



AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE

NEW IDENTITY PROCESS

NEWSLETTER SUMMER 1996

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ABOUT ASNIP

The American Society for the New Identity Process (ASNIP) was established in the 1970's to maintain high ethical and professional standards for the NIP, a method of psychotherapy developed by psychiatrist Daniel Casriel, MD. ASNIP provides education, training, and certification programs as well as a forum for thinking and development in the NIP.

The NIP: A Whole Psychotherapy

By George Rynick, NIP Teaching Fellow

Two features in combination are unique to the NIP. First, the full-bodied expression of emotions, through a scream, empowers group members to release previously pent-up historical emotions. This release of survival-based anger, pain and fear with the support and approval of the other group members is an experience of unconditional acceptance. It is the experience of being loved just as we are, which we needed as children from our families of origin. In effect, emotional connection at this level can restore our personal sense of worth and capability and give us the experience of love and joy.

The second unique feature of the NIP is bonding. The full bodied bonding lets a person deeply emote while experiencing therapeutic touch. Group members hold each other in pairs, within a group setting with a qualified NIP therapist in attendance, after the bonding has been thoroughly explained and discussed with the group members and with their consent. Bonding fulfills our proven biological need for a safe, caring way to connect with other persons and reconnect with our true selves, as ASNIP states in its new pamphlet.

Once a group member has used the bonding to express his historical feelings, a person regains the creative contemporary use of natural emotional power. Old belief systems and negative patterns of emotion, attitude and behavior may now be addressed, powerfully challenged and effectively changed. Group support is crucial throughout the attitude work.

As new, creative behaviors generate new and positive responses from other persons, the old negative patterns are shattered. The resulting internal emotional response to

New Identity Process (NIP) Terms:

Bonding – a method of therapeutic touch that allows each group member to experience a sense of physical closeness combined with emotional openness.

Eye bonding – one of three types of bonding. Two people sit facing each other, gently looking at each other, holding hands, working with the feelings that this level of closeness may evoke.

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FROM THE PRESIDENT...

By Ron Kissick, Teaching Fellow,
ASNIP President



Dear Friends,

Between the major events in the life of ASNIP, the day-to-day work continues. I have recently returned from Bogeve, France where I taught NIP for five days to a wonderful group of trainees from seven different countries. This workshop was the last in a sequence for the core group of four who attended the full training. Since Pat and I taught the first sequence, I had the privilege of seeing the full effect over time of this effort. It was truly delightful to see the growth in professional maturity of those trainees I had known from the initial workshop and it underscored for me the importance of our efforts to provide a high quality training program in the NIP.

Immediately following the workshop there followed an international Teaching Fellow meeting that focused on the training program. Despite the effort placed on developing a training center at LaSoliette, the small number of trainees does not justify the continuation of the center. The Teaching Fellows agreed that the NIP needs a consistent training program, with exposure to different Teaching Fellows. We want trainees to have a primary Teaching Fellow to whom they are responsible throughout their training experience, but also have a chance to experience the differences of styles, unique skills and knowledge of various Teaching Fellows.

By the time the newsletter is published, we will have had a Teaching Fellow meeting here in the U.S. The focus of that meeting will be how to meet the needs of our trainees. The European Teaching Fellows have asked us to develop a program in the U.S. to mirror the one envisioned for Europe, so that both programs have a built-in incentive for trainees to want to train with a variety of Teaching Fellows.

Despite the sometimes mind-numbing details of developing such programs, I am very excited by the possibilities. We have a highly professional group of trainees and their level of involvement in the Society is higher than ever. I will keep you informed on the training program changes in future newsletters.

Hugs and best wishes to you all,

Ron

Special Note:

*The annual ASNIP Conference will be held in
Reston, Va. September 27, 28, & 29, 1996.*

The ASNIP Newsletter

is published quarterly the
first of the month --
December, March, June
and September.

Deadline for articles and
advertising is thirty days
prior to publication. We are
interested in articles about
theory and clinical tech-
niques in the NIP, per-
sonal experience with the
NIP, related training exper-
ience, book reviews, and
items of general interest.
Submissions must be typed
and double spaced. Include
a disc in clearly marked a
DOS program if possible.
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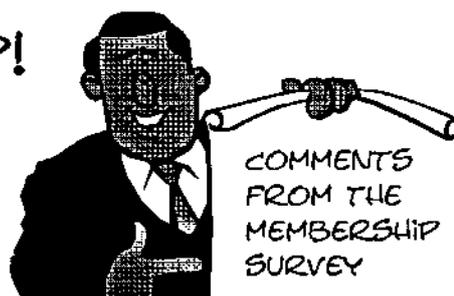
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OUR MEMBERS SPEAK UP!



"I joined ASNIP to get the list of members and find out when workshops were offered. I wish that ASNIP offered a structured training program at some sort of institute for professionals in the US or at least a series of workshops in various cities, which would tie in to fellow training. I think that the most important issues for '96 are how to market the process to other professionals as well as clients, throughout the country. ASNIP is especially important to me as there are few people doing the NIP in New York. It would be great to find a way to train more people more easily, especially in areas without a thriving NIP practice or a Training Fellow. I love the Caribbean workshops!"

Linda Marks, New York, NY

"I joined ASNIP when I was giving up on myself and life and Dan Casriel showed me how to live. A telephone call on occasion would help me to feel more involved. I would like ASNIP to do what it can to address the physically handicapped member who still wants to be involved with the process."

Margery Theil, Cape May, NJ

"I joined to learn the news from the NIP around 1981. I would like to see ASNIP have programs which report the result of studies using the NIP as part of the effort to help people. We need to get bonding into the codes of the professional associations and to get our articles published in juried journals. I'm excited about the greater possibility our current efforts to get APA to add our sentence to its code of ethics regarding the use of touch. This is more promising than ten years ago, when Caroline Sperling and I tried to add a similar sentence to the code."

Joe Sanders, Alexandria, VA

"I joined ASNIP to support the spread of the NIP. I am not a therapist, so the most important aspects of ASNIP for me are the newsletter and the forum for ideas. I would like to see a 'testimonials' file of anonymous statements by satisfied customers of NIP. We could use it for publicity materials or in professional articles. I would also solicit

feedback from clients regarding the issues that arise for them, i.e. fees, insurance, alternative techniques, need for supplemental services to the NIP and how they do 'outreach' to friends who need therapy. I would like to see us set clear goals regarding the advocacy of the NIP to the mental health community and the public. I wish we could have broader mainstream publicity. I would increase funds by pro-rating the membership. Many members can afford more than the going rate, and some can not afford even the lowest amount."

Sharon Kass, Takoma Park, Md.

"I joined based on professional interest. The only category from the listing not important to me is the connection to ISNIP. All the others are important. I would like to see information of local chapters that would sponsor educational and networking events. I would also like to see us establish the validity of NIP in mainstream psychology."

Name withheld by request

"I'd like to see area 'get togethers' of ASNIP members for fun--picnics, bonding times, not just therapy! Our most important issues are to increase membership and more exposure of the NIP to professionals, getting known at conferences, to colleagues and on the Internet. I want to encourage members to become actively involved. One-on-one interaction seems to work well."

Pat Kissick, Binghamton, NY

*We want to hear from all our members.
Please send your membership surveys to the
Editor at the address on page 2. Your ideas
and concerns help determine the future
direction of our Society!*

GROWING THE ORGANIZATION

THE FIRST IN A SERIES OF ARTICLES ABOUT ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BY SHARON KASS, ASSISTANT EDITOR

The Life Stages of an Organization

Like an individual person, an organization has stages it moves through over time. Unlike a person, the organization has the chance to choose, once it reaches maturity, between ongoing renewal and decline.

Each stage calls for a particular dynamic and a style of leadership that will support it. The interplay of internal and external relations, of consistency and change, of expansion and consolidation takes place throughout the life span of an organized group, just as it does in individual life. Both are characterized by periods of conception, formation, individuation, growth, generativity and change. An understanding of these stages can help the members of an organization to collectively achieve both stability and vitality as they seek to realize its goals.

In the **Spearhead Stage**, the key elements are a "prophet" and his or her idea, and a vision of the potential of that idea in the world. A set of values forms the basis of the nascent organization's culture. The small group is loosely organized, giving little attention to detail and having major decisions made mainly by the leader.

Next is the **Formative Stage**. Here, the focus is on getting a simple organizational structure up and running. The group is focused on itself and is still very flexible in its methods, while preserving the spirit of its founder or founders. Within a structure with few layers either horizontally or vertically, members may have multiple roles and functions.

