

Record 1

Author(s): Hoogestraat, Tricia; Trammel, Jean

Title: Spiritual and Religious Discussions in Family Therapy: Activities to Promote Dialogue.

Source: American Journal of Family Therapy. Vol 31(5) no. 5 (Oct 2003) p. 413-426

Abstract: Spirituality and religion are valued constructs for a large population in America. Each person carries a set of values and beliefs that may aid in their well-being. Spiritual and religious discussions within therapy can be essential for treatment. As therapists, we are expected to provide a safe therapeutic atmosphere for our clients. Therefore the therapist has the responsibility to be aware of personal issues and to integrate spiritual/religious discussions. In addition, levels of differentiation are important in understanding the self of the therapist. The authors propose that therapists must be aware of their personal level of differentiation in order to effectively integrate spiritual/religious discussions in therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 2

Author(s): Cox, Ruth P.

Title: Transcultural family counseling: A case study.

Source: In: Health related counseling with families of diverse cultures: Family, health, and cultural competencies. Cox, Ruth P., (Ed). Greenwood Press/Greenwood Publishing Group, Inc, Westport, CT, US. 2003. p. 193-204

Abstract: This chapter presents the case study of transcultural family counseling with a family of Jewish-Catholic Russian-European descent in which the father expressed concern about his oldest daughter who had been married twice. His concern was specific to the spiritual nature in which the grandchildren were being raised. The Family Health and Functioning Assessment, including structure, process, spirituality, and internal and external factors, was completed, along with a 3-generation genogram and ecomap. These assessments are described in some detail, as are the treatment plan, interventions and the therapy process, evaluation and outcomes, and posttreatment goals. The family identified that they wanted to continue to deal with their health problems in an open manner and to be involved in each other's lives. The chapter closes with a description of skills, therapist components, and examples used with the counseling of this family. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 3

Author(s): Lyness, Kevin P.; Haddock, Shelley A.; Zimmerman, Toni Schindler

Title: Contextual issues in marital and family therapy: Gender, culture and spirituality.

Source: In: An introduction to marriage and family therapy. Hecker, Lorna L., (Ed); Wetchler, Joseph L., (Ed). Haworth Clinical Practice Press, Binghamton, NY, US. 2003. p. 409-448

Abstract: This chapter discusses the contextual issues in marital and family therapy of gender, culture, and spirituality. Specifically, the authors discuss how these concepts can be incorporated into the treatment process in an effort to encourage healthy relationships. The chapter offers a definition of the terms gender, culture, spirituality, and places them in historical context. Finally, the authors present a case example utilizing the aforementioned methods. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 4

Author(s): Wendel, Richard

Title: "Lived religion and family therapy: What does spirituality have to do with it?": Errata.

Source: Family Process. Vol 42(2) no. 2 (Sum 2003) p. [np]

Abstract: Reports errors in the original article by Richard Wendel (Family Process, 2003[Spring], Vol 42[1], 165-179). The omitted abstract is given. It is noted that quotations from Paragament (p. 167) and Hoge (p. 169) should be indented to denote the quotation. On p. 170, the correct quotation text range is "Special attention is paid to the areas of addiction and recovery, grief, chronic and terminal illness, and fundamentalism." On p. 174, there is a page correction for Hiltner (p. 197). (The following abstract originally appeared in record 2003-03226-014.) The purpose of this article is to encourage broader cross-disciplinary conversations between the clinical and religious realms. In doing so, three key areas are identified. This article suggests the advantages of a new conceptual starting point: lived religion. Professional boundaries and training issues are explored. Finally, interdisciplinary efforts and methodological issues are explored. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 5

Author(s): Walsh, Froma; Pryce, Julia

Title: The spiritual dimension of family life.

Source: In: Normal family processes: Growing diversity and complexity (3rd ed.). Walsh, Froma, (Ed). Guilford Press, New York, NY, US. 2003. p. 337-372

Abstract: Spiritual beliefs and practices have anchored and nourished families and their communities throughout history. At times of crisis and adversity, spiritual beliefs and practices have fostered recovery from trauma, loss and suffering. Today, the vast majority of families

adopt some form of expression for their spirituality. Yet mental health professionals and social scientists have tended to neglect this vital dimension in their understanding of family functioning and in the treatment of distress. This chapter briefly examines the growing importance and diversity of religion and spirituality for families and considers their influence in family coping and resilience. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 6

Author(s): Bermudez, J. Maria; Bermudez, Stanley

Title: Altar-making with Latino families: A narrative therapy perspective.

Source: Journal of Family Psychotherapy. Vol 13(3-4) no. 3-4 (2002) p. 329-347

Special Issue: Special Issue: Spirituality and family therapy: Part II.

Abstract: This paper explores the uses of making altars in family therapy. Offering artistic expression in the form of altar-making can serve as a creative resource for clients, especially for many Latinos/Hispanics familiar with Catholicism, altars, and/or folk healing beliefs. Altar-making can have many uses. Specifically, altar-making can help people explore spiritual themes in their lives, cope with bereavement and grief, help clients remember their loved ones (M. White, 1997), memorialize the living, unify families, help families and couples learn to work collaboratively, and strengthen blended families. Suggestions for creating an altar are discussed from a narrative therapy perspective. A case illustration and an artist's perspective are also provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 7

Author(s): Dollahite, David C.; Marks, Loren D.; Olson, Michael M.

Title: Fathering, faith, and family therapy: Generative narrative therapy with religious fathers.

Source: Journal of Family Psychotherapy. Vol 13(3-4) no. 3-4 (2002) p. 259-290

Special Issue: Special Issue: Spirituality and family therapy: Part II.

