Participants Manual:

Creating Connection Seminars

Externships in Emotionally Focused Couples Therapy

This externship is offered by trainers endorsed by ICEEFT and is the first step towards registration as an EFT couples therapist with this institute.

© S. Johnson, 2010
Contents

1. Learning Objectives & Externship Overview

2. Recommended route to competence in EFT for couples, resources and registration procedures

3. Snapshot on EFT for couples

4. Key Concepts – Power point format

5. Orienting to EFT – Potent quotes

6. Notes on Key Topics:
   EFT – Stages and Steps
   Emotion: Turning it down – Turning it up
   Stage 1: Negative Cycles
   The Cycle
   Enactments are a bridge.
   Mechanics: Before a session
   At the end of a session

7. Exercises
   Do you love me?
   Unpacking Emotion
   Mime the Moment
   Steps 2 & 3 – John and Sharon
   Ben and Alice – Transcript for a Role Play
   Christine and Tony – Transcript for Role Play
Carol and Ron – Transcript for Role Play (Trauma couple)
Attachment injury exercise
Managing Escalating Sequences in Stage One

8. Finding EFT Interventions in a transcript

9. Transcripts for discussion

10. Key Articles and Chapters on EFT for you to download:
    Attachment Injuries
    Attachment Theory
    Becoming an Emotionally Focused Couples Therapist
    Bonds or Bargains
    Extravagant Emotion
    Introduction to Attachment
    Listening to the Music
    Made to Measure
    New Era
    Inside Blamer Softening
    Status and Challenges
    Attachment Theory: Individuals and Couples
    Integrating Sex and Attachment

11. Contraindications for EFT: Lack of safety and limiting factors

12. Training Tapes: Segments Used

13. Training Tapes order form
    Membership information
    Hold Me Tight
    Enhancement Program

14. Evaluation Form
Specific Learning Objectives for Externships in Emotionally Focused Therapy

Day 1: Introduction to Couple Distress, Attachment Theory, Process of EFT
1. Understand and describe the nature and causes of marital distress
2. Understand and describe basic Attachment Theory and how it informs working with couples in EFT.
3. Understand and describe the systemic and experiential elements of EFT.
4. Understand and describe change factors involved in a couple moving from distress to recovery.
5. Understanding and describing the Nine Steps and Three Stages of EFT.
6. Learn and practice the basic empathy skills that are central to the therapeutic process in EFT

Day 2: Assessment, Alliance Stage 1 (steps 1-4 of EFT)
1. Understand and practice assessment skills in EFT (steps 1 and 2).
2. Understand and practice how to create a therapeutic alliance using: empathic attunement, validation, acceptance, genuineness.
3. Understand and practice how to enter experience of partners to find out how each constructs his/her experience of their relationship.
4. Understand and practice how to track and frame the sequences of interaction that perpetuate couple’s distress.
5. Understand and practice how to frame the negative cycle (e.g., pursue/withdraw) emphasizing attachment needs (e.g., closeness, connection, importance of the other, fear of loss).

Day 3: EFT Interventions and Change Events ~Stage II (steps 5-7)
1. Understand and describe systemic and experiential theory that underlie EFT interventions.
2. Learn and practice the basic EFT interventions for working with emotion, i.e. reflection, validation, evocative responding, empathic conjecture and heightening.
3. Learn and practice how to use RISSSC to heighten emotional experience.
4. Learn and practice how to facilitate interaction between partners by using enactments.
5. Learn how to put the interventions together to facilitate change events.
6. Be able to describe the three change events in EFT: de-escalation, withdrawer engagement and pursuer softening.
7. Learn and practice the skills of accessing, exploring and deepening emotion.
8. Learn and practice the skills of facilitating acceptance.
9. Learn to choreograph change events using enactments.