The third stage has two concurrent and intertwined branches. The **Exploring Stage** is devoted to developing a message to reach, inform and impress prospective members, while the **Building Stage** is concerned with discovering effective means of operation, translating values into concrete policy and short-term procedure, and achieving growth without costly errors.

The **Administrative Stage** is fourth. The emphasis here is on efficiency and survival. The core group is stable and seeks involvement by new target populations, as members or associate organizations. The group focuses on its situation in the world, on bringing in and managing money, and on expanding the organization as its desired activities require. Generally, paid staff will be added, if

they are not already present, in order to assure consistent following of procedure and reliable meeting of deadlines.

The fork in the road, one might call it, is found in the transition between the Administration Stage and what follows. If the organization is unsuccessfully managed at this point, it will "go stale"—devolve into an overorganized and static entity in which the organization's mission is forgotten and its focus is stuck on numbers rather than people—cost reduction rather than income expansion, size of membership rather than quality of participation. Decision-making is obstructed, as members are concerned more with preserving past arrangements than with staying the course through balancing opposing tendencies. This is the **Bureaucratic Stage**.

Further down this undesirable path is the **Decline Stage**. Here, creativity is absent in the group culture and those most valuing creativity leave. Conflicts are avoided or mismanaged and deal-making replaces constructive negotiation and productive solutions. Whatever effectiveness continues to be attempted or achieved takes place informally, outside the official structure.

The good news is that there is another path, upwards, to continued, positive development. The **Synergistic Stage** draws on the wisdom of the first four stages, assuring ongoing renewal centered on the organizational mission. Its principal features are (1) preservation of spirit, (2) loyalty to purpose, (3) creativity in objectives and methods, (4) responsiveness to challenges in the external environment, (5) careful planning combined with prompt action, (6) consensus achieved by a diverse group, (7) specialization combined with integration of skills, (8) efficient administration, and (9) decentralization of decision-making. Teamwork and collaboration are essential arts. The organization addresses all of its needs—technical, economic, political and social.

A group's understanding of organizational development can make the difference between long-term success and failure for an organization. Fortunately, there is much knowledge available on which it may draw.

Principle Source: Lawrence M. Miller, Barbarians to Bureaucrats: Corporate Life Cycle Strategies.

BACK TO BASICS:

Understanding the New Identity Process

by Paul Komatinsky, Fellow

How a "wordless scream" facilitates change

Many of us grew up in environments where our honest feelings were not accepted. We learned, both in the words our caretakers used about our feelings and in the behaviors they exhibited in response to our feelings that our emotions were not acceptable. As a way to protect ourselves, we learned to deny our feelings and to push them out of conscious awareness. Dan Casriel called this repression of emotion or non-feeling, detachment. He said that we encapsulate our feelings in a shell of unawareness. The behavioral intent is to isolate ourselves from danger. This defense mechanism is called "freeze" and according to Casriel, the thought of the feelings becomes more threatening, within one's imagination, than the feeling would have been in reality. The adaptational mechanism of freeze is a primary mechanism, activated continually whether one is in danger or not.

In order to maintain the encapsulation of feelings, the individual frequently uses some behavior to defend against them. These behaviors are varied. By focusing all of one's energy on a behavior such as this, the individual can keep his repressed feelings out of awareness. According to Casriel, this encapsulation requires constant bolstering in order to maintain a non-painful state of functioning. Despite this effort, the hidden feelings often cause an individual to act out destructively. The reasons for the acting out are outside his awareness and thus, outside his control.

Not only is a person defended against upsetting feelings; these feelings reside in a part of the brain not accessed by adult language.

Talking about these feelings is useless because the person has defended himself so well from them that he can't connect to the words. Being highly verbal is often a strong defense against these inner feelings.

Not only is the person defended against his feelings; these feelings reside in a part of the brain not accessed by adult language. Emotions, emotionally-laden attitudes, preverbal experiences, and childhood inhibitions reside in the non-dominant side of the brain. (Adult language accesses the dominant side of the brain.)

In situations such as this, non-verbal therapeutic techniques need to be utilized. Casriel found that screaming could not only express "surface feelings" but also break through to the deeper, more repressed feelings. Once the encapsulation of feelings is broken through, genuine emotional contact can be made. Often, one scream will lead to another and another, each scream chipping away at the shell of encapsulation. Other therapists are beginning to appreciate the value of non-verbal methods of expressing feelings. Alice Miller says, "as long as feelings can be talked about they cannot be felt. And as long as feelings are not felt, the self-damaging blockages remain" The NIP takes feeling emotions one step further, to feeling them full-throttle through the use of screaming (full-bodied emotional expression).