Abstract: This article presents the major conceptual and clinical ideas on fathering, religion, and counseling developed by David C. Dollahite and his colleagues. The concepts of generative fathering and generative narrative therapy are presented and illustrated with narratives of religious fathers. These ideas address a number of issues believed important to consider in family therapy with fathers-particularly religious fathers. Concepts are illustrated with

personal narratives from two samples of Latter-day Saint (Mormon) fathers of children with special needs. Although the narratives are non-clinical, implications for family therapy from these and related theories and stories are suggested. The article emphasizes father strengths, the power of religion to assist fathers in challenging circumstances, and the importance of therapists' sensitivity to spiritual and religious matters. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 8

Author(s): Erickson, Martin J.; Hecker, Lorna; Kirkpatrick, Dwight; Killmer, Mark; James, Edassery

Title: Clients' perceptions of marriage and family therapists addressing the religious and spiritual aspects of clients' lives: A pilot study.

Source: Journal of Family Psychotherapy. Vol 13(1-2) no. 1-2 (2002) p. 109-125

Abstract: As marriage and family therapists are emphasizing the actual contexts of clients' lives, religion and spirituality are being addressed as important aspects of culture. This pilot study investigated whether clients felt their therapist adequately addressed the religious and spiritual aspects of their lives according to their desires for such. 38 clients (84% female; aged 17-73 yrs) who attended therapy at university clinics were surveyed using a questionnaire about their own religiosity and spirituality, about their preferences to have religion and spirituality addressed, and whether they perceived their therapist addressed religion and spirituality in the therapy process according to their desires. Results show these family therapists did rather well at addressing the religious and spiritual aspects of their clients' lives. Demographic correlations showed that the gender of the client and whether the university clinic they attended was affiliated with a religious denomination were each positively correlated to whether the clients wanted religion and spirituality addressed and whether their therapist adequately addressed these issues. Detailed limitations are noted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 9

Author(s): Coffey, Adam D.

Title: Spirituality: Lives and relationships in family-therapy concepts and practices.

Source: Journal of Family Psychotherapy. Vol 13(1-2) no. 1-2 (2002) p. 29-52

Abstract: Scholarly literature continues to address spirituality and family therapy. Yet, spirituality has not gained a foothold for many researchers and, hence, has struggled to define itself in

peer-reviewed literature. As scholars learn more about recognizing spirituality and its place in family therapy, perhaps results from this learning will honor spirituality in humans' relationships and lives. Then researchers, educators, and practitioners may add to their dialogue about how spirituality influences what they do. Hopefully, this dialogue will lead to two things: (a) a collective action that provides better service to readers of research, students, and clients; and (b) a collective action that allows professionals to better care for themselves. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 10

Author(s): Carlson, Thomas D.; Erickson, Martin J.

Title: A conversation about spirituality in marriage and family therapy: Exploring the possibilities.

Source: Journal of Family Psychotherapy. Vol 13(1-2) no. 1-2 (2002) p. 1-11

Abstract: Presents an e-mail dialogue the authors had with each other in regards to this special issue of Journal of Family Psychotherapy (Vol 13[1-2], 2002) on religion and spirituality in marriage and family therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 11

Author(s): Sanders, Rufus G. W.

Title: The Black church: Bridge over troubled water.

Source: In: Counseling African American families. Sanders, Jo-Ann Lipford, (Ed); Bradley, Carla, (Ed). American Counseling Association, Alexandria, VA, US. 2002. p. 73-84

Series: The family psychology and counseling series.

Abstract: One of the primary sources of support for many African American people is spirituality. This spirituality is often tied in with some form of organized religion. The organized Black church is the oldest and most influential institution founded, maintained, and controlled by Black people. This chapter discusses the Black church's influence on African American families; highlights its historical evolution and its social and strength agencies, and offers implications for counseling. The focus is organized Christian bodies, although no particular denomination (such as Baptist, Methodist, or Pentecostal) is featured. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 12

Author(s): Sanders, Jo-Ann Lipford, (Ed); Bradley, Carla, (Ed)

Title: Counseling African American families.

Source: xviii, 97p. American Counseling Association, Alexandria, VA,

US 2002.

Series: The family psychology and counseling series.

Abstract: Illuminates original research on the evolution of African American family structures; family childrearing, disciplinary practices, and parenting styles; racial socialization and the construction of positive self-identity in children and adolescents; the special role of Black fathers; intergenerational healing practices and rites of passage; and the influence of the Black church. This text is an excellent resource for therapists seeking culturally sensitive direction for working with African American clients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 13

Author(s): Rivett, Mark; Street, Eddy

Title: Connections and themes of spirituality in family therapy.

Source: Family Process. Vol 40(4) no. 4 (Win 2001) p. 459-467

Abstract: In this article, the authors provide an overview of current considerations of spirituality in family therapy literature and practice. They suggest that whatever practice of therapy is undertaken, implicitly or explicitly it will reflect views on the connection between spirituality and family therapy connections involving clients' and therapists' beliefs. A thematic framework based on dimensions of the instrumental and metaphysical is outlined. Clinical approaches and practices within these connections are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 14

Author(s): Wolf, Chelsea T.; Stevens, Patricia

Title: Integrating religion and spirituality in marriage and family counseling.

Source: Counseling & Values. Vol 46(1) no. 1 (Oct 2001) p. 66-75

Abstract: Presents potential negative and positive consequences, as well as ethical considerations, concerning spiritual and religious integration in the field of marriage and family counseling. Ethical considerations, techniques, and strategies are also discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 15

Author(s): Hodge, David R.

Title: Spiritual ecomaps: A new diagrammatic tool for assessing marital and family spirituality.

Source: Journal of Marital & Family Therapy. Vol 26(2) no. 2 (Apr 2000) p. 217-228

Abstract: This paper develops a new diagrammatic spiritual assessment tool, the spiritual ecomap, for use with individuals, couples, and

families. While a genogram portrays a family's history over time, a spiritual ecomap provides a valuable supplement by depicting a family's current relationships to critical ecological systems in space. The spiritual ecomap is based upon an anthropological framework conceptualized in the spiritual formation tradition and can be used with families from diverse spiritual traditions. The author uses a case study to familiarize the reader with the instrument, and offers suggestions for its application. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 16

Author(s): Frame, Marsha Wiggins

Title: The spiritual genogram in family therapy.

Source: Journal of Marital & Family Therapy. Vol 26(2) no. 2 (Apr 2000) p. 211-216

Abstract: Spiritual and religious issues often surface during marital and family therapy. In this article, the author describes a spiritual genogram that is a multigenerational map of family members' religious and spiritual affiliations, events, and conflicts. Used as a tool in family therapy, the spiritual genogram enables clients to make sense of their families' religious/spiritual heritage and to explore the ways in which their experiences impact present couple or family issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 17

Author(s): Patterson, JoEllen; Hayworth, Martha; Turner, Christie; Raskin, Mary

Title: Spiritual issues in family therapy: A graduate-level course.

Source: Journal of Marital & Family Therapy. Vol 26(2) no. 2 (Apr 2000) p. 199-210

Abstract: With the advent of the biopsychosocial approach in family therapy, the domain of spiritual issues is increasingly being recognized as important to families. This article describes a graduate-level seminar on Spiritual Issues in Family Therapy at the University of San Diego that offers family therapy students the opportunity to examine issues of spirituality, religion, and meaning and their place in therapy. One premise of the course is that research has demonstrated that most clients consider their spiritual life to be relevant to personal problems and would prefer a therapist who is comfortable with such topics. The goals of the course include (1) training in opening a dialogue with individuals and families about spiritual issues and discerning when referral may be appropriate; (2) expanding an awareness of wisdom traditions through use of comparative religions material; and (3) identifying from current practice many of the spiritual issues that may arise in the clinical setting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

reserved)

Record 18

Author(s): Frame, Marsha Wiggins

Title: Constructing religious/spiritual genograms.

Source: In: Techniques in marriage and family counseling, Vol. 1.

Watts, Richard E., (Ed). American Counseling Association, Alexandria, VA, US. 2000. p. 69-74

Series: The family psychology and counseling series.

Abstract: Discusses the use of religious/spiritual genograms in family therapy. The primary purpose of the religious/spiritual genogram is to enable clients to become more aware of and sensitive to the religious or spiritual histories, beliefs, and experiences that shaped their families of origin and to gain insight into how these patterns affect other issues in the couple or family unit. Another aim is to incorporate social constructionist principles in working with clients for whom religious and spiritual issues are central. By mapping experiences and relationships, clients are enabled to make connections between their presenting problems and family's religious/spiritual history. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 19

Author(s): Griffith, Brian A.; Rotter, Joseph C.

Title: Families and spirituality: Therapists as facilitators.

Source: Family Journal-Counseling & Therapy for Couples & Families.

Vol 7(2) no. 2 (Apr 1999) p. 161-164

Abstract: Reviews the literature on issues of religion and spirituality and their role in family therapy. The author suggests that, instead of avoiding these issues, therapists can use the spiritual and religious orientations of families as resources for growth. The author describes how therapists can help families work through spiritual problems and maximize the benefits that spirituality brings to family functioning. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 20

Author(s): Roberts, Janine

Title: Heart and soul: Spirituality, religion, and rituals in family therapy training.

Source: In: Spiritual resources in family therapy. Walsh, Froma, (Ed). Guilford Publications, Inc, New York, NY, US. 1999. p. 256-271

Abstract: Suggests that being more cognizant of both clients' and therapists' spiritual and/or religious beliefs can make them more available (when appropriate) as part of the therapy process. The author shares 6 exercises that can be used in training and

supervision as well as clinical practice to learn more about when, where, and how to work with or not work with spiritual beliefs. /// The first exercise "Out in the Open," invites participants to complete unfinished sentences such as "Spiritual beliefs in my life.." It is intended as a warm up. The next exercise, "On the Line," brings in ideas of others in the family therapy field and is structured to facilitate a series of mini dialogues with a number of people. The third exercise looks at the sacred aspects of family rituals. The fourth exercise, "Through the Ages," uses a genogram as an anchor point for some guided imagery and poses questions such as, "What is your first memory of what you would call a spiritual or religious encounter?" The last 2 exercises move closer to therapeutic practice and include several inquiries about how to appropriately introduce ideas about spirituality into therapy. The final exercise offers suggestions about ways to structure role plays to simulate sessions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 21

Author(s): Schwartz, Richard C.

Title: Releasing the soul: Psychotherapy as a spiritual practice.

Source: In: Spiritual resources in family therapy. Walsh, Froma, (Ed). Guilford Publications, Inc, New York, NY, US. 1999. p. 223-239

Abstract: What is the nature of the psychotherapeutic enterprise?

What am I, as a therapist, trying to do when I offer to help clients?

I've asked myself these questions repeatedly over the last 20 yrs and have noticed a gradual yet dramatic shift in the answer. Despite my nonreligious socialization and scientific training, I've been led by my clients to increasingly spiritual answers. /// This has not been an easy or smooth journey from my original focus on finding ways to help people solve their problems as quickly and efficiently as possible to my current interest in helping people gain more access to spiritual wisdom and energy within and around them. A brief history of this journey, which is the development of the internal family systems (IFS) model, provides some context for understanding how therapy can become a spiritual practice. The IFS model represents a new synthesis of two already existing paradigms: systems thinking and the multiplicity of the mind. It brings concepts and methods from the structural, strategic, narrative, and M. Bowen schools of family therapy to the world of subpersonalities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 22

Author(s): Falicov, Celia Jaes

Title: Religion and spiritual folk traditions in immigrant families: Therapeutic resources with Latinos.

Source: In: Spiritual resources in family therapy. Walsh, Froma, (Ed). Guilford Publications, Inc, New York, NY, US. 1999. p. 104-120

Abstract: This chapter addresses two interconnected, key sets of belief systems that are specially relevant to psychotherapy with immigrants and particularly with Latinos. These are the constellation of beliefs about health and illness and about religion and spirituality. Beliefs about health and illness and traditional folk healing are discussed first, followed by a consideration of religious and spiritual practices, some of which are based on magical beliefs. Although the generalizations are drawn from work with Latinos, it is possible that many ethnic groups share systems of belief based on religion, magic, and folk traditions, however varied the particular contents and practices may be. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 23

Author(s): Boyd-Franklin, Nancy; Lockwood, Tonya Walker
Title: Spirituality and religion: Implications for psychotherapy with African American clients and families.