Day 4: Becoming an EFT Therapist, Attachment Injuries
1. Understand attachment injuries from an Attachment Theory perspective.
2. Understand the steps toward resolving attachment injuries, creating forgiveness.
3. Understand trauma from an attachment theory perspective and the use of EFT in working with couples with a partner who is a trauma survivor.
4. Understand affairs from the perspective of attachment theory.
5. Learn and practice EFT skills toward resolving attachment injuries.
6. Understanding an EFT approach to managing co-morbidities such as depression and sexual dysfunction.

These objectives were formulated by Douglas Tilley, LCSW-C
1. Externship Overview

Day 1

The field of couple therapy: The place of EFT
Basics of the EFT Model – Experiential & Systemic
Theory of relationships – Adult Attachment theory
Overview of the process of change – Stages and Steps

Day 2

Case Presentation: Live Session or Tape Review or Case Role-Play – Discussion
Assessment and Alliance in Stage 1

Day 3

Case Presentation – Live Session or Tape Review – Discussion
Tasks and Interventions
Change Events – Stage 2

Day 4

Becoming an EFT Therapist
EFT with Different Couples – Trauma
Forgiveness and Attachment Injuries

At least one quarter to one half of the last three days will consist of watching and practicing EFT using exercises, role-plays and tape review. At least one live session will be conducted. The Externship is approximately 30 hours.
2. **Recommended route to competence in and resources for learning EFT for couples**

Step 1: Reading - The practice of emotionally focused couple therapy: Creating connection (2004), Brunner/Routledge. A reference list of all EFT books, chapters and articles can be found on the website, [www.eft.ca](http://www.eft.ca). A general reading list of recent relevant books may be found as part of the Potent Quotes section of this manual.

Step 2: Watching EFT training tapes 1-4. These tapes may be found on [www.eft.ca](http://www.eft.ca). The externship can also be reviewed and live sessions observed using the training tape of a past externship filmed in Ottawa and found on the website. A list of EFT training tapes can be found at the end of this manual.


Step 4: Choosing chapters on EFT from the website that are of interest to you and present EFT with a specific focus – trauma, emotion, injuries, and noting the practice of EFT as demonstrated in the transcripts of clinical process in these chapters.

Step 5: Using EFT with clients and taping sessions so that they can be watched/listened to again to hone awareness of client process, therapist intervention and issues such as alliance creation and repair, pacing and the optimal structuring of sessions. EFT was originally created and refined by watching tapes of the process of change. This kind of observation is invaluable in the learning of EFT.

Step 6: Sharing with and learning from peers/supervisors in an interest group or supervision group. These can be found using the map of therapist by area on the website, by enquiring on the EFT listserv or by calling the Institute at 613 722 5122. EFT supervisors are listed on the website and long-distance supervision can also be arranged at the Ottawa Institute.

Various formats also exist for group learning and supervision in EFT. For example, Core Trainings, Advanced Externships and Teleconferences. Participation in these events are part of the requirements for registration as an EFT therapist with the Institute. Descriptions of and information about these events can be found on the website.

To join the EFT community listserv or to be placed on the list of therapist by area on the EFT website please complete the forms at the end of this manual and send to the Institute.
Step 7: Refining skills in individual supervision in EFT. A minimum of 8 hours of individual supervision is required for registration as an EFT therapist. A description of the Principles of EFT supervision can be found on the website.

It is assumed that no matter how much training you complete, as an EFT oriented therapist, you will continue to allow every couple you see to teach you about emotional processes, interactional moves and patterns and new ways to create safety for clients and to guide them towards significant change.

For those who are interested in formal registration in EFT for couples a description of the requirements follows.

**Registration in EFT for couples**

**REGISTRATION**
A registered EFT therapist is one whose expertise in this model of therapy is recognized by the International Centre for Excellence in Emotionally Focused Therapy (ICEEFT). The primary goals of registration are to promote excellence in the practice of EFT and EFFT and to ensure maintenance of these standards in both the supervision and training of this approach.

1) Registered EFT therapist

2) