said, "I listened to myself and knew what to do."

And, being prepared means I am compulsive or concerned or responsible?

David Buckwalker asks that he not be considered too judgmental as he relates his actions/reactions to his experiences at our annual meeting in Tampa. Is there a way or method or technique I can use which will enable me not to be judgmental as I tell you my thoughts and feelings,

especially in retrospect? Or even *IF* and *WHEN* I am being spontaneous. It seems to me that feedback is feedback whether it is immediate or develops through several days, weeks, months, etc. I may be rather defensive if/when someone offers me feedback on what I did yesterday (that is, if it is not immediate—not in the "here and now").

As for "personal power" I keep remembering a story told to me by a very well known group facilitator/teacher about a workshop he was to facilitate in New England some years ago. As he was flying into Boston he met a good friend (a musician) on the plane and invited him to the workshop. As his friend accepted, the "to-be-facilitator" asked his friend to play him (the facilitator) at the workshop as no one at the workshop knew this facilitator by sight. To make a long story short, the true, unrecognized facilitator could not get anything accepted, no one paid any attention to him only to the musician/fake facilitator. Try as he may all of the participants looked to the "fake facilitator" for guidance and paid little attention to the knowledgeable and yet unrecognized true facilitator. After a day and a half or two days the workshop broke up in disgust. The true, unrecognized facilitator could do nothing without his "personal power." One kind of

*(continued on page 4)*

### *Group Participant Intent continued*

Farson (1972) states that at the Western Behavioral Sciences Institute, where the goal to provide large numbers of people an opportunity to encounter others in self-directed groups was studied, people prize the rare moments where they can make authentic contact with one another. Based on the intentions stated in a large number of cases in the pilot study, many people do indeed see the group as an opportunity to make contact with others, and to be open and authentic. Furthermore, the largest number of responses for how an intention was satisfied fell in the category of having done something to achieve it, e.g., "taking a risk," while the largest number of responses for why one's intention was not met fell into the category of "not open, tolerant, or connected enough."

Curiously, and of course the small sample size limits inferences from this point, the preponderance of those responding to intent dissatisfaction see the reason for their dissatisfaction as residing within themselves (5 say their intent changed or they were not open enough, while two say group was boring or too emotional). On the other hand, participants' explanations for how their intent was met are fairly evenly divided between residing within (5 say I did something, or had low expectations), and belonging to group-related factors (4 say something happened in group, or physical proximity).

Wood (1994) writes of a week-long Uruguay workshop taking place in 1988, where attendees were 62 psychologists and educators. The stated purpose was "to meet and share experiences in order to reflect on distinct applications of the person-centered approach within the reality of Latin Americans" (p. 18). Nevertheless, responses to Wood's request for participants to write whatever they wished of their experience revealed that participants' motives for attendance were varied (e.g., socialization, rest, learning), and did not necessarily coincide with the stated intent. Although our research asked for a much less detailed account of one's experience, no participant reported their intent to bear a direct relationship with the workshop theme of "Organizational, Family, and Societal Harmony through Personal Empowerment." Motives of participants in Uruguay did in some instances parallel the stated goal of attention to the reality of Latin Americans. One participant expressed dissatisfaction with the extent to which this goal was met, was frustrated in meeting this goal ("at least in the form that it had been pursued") (p. 20) by others' irritation with her/him, and reported regretting having such high expectations. This respondents' experience is consistent with our findings that members with specific agendas were less apt to report satisfaction of their intentions, and were more likely to change intentions or have their intentions not become their focus.

*(continued on page 4)*

*Group Participant Intent continued*

It can be hypothesized that the person-centered group operates on a principle of satisfying individual motives only to the extent that these motives are in the interest of at least a small majority of group members. Intentions of socialization, being with friends, or no specific intention have a group-centered focus and therefore are more easily satisfied. This principle may not be applicable to individual therapy, the situation where most of Rogers' hypotheses were developed and applied, or even to group therapy (v. "encounter-type" groups). Here, psychological contact is a hypothetically necessary context, while the essential elements of "therapy" include a client in an incongruent state, and a therapist in a congruent state (Rogers, 1957). In therapy proper, intentions that apparently are suited for the person-centered group might even be unacceptable. Therapists are not typically so open to a client whose expressed (or unexpressed) motives for therapy are socializing, relaxing, or being without intent.

Finally, regarding the dissatisfied intents of members whose intentions were of the frivolous type, provocation of group members might have been an intention satisfied during an earlier stage of group, but not as late as the evening before the group's conclusion. A goal to provoke others hardly embodies the spirit of group identification to which Rogers refers when he explains that "The expression and exploration of personally meaningful material" ... comes about, no doubt, because "the individual member has come to realize that this is in part his group." (Rogers, 1970, p. 19). Future research on the large group experience might want to chronicle changes in intention over the course of the group. Although we do not have the data here to support it, it might be supposed that such intentions were held by individuals who were seeking to feel a part of the group, but had not yet achieved that aim. Another possibility is that this particular group had achieved limited success in crisis resolution, problem solving, transforming of culture or other characteristics of creative groups (Wood, 1984, p. 211). This minority may have yet been attempting to confront the large group "with a furious need to 'stage a happening'" (Wood, 1984, p. 309). It is conceivable, of course, that both these explanations, from the different perspectives of the participants, were true.

## REFERENCES

- Farson, R. E. (1974). Self-directed groups and community mental health. In L. N. Solomon and B. Berzon (Eds.). *New Perspectives on Encounter Groups*, San Francisco: Jossey Bass. pp. 224-232.
- Rogers, C. R. (1957). The necessary and sufficient conditions of therapeutic personality change. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 21(2), 95-103.
- Wood, J. K. (1984). *Communities for Learning: A person-centered approach*. In R. F. Levant and J. M. Shlien *Client-Centered Therapy and the Person-Centered Approach*, New York: Praeger.
- Wood, J. K. (1994). A rehearsal for understanding the phenomenon of group. *The Person-Centered Journal*, 1(3), 18-32.

*Assorted reflections continued*

"personal power," anyway, which would be recognition of who he was, his skills, etc.

Another kind of "personal power" is to feel good about yourself. This "personal power" is a feeling that you are alright and that you like your own skills and your own personal way of being. You may or may not feel that you are truly recognized and that is OK. Having "power over" and "personal power" are two entirely different concepts. "Self serving exploitation" can be one of the outcomes of my "personal power." My power over another must be watched and evaluated constantly as I use my "personal power" to dominate others. As we get older, more mature, better known, richer, eloquent in our presentations, take on more professional notoriety, my power over others increases drastically. The David Koresh's, Jim Jones, Carl Rogers, Sigmund Freuds, and all therapists and teachers (even spouses and parents) must remain aware of their "power over" all those who believe in, and/or idolize them.

And there are those of us who feel we know; believe we know what *is* going on and what *should* be going on. I may be able to *wait* until what is going on is what I want and believe and *should* be going on; OR I may want to hurry the process along by directing the show; and if the show isn't what I consider good enough I can go to another place or corner and have a conversation there with someone I find more interesting and congenial.

It was comforting to hear from Doug Bower regarding his trials and tribulations on constructing an Annual Meeting for people who do not care for structure. (It sure is painful to give foul smelling medicine to a person who doesn't want the medicine, only wants to feel good.) Doug seemed to be saying—to the Tampa University administration—that we (ADPCA) were telling them—"that's tough, adjust."

And we ADPCA folks (to me)—often seem to say that to our friends or members-to-be—its tough, adjust, loosen up, etc. Unless the folks who are confused or hurt by our lack of structure and attention to them are feeling or being persecuted by society (such as for their life style, etc.) and then we can bend over backwards to be empathic, accepting and "genuine."

David and Doug both concluded that what they experienced was "growing awareness," and the presence of "empathy, genuineness and acceptance." Both David and Doug voiced considerable anxiety and apprehension as well as—with the conference proceeding to its successful conclusion—a feeling of relief and satisfaction that they had survived another. And they want to experience once more an annual meeting of "like souls."

As Doug put it, "on to Kutztown in 1996."

I am not at all certain that the experiences of those seasoned, well motivated ADPCA veterans are representative of what went on or what was felt by those who are not as familiar with the "process" of our usual conferences. Our

(continued on page 7)

# Toward the Tenth Annual Meeting at Warm Springs

Doug Bower

In some ways it seems long ago and in some ways it seems like just yesterday. It seemed pretty typical February weather to me on February 11, 1987. The temperature was moderate, fluctuating between 30 - 60 degrees. Even though the sun shone, there was the dismal gray of winter.

I set out for Warm Springs for the first annual meeting of persons interested in the Person-Centered Approach. I decided to take the scenic route though Conyers, McDonough, Griffin, and Woodbury. I served as the associate pastor at First United Methodist Church in Griffin, so I wanted to drive through and see the place. It took longer to get to Warm Springs going the scenic route.

When I arrived at Warm Springs, I found that the daffodils were beginning to appear adding some color to the rustic setting. Spring green would not be far behind.

My plans were to stay on campus at Warm Springs. And my recollection is that I was assigned to stay at Peabody. I learned in small group that Dottie Morgan was to be my roommate. I was stunned. That was too liberal for me. What would my ministerial colleagues say should they find out? What kind of trouble would I get into as people's ideas went array? We talked it out and adjustments were made. I got a new roommate in Mike Arpin.

I approached the event with anticipation and some trepidation as I knew I would be meeting the likes of Nat Raskin, Fred Zimring, and Chuck Devonshire. I would also be spending time with Jerold Bozarth, David Spahn, and Barbara Brodley. Ann Schwartz (now Ann Glauser) would be there. We were studying together at the University of Georgia having met in Dick Pages class on Interpersonal Relationships. I had no idea what I would experience. Would I begin to develop new relationships? Would I not fit in?

I had just previously sacrificed a Master of Theology degree in pastoral counseling for not fitting in because I adamantly adhered to the principles of the person-centered approach. I was still smarting from my audacity, obstinacy, and a major fight I had with the seminary where I had studied. But I felt that I was faithful to my understanding of the person-centered approach and that it was now my theory of orientation however languidly I grasped it.

While I was anticipating the event, there were others who came in grief. Carl Rogers had just died on February 4th. The theme of his loss appeared several times. I felt torn. Memorial services had not yet been completed. Here I was a United Methodist minister, and part of me wanted to offer a memorial service to the participants. But another part of me was too overwhelmed by my first experience with this community to do so. To my regret, the later part won out. This was not necessarily a wrong decision as the folks who were grieving already had a network for handling their loss and I was not a part of that network at the time.

For me, I remember my personal battle over the community group versus the small group. I found the community group troublesome because of the number of participants. I was consistently in an approach-avoidance conflict. I enjoyed the small groups where that was not a problem from me. However, even though I had to leave on Saturday, I had developed an appreciation for and a love-hate of the large community meeting, such that in future meetings I would begin to favor the large group over the small group.

---

*...it is not what I know about the person-centered approach that promotes growth, but how I manifest the attitudinal qualities...*

---

With my first Warm Springs experience over I left discovering new friends. I feel comfortable enough to tell you that I count among my friends from that first meeting: Nat Raskin, Mike Arpin, Ann Glauser, Dave Spahn, Carol Topping, Barbara Brodley, Fred Zimring, Sam Mitchell, Shirlee Harris, Phil Barrineau, Joanne Cohen, Polly Payne, Dottie Morgan, Jerold Bozarth, Howard Ellis, and Susan Pildes. There were others in attendance at that meeting I didn't get to know until following meetings. There were some participants whom I have not seen since, and I wouldn't recognize them if I did.

As the years and meetings continued I have met others who have become a significant part of my life.

I no longer attend to familiarize myself with the person-centered approach. Not that I know it all, I have other interests I pursue. I also figure that it is not what I know about the person-centered approach that promotes growth, but how I manifest the attitudinal qualities (and not how I think Carl Rogers or somebody else thinks I should manifest them). I also don't attend Warm Springs to foster or develop the person-centered approach. I have made no significant contributions to person-centered theory though I have encouraged and assisted in getting the Person-Centered Journal off the ground, and published one issue of the Person-Centered Periodical. I go because of the people. I get a chance to spend time with people I love and respect. I believe that at the Warm Springs meetings, I get to see the full range of human experience from anger to joy. I love it and I hate it. It is like family to me.\*

*\*Editor's Note: With a strong "Amen" to Brother Doug!!*

# Welcome New Members

**Arlete Lourenco Rodrigues**  
Praceta India Portuguesa  
No. 1 - 2 Esq.  
P - 2725 Mem Martins  
Portugal  
(tel) 351-01-921 3727

**Marina Alexandra Sintra Marques**  
Rua Nossa Senhora da Natividade,  
3, 6 D  
2725 Mem Martins  
Portugal  
(tel) 351-01-921-7576

**Ana Maria Moncao**  
Av. de Portugal 14 - 7 Esq.  
Carnaxide  
2795 Linda-A-Velha  
Portugal  
(tel) 351-01-417-5361

**Maria Odete Nunes**  
Rua Republica Da Bolivia 28 - 4  
Esq.  
1500 Lisboa  
Portugal  
(tel) 351-01-715-2588  
351-01-297-1787

**Joao Marques Teixeira**  
R. Alfredo Keil, 480  
4150 - o Porto  
Portugal  
(tel) 351-02-610-4630

**Fernando Mendes Coelho**  
R. Eng. Nobre Guedes, 19, 9 Dto  
1500 Lisboa  
Portugal  
(tel) 351-01-760-8279

**Samuel Antunes**  
R. Padre Antonio Vieira, 3 - 1  
1070 Lisboa  
Portugal  
(tel) 351-01-387-1512

**Maria Ester Torres**  
A Estrada Do Algueirao, 133  
Alaveirao  
1725 Mem Martins  
Portugal  
(Tel) 351-01-921-0585

**Vlado Hlavenka**  
Lipova 1  
81102 Bratislava  
Slovakia  
(tel) 42-7-314-319

**Germain Lietzer**  
Counseling Centrum  
Blijde Inkomststraat 13  
B-3000 Leuven, Belgium  
(tel) 32-16-28-60-00

**Carlos Pateira**  
R. Dr. Joao de Barros, 11 - 7 letra D  
1500 Lisbon  
Portugal

**Alan A. Coulson**  
11A Burton Drive  
Wrexham  
CLWYD LL12 8BG

**Anna Gador**  
1021 Budapest  
Szeher ut 29 HUNGARY

**Betsy H. Streightif**  
6557 N. Greenview  
Chicago, IL 60626 USA  
(tel) 312-465-2839  
(E-Mail) KSYKORA@eb.com

**Bill Bonnice**  
Math. Kingsbury, UNH  
Durham, NH 03824 USA

**Diane Fine**  
2933 N. Sheridan Rd. #601  
Chicago, IL 60657 U.S.A.  
(tel) 312-404-0422

**Elias Boainain, Jr.**  
Caixa Postal 19  
12 120-000 Tremembe SP  
BRAZIL

**Guthrie Ford**  
Dept. of Psych., Trinity U.  
715 Stadium Dr.  
San Antonio, TX 78212 U.S.A.  
(tel) 512-736-8323  
(E-Mail) JFORD2Trinity.edu

**Jerome Wilczynski**  
567 W. Stratford Pl. #306  
Chicago, IL 60657 U.S.A.  
(tel) 312-521-1710

**John D. Harland**  
Weald College, Brookshill  
Harrow Weald  
Middlesex, HA3 6RR U.K.  
(tel) 0181-420-8888

**June Ellis**  
11 St. Mary's Ave.  
Minfield, W. Yorkshire WF15  
OPX, U.K.

**Katarzyna Jedlinska**  
Puszczy Solskiej 5 M 12  
01-390 Warszawa, POLAND  
(tel) 011-48-664-3459

**Leah Davidson**  
51 Landrock Rd.  
Hornsey  
London N8 SHR, U.K.

**Maja Chomozynska**  
20-541 Lublin  
Tatarakowa 12/9, POLAND  
(tel) 48-56-31-07

**Nina Janowski**  
20-532 Lublin  
Goscinna  
Poland  
(tel) 48-73-22-24

**Pat A. Wasisco**  
1437 W. Albion  
Chicago, IL 60626 U.S.A.  
(tel) 708-383-3225

**Riachard B. Pazol**  
3256 N. Southport, #3  
Chicago, IL 60657  
(tel) 312-883-0932

**Rositzta Geogieva**  
Ouclea Uupel 2 Gl 33 ab  
Sofia 1632 Bulgavia  
(tel) 359-70-32-17

**Sheila Haugh**  
101 Albert Rd.  
London N22 4A9 U.K.  
(tel) 0181-888-6636

**Tony Merry**  
Dept. of Psychology  
Univ. of London, Romford  
Stratford E154LZ, U.K.  
(tel) 181-590-7722  
(E-Mail) A.W.Merry@ucl.AC.UK  
(Fax) 181-849-3679

**Vereinigung Rogerianische**  
Psych, P.O.B. 33  
A-10PO Vienna  
A-10PO Vienna AUSTRIA

**Len Bloch**  
555 West Madison #2613  
Chicago, IL 60661

**Kazuo Yamashita**  
33-4-203 Soja Tsuyama-shi  
Okayama 708  
Japan  
(tel) 0868-24-5684

**Paul Blanchard**  
P.O. Box 1427  
Westford, MA 01886-4927

**Daniel McNeal**  
5217-HS University Ave.  
Chicago, IL 60615

**Rosario Garcia Nabholz**  
10 Ch de la Mine  
1163 SUISSE

**Wojciech Anczurowski**  
UL. Dworska 13/14  
15-756 Bialystok, Poland

**Zsuzsanna Gal**  
Szeged  
Vasas Szent Peter  
4-IV/22  
6724, Hungary

**Debra Nelson**  
1402 W. Cuyler, No. 2W  
Chicago, IL 60613

## ADDRESS CHANGES:

**Cookie Rosenblum**  
539 N. Williams  
Chicago, IL 60300 U.S.A.

**Yoko Uehara**  
P.O. Box 1748  
Tonopah, Nevada 89049-1748  
(tel) 702-289-3712

**Germain Lietzer**@psy.kuleuven.ac.be

**Jeanne P. Stubbs**  
West Georgia College  
College of Education  
Dept. of Counseling & Educational  
Psychology  
Carrollton, GA 30118

**David Meissner**  
FMEISSND@BIGVAX.ALFRED.EDU

**Eugene P. May**  
2173 N.E. 23rd St.  
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33308-1330

**Colin Lago**  
Director, Counseling Service  
University of Sheffield  
Mushroom Lane Sheffield S10 2TS  
England

**Bruce Allen**  
P.O. Box 1748  
Tonopah, NV 89049-1748

**Gayle Mann**  
825 W. Division  
Oak Park, IL 60302

**Norton Knopf**  
e-mail correction:  
id1029@ibbsl.com.

**Elekes Mihalz**  
H-6723 Szeged  
Szeged, Lornnici U.27/A  
Hungary  
(tel) 32/62/484-426

**Michael Thompson**  
2475 Village Drive, Suite 107  
Kingsland, GA 31548

**Silvia C. Dubovoy**  
5809 Caminito Del Estio  
LaJolla, CA 92037

## PCA/CCT

### E-MAIL NETWORK

If you wish to join the E-Mail  
Network send your address  
to: [marco@wwa.com](mailto:marco@wwa.com) and  
you'll be put on immediately.

## READING LIST for those interested in further information on Person Centered/Client Centered Theory, Research & Application:

Moustakas, Clark Heuristic Research: Design, Methodology and Applications.

Marshall, C. & Rossman, G. Designing Qualitative Research.

Taylor, S. & Bogdan, R. Introduction to Qualitative Research Methods: The Search for Meanings.

Shotter, John (Great Britain) Images of Man in Psychological Research.

Josephs, Lawrence (1988). A comparison of archaeological and empathic modes of listening. *Contemporary Psychoanalysis*, 24 No. 2, 282-283.

Culver, C.M. & Gert, B. (1982). *Philosophy in Medicine*. (Especially Chapter 7, Paternalistic Behavior and Chapter 8, The Justification of Paternalistic Behavior.) Oxford University Press.

Bozarth, J. (1991). Person-centered assessment. *Journal of Counseling and Development*, 69, 459-461.

Seeman, J. (1991). Reaction to Bozarth. *J. Counsl. & Devel.* 69, 462.

Lazarus, A. A. & Lazarus, C. N. (1991). Let us not forsake the individual nor ignore the data: A response to Bozarth. *J. Counsl. & Devel.*, 69, 463-465.

Bozarth, J. D. (1991). Rejoinder: Perplexing perceptual ploys. *J. Counsl. & Devel.*, 69, 466-467.

Send references to articles or books you think might be of interest to the readers of Renaissance to  
**Barbara Brodley, 2400 N. Lake View, #2701, Chicago, IL 60614.**

**A note from the British:**

British Association for the Person-Centered Approach  
 BM BAPCA  
 London  
 WC1N 3XX

At the conference in Greece this year several ADPCA members made enquiries about membership of BAPCA. I have been asked to write to you giving details of our fees for overseas members so that if possible you could publish them in your newsletter.

Overseas members usually join as Associate members as they do not wish to exercise voting rights within BAPCA. Associate membership £28 per year and includes our quarterly newsletter Person to Person, and bi-annual journal Person Centered Practice. Funds must be in Pounds Sterling and drawn on a U.K. Bank payable to BAPCA. Subscriptions should be sent to The Secretary at the address shown above.

*Linda Hughes  
 Vice President  
 BAPCA*

*Assorted reflections continued*

dislike and distaste for education or for the passing on from one to another of even the most basic information regarding the person centered way of being or the client centered way of counseling is disturbing. It begins to feel like a mutual masturbation society after a while—and if you do not want to participate then don't—or as Doug has said "that's tough, adjust."

Anyway, this is one vote for a "call for papers" which could be presented at Kutztown. Perhaps even around a general theme—not just papers in general. These papers, theoretical, applied or research in nature—could evolve around a theme prescribed ahead of time, by the committee putting on the annual meeting. As I understand it there is to be a pre-conference training workshop at Kutztown.

That's great; although this adds a great deal of time spent which can be interpreted into dollars spent and is not a necessary substitute for a "theme oriented" project or group of papers which can be presented at the conference itself.

I realize that this rather rambling discourse was a way of stating that merely because a task has been completed and a sense of relief is felt doesn't mean that the task has been successfully carried out or really that it is over.

The other point I tried to make was that it sure would feel good to have some information regarding how others experience/teach/think about the Person Centered Approach/ Client Centered Therapy.

And this desire for more information input (I chickened out and was somewhat reluctant to use that terrible word "education") does not mean that I do not want, need and find growthful our community and small group meetings.

*Ken Newton*

**CALL TO PRESENTERS  
 CALL TO TRAINERS**

\*\*\*\*\*

ADPCA '96

KUTZTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

MAY 22-MAY 27

PLEASE SEND PRESENTATION

TITLE AND BRIEF SYNOPSIS

ASAP FOR PROGRAM

ANNOUNCEMENT

RECOMMENDED DUE DATE:

NOVEMBER 1, 1995

ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE

(INCLUDING REQUESTS FOR CONFIRMATION LETTERS)

To:

Jo COHEN

PLANNING COMMITTEE CHAIR

DEPT. OF COUNSELING-KU

KUTZTOWN, PA 19530

610-683-4211

COHEN@KUTZTOWN.EDU

NOTE: PLEASE INDICATE ANY PREFERENCES

AND RESTRICTIONS FOR PRESENTATION TIMES