Source: In: Spiritual resources in family therapy. Walsh, Froma, (Ed). Guilford Publications, Inc, New York, NY, US. 1999. p. 90-103

Abstract: Spirituality and religion have been essential components of the cultural heritage of African Americans and a major source of strength and survival skills. This chapter addresses the incorporation of these issues into the treatment process with African American clients and families--an area that has often been neglected or ignored in the clinical literature. Clinical case examples are presented to illustrate the central concepts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 24

Author(s): Aponte, Harry J.

Title: The stresses of poverty and the comfort of spirituality.

Source: In: Spiritual resources in family therapy. Walsh, Froma, (Ed). Guilford Publications, Inc, New York, NY, US. 1999. p. 76-89

Abstract: Explores spiritual resources in families and the ways therapists can tap those potential wellsprings. Spiritual concerns and resources of poor families are discussed.

Topics include: the

challenge of poverty (what is spirituality, the loss of spirituality among poor minorities); spirituality in action (working consciously with spirituality, building the spiritual platform of therapy, therapy that pivots on the clients' life choices); an illustration; and whose spirituality (the clinical implications of our various belief systems, training therapists on their own and their clients' spirituality). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights

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Record 25

Author(s): Wright, Lorraine M.

Title: Spirituality, suffering, and beliefs: The soul of healing with families.

Source: In: Spiritual resources in family therapy. Walsh, Froma, (Ed). Guilford Publications, Inc, New York, NY, US. 1999. p. 61-75

Abstract: As a family therapist/nurse educator working predominantly with families experiencing illness, I have the privilege of engaging in numerous therapeutic conversations about illness. These conversations invariably include family members' descriptions of suffering, the meaning they give to their suffering from spiritual domains, and their beliefs about their illness experience. I have become a passionate observer of and participant in the healing effect and changes that occur in the bio-psycho-social-spiritual structure of family members and myself. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 26

Author(s): Walsh, Froma

Title: Opening family therapy to spirituality.

Source: In: Spiritual resources in family therapy. Walsh, Froma, (Ed). Guilford Publications, Inc, New York, NY, US. 1999. p. 28-58

Abstract: There is a growing surge of interest in spirituality by family therapists and other mental health professionals. Yet, most feel ill equipped from their training, constrained from broaching the subject with clients, and uncomfortable in thinking about the spiritual dimension of their therapeutic practice. We are just beginning to explore the most significant dimension of human experience in our field. This chapter explores ways to move beyond constraints and suggests a variety of ways to incorporate spirituality in clinical assessment and intervention to understand spiritual sources of distress and tap resources in healing, recovery, and resilience. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 27

Author(s): Walsh, Froma, (Ed)

Title: Spiritual resources in family therapy.

Source: xvi, 301p. Guilford Publications, Inc, New York, NY, US 1999.

Abstract: Spirituality is a powerful dimension of human experience, with growing importance and diversity in today's changing world. Yet it has long been regarded as off-limits in clinical training and practice, leaving most therapists and counselors blind to its significance and reluctant to approach it. Many have regarded

clients' spirituality as a private matter not to be intruded on and best left to clergy, pastoral counselors, or faith healers. Some have worried that therapists might impose their own convictions on vulnerable clients. Others fear the intensity of feelings and conflicts that can be aroused by delving into spiritual issues. ///

This volume is intended as a sourcebook to inform and inspire mental health, health care, pastoral, and human service professionals of all disciplines about this dimension in clinical work with couples and families. The aim of this book is to open family therapy practice to spirituality: to explore clients' spiritual beliefs and practices, to understand those that have constrained clients' growth, and to tap resources for resilience and transformation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 28

Author(s): O'Connor, Thomas St James

Title: Climbing Mount Purgatory: Dante's cure of souls and narrative family therapy.

Source: Pastoral Psychology. Vol 47(6) no. 6 (Jul 1999) p. 445-457

Abstract: Discusses the contribution of Dante's cure of souls as presented in the *Commedia* as the purgation of sin from a pastoral theologian interpretive standpoint. The purgation of sin is achieved through climbing Mount Purgatory. Dante's cure of souls is compared to the practices and ideas of narrative family therapy as developed by M. White (1986, 1986) and others, noting similarities and differences. The contribution of Dante to the practice of family therapy is outlined. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 29

Author(s): Prest, Layne A.; Russel, Robin; D'Souza, Henry

Title: Spirituality and religion in training, practice and person development.

Source: Journal of Family Therapy. Vol 21(1) no. 1 (Feb 1999) p. 60-77

Abstract: Explored the attitudes of 52 marriage and family therapy graduate students toward the interface among spirituality, religion, professional training and clinical practice. Ss were surveyed regarding their spiritual and religious attitudes and practices in their personal and professional lives. In most areas, graduate students were found to be similar to the previously published reports of practising professionals. In other areas, they report even more investment in spirituality and religion. The results of the survey suggest a need to include systematic attention to these areas in graduate training curricula and in the professional supervision process. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 30

Author(s): McAllister, Edward W. C.

Title: Family therapy with conservative Christian families.

Source: Family Therapy. Vol 25(3) no. 3 (1998) p. 169-180

Abstract: Discusses some of the ways Christianity has been integrated with family work as possible models for family therapists to become more committed to diversity and to multicultural approaches. The author believes this is important because, although the majority of people hold religious beliefs, less than 3% of the articles in major family therapy journals have been found to include a reference to religion, strongly suggesting that it is not a major concern in the practice of family therapy. Yet, one of the founders of family therapy, C. F. Midelfort, worked from a distinctly Christian perspective, and many of the early family therapy centers were affiliated with religious organizations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 31

Author(s): Walsh, Froma

Title: Beliefs, spirituality, and transcendence: Keys to family resilience.