When an individual begins to scream, in an NIP group, he begins to get in touch with his personal power. He learns about encapsulated feelings and his destructive behaviors. He begins to realize his behaviors are not automatic and that he has choices. As he progresses, he also realizes he has choices emotionally and attitudinally.

When he realizes he has choices, he has access to changing himself. As he continues to scream out feelings, the signals he sends to others through his behavior looks more congruent. This further enhances a person's perspective and ability to change. □

Next issue:

The Difference Between Sex and Bonding

Rescuing

by Norman Lowery, Member-In-Training

A firsthand account of personal change

Rescuing is a way of life for me. I am the oldest of three children of alcoholic parents. Our daily life was a battlefield. I tried to protect my younger sisters from the family trauma. I attempted to protect my mother from my father. Many years later I realize my efforts would have been better spent protecting my father from my mother. I served the family guarding the lie, nothing is wrong with my family. I tried to protect everyone and thought I kept outsiders from knowing. Rescuing also gave me a place to take some form of perceived constructive action. The belief I could save someone helped me keep going. My mother used me to abuse my father. She scripted me as the man of the house. She asked me to complete chores and tasks normally handled by a father, in front of him. I was her confidant and support. My father turned his wrath towards me. He put me down at every chance. He took the bait. No one protected me. Desiring to please my mother, I played the role well. I was a willing vessel collecting the family pain trying to protect everyone. I felt strong in absorbing abuse and knew I deserved it. If my parents treated me with contempt and indifference I must be worthless. I was cast as the scape goat. When something went wrong I was the cause. Most of my life I have not been able to trust anyone. That is a desperate, lonely place to live. I have fought the world from that site of aloneness. I tried to rescue anyone who reminded me of my own hopelessness.

My history with women is that of the rescuer. My son's mother is a case in point. She and I had been dating for several months and I began experiencing uncomfortable feelings about her. I was planning to terminate the relationship. She called me late one night saying she had to move out of her apartment and had no place to go. She presented her situation as desperate and played her part as a downtrodden and abandoned orphan. I could not turn her down, in spite of my gut feelings. I let her move into my house. Later, I learned she had staged the entire event. Once in my home, she became a chronic complainer and

*I tried to rescue
anyone who reminded
me of my own
hopelessness.*

contributed no money or effort to house maintenance. I allowed the abuse. As much as I wanted her out of the house, I was afraid to hurt her. She was as pitiful as my mother, and neither could endure more pain. I worried about where she would go. She was laid off soon thereafter and claimed she could not find another job. I also discovered, later, she orchestrated her firing and did not seriously seek work. I walked deeper into her web. I supported her without any demands of responsibility on her part.

I believe I understand my vulnerability in terms of my relationship with my mother. I spent my life trying to please and save my mother. I attempted to save her from my father by forcing her to divorce him and working to support the family. She was an abominable manager of money and was constantly in debt. I bought her gifts and turned my money over to her to receive her love and approval. Neither were forthcoming. It is not surprising I invited in people just as desperate and pathetic as my mother, and tried to rescue them. I was reliving my unresolved history. My success was no greater with my son's mother then it was with my own. There were women who sensed my blind spot and knew how to exploit it.

Several years ago a young woman asked to rent a room in my house. She said she had no place to stay and had been forced to leave her home in Georgia. She promised to look for work immediately and begin rent payments as soon as she found a job. She refused to look for work and damaged my property before she left. She turned out to be from this area. I also allowed an unemployed therapist, living in his car, to live in my house and pay me what he was able. I could relate many similar stories. I usually wind up being abused in these rescue attempts.

There have been instances where rescuing energy has served me well. My son, Scott, was child-snatched from me, by his mother, when he was two-years-old. Experts in the field and experienced detectives told me I would never find him. It took every ounce of energy and ability I was able to muster but thirteen-one-half-months later I recovered Scott. I also completed a masters degree program at Johns Hopkins University in the same time span.

I am keenly aware the rescuing stance will not serve me well as a therapist. Everyone has the right to their own experience. I can be a guide and share my routes and techniques of healing. I cannot save anyone. Writing this paper has helped in working this issue. Every time I encounter the urge to rescue I will stay with, and examine,

A Whole Psychotherapy *continued from page 1*

pattern breaking can be a roller-coaster experience. Again, the bonding in group provides a safe environment to release the reactions to change.

In time, the historic emotions no longer overwhelm us. We are able to release large amounts of emotion in a very short time and to feel really good immediately afterwards.

Emotional maturity is one of the results of the continuing NIP group experience. Both the full bodied emotional expression of anger, pain or fear and the full-bodied bonding are essential elements in the three phases of the NIP. The three phases are an emphasis on: emotion, attitude and behavior.

Thanks to the bonding process in group, we find that we are actually taking in love as we scream out and release pain, fear or anger. It is natural, just like breathing. "Out goes the bad air, in comes the good air." In the same way, out goes the anger, in comes the love; out goes the pain, in comes the joy; out goes the fear, in comes the peace.

Without getting in touch with the intensity of my survival-based historic emotions, I will never be in touch with my own deep personal power. Without the safety of the bonding situation in the group, I will not be able to learn to let the emotions out and to take in love and pleasure from others. Without being both physically close and emotionally open, I will not be able to discover my true self in relation to another.

The first phase of NIP work is the emphasis on emotion: It is necessary for group members to get in touch with their deep survival-based emotions and to express them fully.

The second phase is the emphasis on attitude: The power of emotional expression is used to help a person challenge and change self-destructive attitudes. Group

New Identity Process (NIP) terms:

Nurturing bonding— the second of three types of bonding. Two people sit together, one holding the other in a parental, cradling position. The person being held is encouraged to express childhood feelings and take in pleasure from this "ideal" parent.

Full body bonding — the third holding position for bonding, which offers the maximum contact for emotional release. Two group members hold each, lying face to face on a mat on the floor. This looks like a prone hug, and is used only with full therapist monitoring, and participant consent.

Survival-based emotions — the emotions of anger, fear, pain, pleasure and love are biologically based. These five emotions mobilize the human body in an effort to help the species survive.

members are able to affirm new and creative attitudes about oneself and one's relationship in the world. Sometimes a person needs to go back to the first phase, to vent additional feelings, before being able to adopt a new belief or attitude.

The third phase is the emphasis on behavior. Group members are encouraged to put new, constructive behaviors into practice, using the support of the group. To do this, group members may need to spend time in the first two phases, venting feelings and reworking old attitudes, to support the positive behaviors. □

Rescuing *continued from page 6*

that feeling, in a non-judgmental way. I will bring my awareness to where this drive originates in my history. I feel the boundary between my history and pain, and other peoples, become firmer.

In my personal life rescuing is equally as counter-productive. Rather than being a friend to someone in need, rescuing invades their space to process a trauma. It is an act that does not honor the time needed to grieve. It has the seeds to destroy a friendship. I do believe if someone is in danger of harming themselves it is time to intervene.

In examining my family I can identify five rescuers; my mother, two sisters, my mother's sister, and me. I did not observe this trait in my father, the three grandparents I knew, or my father's sister. My mother, despite her insidious cruelty to family members, reached out to

help friends and strangers. We were strapped for money and we provided a home for a friend of my sister's who escaped an abusive home. My siblings and I model behavior we observed in my mother. I do not believe any of us have been able to distinguish the boundary between being kind and rescuing. The roots lie, in part, in our great pain where we were not helped.

Through my dedication to healing and spiritual growth my life is greatly changed. I enjoy loving friends. The fear and paranoia I carried for years are reduced in intensity. I can identify my history and not respond to old feelings. I have raised a wonderful son, in a loving way. I will continue to work the need to rescue. My journey is to give back what I have learned. □

ASNIP MEMBERS

Those designated Teaching Fellows and Fellows are clinicians that have been trained and certified by ASNIP to use the New Identity Process.

*Please note: due to a technical problem, this list does not reflect those who requested telephone corrections since the last issue. The list will be revised for the Fall issue.

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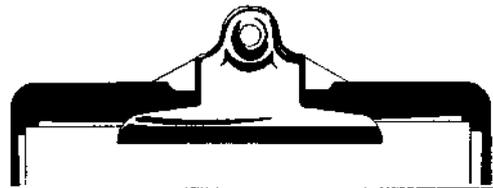
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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

A listing of groups, workshops,
trainings and other NIP events.



NIP GROUPS:

■ Beltsville, Maryland:

Led by Ginny Hurney, F (with Glen Keith, MIT). Thursdays, 7:30-9:30 PM, adults. Call (301) 595-5135 or (301) 799-0286. Adolescent group, (with Glen Keith, MIT); Women's group, Wednesdays, 7-9:00 PM, call (301) 595-5135.

■ Binghamton, New York:

Led by George Rynick, TF and Kathryn Baine, F. Tuesday evenings 7:00-10:00 PM; Wednesday evenings 7:00-10:00 PM; Thursday evenings 7:00-8:30 PM parent-child group. Call 607-754-1523.

■ Binghamton, New York:

Led by Ron Kissick, TF and Pat Kissick, F. Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Call (607) 754-4520.

■ Hamden, Connecticut:

Led by Yetta Lautenschlager, TF. Wednesday evenings 6:00-9:00 PM. Thursday evenings, 7:00-10:00 PM. Call (203) 580-0680.

■ Hamden, Connecticut:

Led by Frankie Wiggins, TF. Tuesday evenings 6:30-9:30 PM. Call (203) 265-2662.

■ Herndon, Virginia:

Led by Marilyn Ellis, TF and Skip Ellis, F. Monday evenings 7:30-10:00 PM; Wednesday evenings 7:30-10:00 PM. Adult groups. Call (703) 450-2752.

■ Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

Led by Brenda Scribner, F. Tuesday evenings 7:00 PM. Call (215) 331-7777.

■ Silver Spring, Maryland:

Led by Lynn Grodzki, F (with Glen Keith, MIT) Monday evenings 7:00-9:00 PM; (with Linda Harter, MIT) Tuesday evenings 7:00-9:00 PM. Co-ed, adult groups. Call (301) 434-0766.

■ Springhouse, Pennsylvania:

Led by Ron Kissick, TF and Rita DiMaria, F. Couples group, meets monthly. Men's group, meets monthly. For dates call (215) 628-2450 or (607) 754-4520.

■ Stafford, Virginia:

Led by Peter Schroeder, F (with Sonia Stevens, MIT) Monday evenings 7:30-9:30 PM. Adult group. Call (703) 659-2676.

NIP WORKSHOPS:

■ June 15, 1996: Hampden, Conn.

One day Men's Group: Bond with Other Men. Led by Yetta Lautenschlager-Modifica, TF and Peter Shroeder, F. Fee: \$125. Call (203) 580-0680.

■ June 16, 1996: Hampden, Conn.

One day Women's Group: Bond with Other Women. Led by Yetta Lautenschlager-Modifica, TF and Peter Shroeder, F. Fee: \$125. Call (203) 580-0680.

■ **June 14-15, 1996: Beltsville, MD.**

Understanding Sexuality: How to have sex feel more like play. Led by Lynn Grodzki, F, Ginny Hurney, F (with Linda Harter, MIT, Glen Keith, MIT and Michael Hurney, MIT) Fri (7 - 10:30 PM) Sat (10 AM- 5 PM) Fee \$150. Call 301-434-0766 or 301-595-5135.

■ **June 21, 1996: Beltsville, MD.**

NIP Preview -- A two hour introduction to the NIP. Led by Lynn Grodzki, F, Ginny Hurney, F (with Linda Harter, MIT, Glen Keith, MIT and Michael Hurney, MIT) Fri (7 - 9:00 PM) Fee \$20. Call 301-434-0766 or 301-595-5135.

■ **July 12-14, 1996: Herndon, VA.**

Claiming Your New Identity. Led by Marilyn Ellis, TF, George Rynick, TF, Skip Ellis, F (with Carleen Rynick). Fee \$300. Call 703-450-2752.

■ **July 26, 1996: Beltsville, MD.**

NIP Preview -- A two hour introduction to the NIP. Led by Lynn Grodzki, F, Ginny Hurney, F (with Linda Harter, MIT, Glen Keith, MIT and Michael Hurney, MIT) Fri (7 - 9:00 PM) Fee \$20. Call 301-434-0766 or 301-595-5135.

■ **July 27, 1996: Beltsville, MD.**

One day NIP workshop. Led by Lynn Grodzki, F, Ginny Hurney, F (with Linda Harter, MIT, Glen Keith, MIT and Michael Hurney, MIT) Sat (10 AM- 5 PM) Fee \$100. Call 301-434-0766 or 301-595-5135.

■ **August 9, 1996: Beltsville, MD.**

NIP Preview -- A two hour introduction to the NIP. Led by Lynn Grodzki, F, Ginny Hurney, F (with Linda Harter, MIT, Glen Keith, MIT and Michael Hurney, MIT) Fri (7 - 9:00 PM) Fee \$20. Call 301-434-0766 or 301-595-5135.

■ **August 10, 1996: Beltsville, MD.**

One day NIP workshop. Led by Lynn Grodzki, F, Ginny Hurney, F (with Linda Harter, MIT, Glen Keith, MIT and Michael Hurney, MIT) Sat (10 AM- 5 PM) Fee \$100. Call 301-434-0766 or 301-595-5135.

■ **August 22-25, 1996: Litchfield, Conn.**

Four day workshop. Led by Frankie Wiggins, TF. Fee of \$500 includes accomodations and breakfast.

■ **August 23-25, 1996: Binghamton, NY.**

Led by George Rynick, TF and Katherine Baines, F. Human Resources Center. Fri (7-10 PM) Sat (9 AM- 5 PM) Sun (9 AM- 4 PM). Call (607) 754-1523.

■ **Sept 13, 1996: Beltsville, MD.**

NIP Preview -- A two hour introduction to the NIP. Led by Lynn Grodzki, F, Ginny Hurney, F (with Linda Harter, MIT, Glen Keith, MIT and Michael Hurney, MIT) Fri (7 - 9:00 PM) Fee \$20. Call 301-434-0766 or 301-595-5135.

■ **Sept 20-21, 1996: Beltsville, MD.**

Lighten UP! Have fun and bond at a play workshop. Led by Lynn Grodzki, F, Ginny Hurney, F (with Linda Harter, MIT, Glen Keith, MIT and Michael Hurney, MIT) Fri (7 - 10:30 PM) Sat (10 AM- 5 PM) Fee \$150. Call 301-434-0766 or 301-595-5135.

■ **September 21-22, 1996: Vestal, NY.**

An experience in growth and challenge. Led by Ron Kissick, TF and Pat Kissick, F. (10 AM- 6 PM) Fee \$200. Couples rates available. Call (607) 754-4520.

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You can list your groups, workshops, trainings and products in the Newsletter, too!

Advertising in the Calendar is limited to Teaching Fellows and Fellows. Send or fax a brief description of your groups, workshops, etc. to the Editor one month prior to the date of publication. Deadline for Summer Issue is May 1, 1996 (address on page 2). New rate for advertising is \$25 per item or \$100 per year (unlimited listings). Send a check for the amount of your listing to the Treasurer, Rachel Light (address on page 2).

Calendar continued from page 11

▪ **October 5, 1996: Hamden, Conn.**

One day Bonding Workshop. Led by Yetta Lautenschlager-Modifica, TF. (9 AM- 6 PM)
Fee: \$100. Call (203) 580-0680.

▪ **October 11-14, 1996: Watson Homestead, Painted Post, NY.**

Led by George Rynick, TF and Katherine Baines, F. Room and board \$120. Fee \$250. Fri (6-11 PM) Sat and Sun (9 AM- 11 PM). Call (607) 754-1523.

▪ **October 11-13, 1996: Herndon, VA.**

Sex and Sexuality: Discovering Your Sexual Potential. Led by Marilyn Ellis, TF, Skip Ellis, F. Fee \$300. Call 703-450-2752.

▪ **November 29-30, 1996: Binghamton, NY.**

Led by George Rynick, TF and Katherine Baines, F. Human Resources Center. Fri (7-10 PM) Sat (9 AM- 5 PM) Sun (9 AM- 4 PM). Call (607) 754-1523.



Become a Member of ASNIP!

Membership in the American Society for the New Identity Process (ASNIP) is open to all who want to increase their understanding and experience of the New Identity Process and express support for the goals and purposes of ASNIP.

As a member you will:

- Receive the quarterly newsletter, with articles and news related to the NIP.
- Be invited to NIP conferences in the US and Europe.
- Receive information on national and international trainings, workshops and certification programs.
- Be updated about all of the clinicians in your area certified to use the NIP.

name _____

degree _____

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(w) _____

(h) _____

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I am interested in information about training and certification.

Check One: Member \$30 Member In Training \$75
Fellow \$115 Teaching Fellow \$150 (+ CF)

Mail this application and your check for the correct amount to:

Rachel Light, ASNIP Treasurer
400 West Hill Rd.
Vestal, NY 13850