Source: In: Re-visioning family therapy: Race, culture, and gender in clinical practice. McGoldrick, Monica, (Ed). Guilford Press, New York, NY, US. 1998. p. 62-77

Abstract: Examines the importance of family beliefs and spirituality, in particular, as vital sources of resilience in rising above adversity. A resilience-based approach to family therapy aims to identify and fortify key interactional processes that enable families to withstand and rebound from crisis and challenge. Specific issues addressed include: the need for a resilience-based approach to family therapy; the power of beliefs: keys to resilience; transcendent beliefs; and transformation: growth through crises and transitions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 32

Author(s): Daneshpour, Manijeh

Title: Muslim families and family therapy.

Source: Journal of Marital & Family Therapy. Vol 24(3) no. 3 (Jul 1998) p. 355-368

Abstract: Muslim immigrant families living in the United States may well come to the attention of mental health professionals. This article examines the applicability of the Anglo-American models of family therapy to Muslim immigrant families. The most significant differences in value systems between the Muslim and Anglo-American cultures is Muslim families' preference for greater connectedness, a less flexible and more hierarchical family structure, and an implicit

communication style. Systemic thinking, which deals with the pattern of relationships, is valid for all families regardless of cultural differences. However, the preferred directions of change for Muslim families need to be integrated into the assessment and goals for family therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 33

Author(s): Haug, Ingeborg

Title: Including a spiritual dimension in family therapy: Ethical considerations.

Source: Contemporary Family Therapy: An International Journal. Vol 20(2) no. 2 (Jun 1998) p. 181-194

Abstract: The inclusion of a spiritual dimension in family therapy theory and clinical practice may well be viewed as an important professional challenge of the nineties. Following a working definition of terms, this paper explores the ethical complexities inherent in operationalizing a spiritual orientation in therapy in light of the following principles adopted from medical ethics: Respect for clients' autonomy, safeguarding clients' welfare, protecting them from harm, and treating them justly and honestly. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 34

Author(s): Mickel, Elijah; Liddie, Bernice

Title: Black family therapy: Spirituality, social constructivism and choice theory.

Source: International Journal of Reality Therapy. Vol 18(1) no. 1 (Fal 1998) p. 29-33

Abstract: The authors present choice theory, social constructivism, and spirituality as a transformed approach to Black family therapy (BFT). BFT is a perspective which approaches human behavior as an interrelationship between the mind, body, and spirit. It is a holistic approach which acknowledges interdependence. The mission of those who practice BFT is to liberate the family from the limits of the constricting traditional paradigm. The article proposes a way to involve the family in an empowering change process which will responsibly meet its need. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 35

Author(s): Watson, William H.

Title: Soul and system: The integrative possibilities of family therapy.

Source: Journal of Psychology & Theology. Vol 25(1) no. 1 (Spr 1997) p. 123-135

Abstract: Presents a review of the interface of family systems theory and therapy with religious, spiritual, or faith perspectives, with particular emphasis on Christian theology and Scripture. A brief review of the literature shows the relative paucity of work in this area to date. It is argued that family therapy is a particularly fertile ground for the integration of theological, religious, and spiritual considerations. Three points of intersection between family systems theory and biblical concepts (context, legacy, and body life) are discussed to illustrate the considerable promise of family systems theory for future integrative work. Implications for practice are discussed within a framework outlining 3 means of including religion or spirituality in the clinical work of family therapy: as resource, as culture, or as context. Borrowing from the family systems theory emphasis on epistemology, a definition of "second-order integration" is suggested, which may help to clarify the field's "thinking about thinking" about integration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 36

Author(s): Weaver, Andrew J.; Koenig, Harold G.; Larson, David B.

Title: Marriage and family therapists and the clergy: A need for clinical collaboration, training, and research.

Source: Journal of Marital & Family Therapy. Vol 23(1) no. 1 (Jan 1997) p. 13-25

Abstract: Examines the need for greater collaboration between clergy and marriage and family therapists. Several reasons for collaboration are outlined including that clergy are frequently asked to address marital and family problems (e.g., H. P. Chalfant et al, 1990) and religion plays an important role in family and marital coping and support strategies (D. C. Ransom et al, 1992). In addition, marriage and family therapists acknowledge the highest rates of religious involvement of any mental health profession, placing them in a unique position to be involved in the continuing education of clergy. The authors stress the need for therapists and clergy to use each others resources for training purposes, clinical evaluative and referral skills, and information on domestic violence and child abuse, as well as other family issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 37

Author(s): Joanides, Charles J.

Title: Collaborative family therapy with religious family systems.

Source: Journal of Family Psychotherapy. Vol 7(4) no. 4 (1996) p. 19-35

Abstract: Religion and spirituality have recently become topics of discussion among marriage and family therapists (MFTs). A growing

number of MFTs are beginning to explore ways to incorporate religion and spirituality into family therapy. This article points to perceived inadequacies that may exist within the body of related marriage and family therapy literature when applied to religious families. The utility of the collaborative approach is proffered as a means to circumvent some of these inadequacies. Two case examples illustrate how collaborative therapy, including the use of consultation teams and debriefing, may facilitate a more efficient and effective form of family therapy with religious family systems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 38

Author(s): Folwarski, John; Marganoff, Phyllis P.

Title: Polish families.

Source: In: Ethnicity and family therapy (2nd ed.). McGoldrick, Monica, (Ed); Giordano, Joe, (Ed); et al. Guilford Press, New York, NY, US. 1996. p. 658-672

Abstract: the Polish people in context / immigration / shame / alcoholism / names / ethnic relations / religion: the Catholic church / emotional process and patterns / expression of feelings / Polish Americans in therapy (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 39

Author(s): De Master, Conrad; Dros-Giordano, Mary Ann

Title: Dutch families.

Source: In: Ethnicity and family therapy (2nd ed.). McGoldrick, Monica, (Ed); Giordano, Joe, (Ed); et al. Guilford Press, New York, NY, US. 1996. p. 467-476

Abstract: for the [family] therapist working with the Dutch, it may be beneficial to keep in mind (1) the long history of struggle by the Dutch with forces outside their community, which were perceived as threatening, controlling, and or exploitive; (2) their strong emphasis on self-initiation and self-reliance; and (3) the major part religion, with its emphasis on personal inspiration, served in their development as a people and as a nation / these influences combine to foster a caution about outsiders and a negative reaction to those who do not share their strong sense of personal responsibility or do not appreciate the depth of their religious conviction / once involved in treatment, however, Dutch folk tend to be determined and thorough, and will diligently work until they have reached an internal sense of "right" (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 40

Author(s): Almeida, Rhea

Title: Hindu, Christian, and Muslim families.

Source: In: Ethnicity and family therapy (2nd ed.). McGoldrick, Monica, (Ed); Giordano, Joe, (Ed); et al. Guilford Press, New York, NY, US. 1996. p. 395-423

Abstract: present a general overview of the Asian Indian culture and discuss some differences between Hindus and Indians of Christian and Muslim backgrounds /// migration history and demographics in the US / religious values / process of acculturation / the life cycle / homosexuality / Asian Indian Christians / Muslim families from India and Pakistan / treatment issues for Asian Indian families (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 41

Author(s): Abudabbeh, Nuha

Title: Arab families.

Source: In: Ethnicity and family therapy (2nd ed.). McGoldrick, Monica, (Ed); Giordano, Joe, (Ed); et al. Guilford Press, New York, NY, US. 1996. p. 333-346

Abstract: there is a distinct difference between Western and non-Western cultures in their perceptions and attitudes toward the concepts of psychology and the treatment of mental illness / years of practice and research within the Arab and Arab American communities have shown that culture, religion, and even history can significantly impact a person or a society's receptiveness toward seeking assistance for psychological problems and in determining the most effective approach to treatment / [provides] a broad overview [that illustrates] the fundamental differences between the Western and Arab cultures / covers their history, religion, language, the family (marriage and children), Arab Americans, and how community outreach programs are affecting treatment (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 42

Author(s): Sperry, Len; Giblin, Paul

Title: Marital and family therapy with religious persons.

Source: In: Religion and the clinical practice of psychology. Shafranske, Edward P., (Ed). American Psychological Association, Washington, DC, US. 1996. p. 511-532

Abstract: discuss the significant influence that religious orientation has on marital and family attitudes and behaviors / [argue that] religion plays a crucial role in determining basic beliefs, values, and practices that influence every aspect of family life / this influence is further reinforced to the extent that the couple or family participates in a faith community / conflicts in relationships, marriages, or families often at their core involve differences of values and beliefs that originate from family and religious upbringing / considering religious background and current

practice may provide the clinician with an important developmental perspective / advocate a detailed assessment of religious background and influence and suggest a timely approach to explicit integration / find that theological, scriptural, and ritual resources offer possible sources for healing; however, they affirm . . . a sensitive and informed approach to explicit integration /// briefly overview a number of relevant clinical theories, assessment methods, and interventions useful in working with [religiously committed] families and couples / follow with a review of religious beliefs and practices that can facilitate or impede therapeutic work with this client population / present case materials illustrating the clinical application of these concepts and discuss how these relate to some common presentations of religiously committed couples and families / [argue] that the clinical issues involved in such an integration are found in any attempt to understand a couple's or family's religious faith commitment, no matter what is the specific nature of their beliefs, traditions, and practices (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 43

Author(s): Boyd-Franklin, Nancy

Title: Therapy with African American inner-city families.

Source: In: Integrating family therapy: Handbook of family psychology and systems theory. Mikesell, Richard H., (Ed); Lusteran, Don-David, (Ed); et al. American Psychological Association, Washington, DC, US. 1995. p. 357-371

Abstract: a background for therapists working with poor, inner-city, African American families is provided / the class-not-race myth, the opinions many of these families have of therapy, and the importance of the therapist's use of self are emphasized / some of the multiple family structures often found within these families are described, and the importance of spirituality to this population is stressed / the effects of racism on gender roles are examined, and treatment-relevant issues related to poverty are highlighted / in each of these areas, implications for practice are described /// a multisystem intervention model for working with these families is introduced / multisystemic issues, tools to assess multisystems, and use of the model to organize treatment are explained / to see the model in action, an extended case example of work with an African American extended family, living in poverty in the inner city, is provided / concluded by examining some of the implications of this model for training and supervising professionals (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 44

Author(s): Aponte, Harry J.

Title: Bread & spirit: Therapy with the new poor: Diversity of race, culture, and values.

Source: x, 257p. W. W. Norton & Co, Inc, New York, NY, US 1994.

Abstract: Stressing culture, community, and choice, this book speaks to therapy for the new poor, a people poor more because they have lost their spirit than because they lack bread. The author's perspective arises from the theory and techniques of structural family therapy, but he goes beyond that view to reach for meaning in people's identities, traditions, and legacies. He urges therapists to recognize and work with spiritual forces in the poor and to avoid opportunistic practical solutions that assume that they are too poor, hungry, and downtrodden to care about meaning and purpose. /// [The author] shows specifically how this can be done in therapy. . . .

These vignettes show the subtle process of connecting with people, respecting their experiences and their values, helping them locate strengths and resources both within themselves and within the community, and making the changes that will restore health not only to individual families but also to the community. /// He also proposes a training program to enhance awareness of diversity of race, culture, and values in the person of the therapist. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 45

Author(s): Stander, Valerie; Piercy, Fred P.; Mackinnon, David; Helmeke, Karen

Title: Spirituality, religion and family therapy: Competing or complementary worlds?

Source: American Journal of Family Therapy. Vol 22(1) no. 1 (Spr 1994) p. 27-41

Abstract: Discusses the overlap of the therapeutic and religious worlds and describes how some therapists are dealing with this interface. Several ways in which religious issues can be integrated into family therapy training programs are outlined. These include the consideration of (1) culture as a framework for religious issues; (2) religion/spirituality and ethics; (3) religion/spirituality in professional ethics courses; and (4) the integration of religion/spirituality throughout curricula. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 46

Author(s): Rotz, Ed; Russell, Candyce S.; Wright, David W.

Title: The therapist who is perceived as "spiritually correct": Strategies for avoiding collusion with the "spiritually one-up" spouse.

Source: Journal of Marital & Family Therapy. Vol 19(4) no. 4 (Oct 1993) p. 369-375

Abstract: Describes challenges faced by marital and family therapists who are perceived by the community as having a strong spiritual orientation. Clients who seek their help often bring a mix of expectations that can create a situation in which the therapist may struggle with multiple roles, some not of his or her choosing. These expectations are especially challenging when one spouse views him- or herself as "spiritually one-up" and wants the therapist to form a spiritually-based coalition against the other partner. Strategies that can be used for avoiding such dilemmas are presented, and a case study illustrates the use of these approaches. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 47

Author(s): Cervantes, Joseph M.; Ramirez, Oscar

Title: Spirituality and family dynamics in psychotherapy with Latino children.

Source: In: Working with culture: Psychotherapeutic interventions with ethnic minority children and adolescents. Vargas, Luis A., (Ed); Koss-Chioino, Joan D., (Ed). Jossey-Bass, San Francisco, CA, US. 1992. p. 103-128

Series: The Jossey-Bass social and behavioral science series.

Abstract: suggested . . . that spirituality can be used to form a strong therapeutic consciousness in the treatment of Mexican American families / view family therapy as a natural method with which to integrate spirituality, given its theoretical roots of system balance, family focus, and familial intervention /// conceptual view of Mestizo spirituality and family therapy / the role of the philosophy of curanderismo

Presents case illustrations of three males aged 15, 12 and 10, a 17-year-old female and her parents, an 8-year-old male and his mother, and three siblings aged 12, 13, and 15 and their parents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 48

Author(s): Grizzle, Anne F.

Title: Family therapy with the faithful: Christians as clients.

Source: In: Religion and the family: When God helps. Burton, Laurel Arthur, (Ed). Haworth Pastoral Press/Haworth Pres, New York, NY, England. 1992. p. 139-162

Abstract: offers a general model for assessment as well as more specific therapeutic tangles and resources for working [in family therapy] with [Christian] clients with strong faith /// typical tangles of natural and spiritual relationships [faith of our fathers (and mothers), God in the image of dad or mom, faith to avoid facing flaws, trouble at home means trouble with God, married to the

ministry, co-dependence in the name of helping] / spiritual family resources [parent of origin healing of natural wounds, hope through a new spiritual family, faith forces facing issues, resource in trouble] / therapeutic goals for the faithful [detriangle God, connect the relationships positively, envision wholeness] (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 49

Author(s): Dixon, David N.; Kixmiller, Jeffrey S.

Title: Home-based family therapy with the religious, abusive family.

Source: Journal of Mental Health Counseling. Vol 14(2) no. 2 (Apr 1992) p. 243-247

Abstract: Discusses 2 examples illustrating the challenge of providing home based counseling to religious, abusive families. In both cases, religious leaders (a pastor and an elder) were invited by the parents, at the suggestion of the mental health counselors (MHCs), to participate. Communication between MHCs and religious leaders may have modeled constructive patterns of interaction. In addition, MHCs gained credibility with the family from these interactions. The MHCs in these cases moved from being stuck in working with the families to a position of optimism for therapeutic change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 50

Author(s): Vande Kemp, Hendrika

Title: The family, religion, and identity: A reformed perspective.

Source: In: Family therapy: Christian perspectives. Vande Kemp, Hendrika, (Ed). Baker Book House, Grand Rapids, MI, US. 1991. p. 39-75

Series: Christian explorations in psychology.

Abstract: illustrates how the family's religion can be included in every dimension of family assessment / using the systems model of David Kantor and William Lehr [1975, 1976], along with material on family development, she [the author] focuses on the access dimension of space, time, and energy and the target dimensions of affect, power, and meaning /// [presents] a personal glimpse of Dutch Christian Reformed families of the Midwest / begins with the systemic assumption that the family is the matrix of identity and demonstrates that her religious subculture was a powerful matrix of a sometimes confused identity (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 51

Author(s): Engebretson, Darold; Schindler, Nancy; Hollander, Barbara

Title: A new covenant of blessing: Negotiating change in eating disordered families.

Source: Journal of Psychology & Theology. Vol 19(3) no. 3 (Fal 1991)
p. 241-248

Abstract: Based on the theory that there is a systemic nature to eating disorders, a treatment program is proposed that outlines an approach in which parents are active participants. Formal contracts are used as a means for negotiating change within the family system. The proposed model for contracting is derived from elements contained in God's covenant with his elected people and provides a theological basis for that model. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 52

Author(s): DiBlasio, Frederick A.; Benda, Brent B.

Title: Practitioners, religion and the use of forgiveness in the clinical setting.

Source: Journal of Psychology & Christianity. Vol 10(2) no. 2 (Sum 1991) p. 166-172

Special Issue: Special Issue: Religious values in psychotherapy

Abstract: Investigated the effects of 5 theoretical factors of forgiveness among 167 marital and family therapists: (1) attitude about the usefulness of forgiveness in clinical practice; (2) techniques for assisting clients with forgiveness; (3) perception about the role of forgiveness in resolving depression; (4) perception about the role of forgiveness in resolving anger; and (5) openness to client religious issues as part of therapy. Findings indicate minimal differences in theoretical factors produced by religiosity of Ss. Data suggest that while practitioners with strong religious identification are more receptive than less religious clinicians to forgiveness and to religious principles as part of therapy, they are about equally inclined to develop forgiveness strategies and to think that forgiveness is essential to relieving anger or depression. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 53

Author(s): Reed, Gemencina; Marks, S. J.

Title: Working with black families on drug problems.

Source: In: Family therapy for adolescent drug abuse. Friedman, Alfred S., (Ed); Granick, Samuel, (Ed). Lexington Books/D. C. Heath and Com, Lexington, MA, England. 1990. p. 279-310

Abstract: presents a detailed description of the treatment of two black families by a black family therapist / the therapist's awareness of the cultural and ethnic aspects of the community to which the families belonged is of particular interest and value in this presentation / implications such elements had on the conduct of the therapy are noteworthy
impact of church on the black family /

further ethnic considerations / theoretical approach with substance abuse families (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 54

Author(s): Berenson, David

Title: A systemic view of spirituality: God and Twelve Step programs as resources in family therapy.

Source: Journal of Strategic & Systemic Therapies. Vol 9(1) no. 1 (Spr 1990) p. 59-70

Abstract: Using the principle of metacommunication, the evolution of humanity's relationship with God is described as a process of 8 stages, culminating in a systemic view of God as the "between" or relatedness. It is noted that family therapists are in a position to use God as a resource in their work. Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) was one of the first self-help groups to distinguish between spirituality and religion, and AA exemplifies how a self-help group can catalyze changes not usually accessible in therapy. This process is a function of AA's theology and the specific manner in which members relate to each other. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 55

Author(s): Reed, Gemencina; Marks, S. J.

Title: Working with black families on drug problems.

Source: In: Family therapy for adolescent drug abuse. Friedman, Alfred S., (Ed); Granick, Samuel, (Ed). Lexington Books/D. C. Heath and Com, Lexington, MA, England. 1990. p. 279-310

Abstract: presents a detailed description of the treatment of two black families by a black family therapist / the therapist's awareness of the cultural and ethnic aspects of the community to which the families belonged is of particular interest and value in this presentation / implications such elements had on the conduct of the therapy are noteworthy
impact of church on the black family /
further ethnic considerations / theoretical approach with substance abuse families (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 56

Author(s): Berenson, David

Title: A systemic view of spirituality: God and Twelve Step programs as resources in family therapy.

Source: Journal of Strategic & Systemic Therapies. Vol 9(1) no. 1 (Spr 1990) p. 59-70

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humanity's relationship with God is described as a process of 8 stages, culminating in a systemic view of God as the "between" or relatedness. It is noted that family therapists are in a position to use God as a resource in their work. Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) was one of the first self-help groups to distinguish between spirituality and religion, and AA exemplifies how a self-help group can catalyze changes not usually accessible in therapy. This process is a function of AA's theology and the specific manner in which members relate to each other. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 57

Author(s): Griffith, James L.

Title: Employing the God-family relationship in therapy with religious families.

Source: Family Process. Vol 25(4) no. 4 (Dec 1986) p. 609-618

Abstract: Discusses the clinical utility of using a family's relationship to God in family therapy with religious families. In many religious families, God functions as a crucial family member, stabilizing interpersonal relationships and engaging in daily family transactions. In the psychological role of a transitional object, God can be usefully employed by the family therapist in therapeutic interventions. Therapists should focus on the interpersonal relationship with God, rather than the specific content of religious beliefs. This approach can access a vital resource in the family, namely when conditions for therapy are otherwise difficult, such as an isolated, enmeshed dyad presenting alone for therapy. Four case examples show the use of this approach in family therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 58

Author(s): Hall, C. Margaret

Title: Crisis as opportunity for spiritual growth.

Source: Journal of Religion & Health. Vol 25(1) no. 1 (Spr 1986) p. 8-17

Abstract: Examined life-history data from 200 crisis families and 200 noncrisis families to specify the influence of crisis conditions on spiritual growth. Data were collected through in-depth interviews. Members of crisis families who made spiritual values their basis for life orientation appeared to live more productively and experience more life satisfaction than members of crisis families or noncrisis families who made no conscious effort to examine values or life orientation. It was also found that crisis conditions were necessary for the more dramatic rates of spiritual growth found in the data. (0 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 59

Author(s): Knox, Dorothy H.

Title: Spirituality: A tool in the assessment and treatment of Black alcoholics and their families.

Source: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly. Vol 2(3-4) no. 3-4 (Fal-Win 1985) p. 31-44

Special Issue: Special Issue: Treatment of Black alcoholics

Abstract: Discusses the use of spirituality in the assessment and treatment of Black alcoholics and their families who are known to health and human service agencies, including alcoholism-specific treatment centers. Common expressions related to spiritual beliefs are identified, including the belief that God will solve the alcoholic's problem, the view of the problem as a punishment from God, the view of the church as a means of dealing with personal and societal problems, and the practice of witchcraft and voodoo. The knowledge needed to formulate an assessment and a treatment plan are considered in relation to sources of hope and strength, the concept of God, the relationship between spiritual beliefs and health, and the client-therapist relationship. (30 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 60

Author(s): Begley, Carl E.

Title: Some observations of charismatic Christians as patients.

Source: Psychotherapy in Private Practice. Vol 2(4) no. 4 (Win 1984) p. 69-72

Abstract: Asserts that, after immersing themselves in religious healing services, some charismatic Christians develop unusual and confused expectations of therapists and therapy. The case of a family with a 12-yr-old girl who had few friends and was an underachiever, but intellectually bright, is discussed. Suggestions are made for clearing up the confusion beginning with the 1st phone contact. (1 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 61

Author(s): Larsen, John A.

Title: Dysfunction in the evangelical family: Treatment considerations.

Source: Family Coordinator. Vol 27(3) no. 3 (Jul 1978) p. 261-267

Abstract: Religious families are seen as presenting a unique challenge to the nonreligious therapist. Though they differ from their nonreligious counterparts in important ways, religious families have not received attention in clinical literature. The parent-adolescent conflict in the evangelical family is used to illustrate the religious dimensions of the family problem. "Authoritarian" and "spiritualizing" coping strategies are identified

and viewed as having a religious basis. A discussion of treatment considerations centers around assessing religious influences in the family system and establishing a therapeutic alliance. A treatment strategy is proposed. (16 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)

Record 62

Author(s): Streeter, Noble M.; Owens, W. Eugene

Title: Partners in ministering: A psychiatrist and a pastor.

Source: Community Mental Health Journal. Vol. 6(4) no. 4 (Aug 1970)
p. 292-299

Abstract: Suggests criteria essential for good interdisciplinary relationships between a pastor and psychiatrist working conjointly in therapy. It is suggested that: (a) stereotypes and traditional roles are barriers which must be "worked-through"; (b) the "working-through process" may not be applicable to every professional dyadic relationship, but the conjoint approach might be considered in addition to current modus operandi; and (c) interdisciplinary cotherapists must utilize the same process they are trying to teach their patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2003 APA, all rights reserved)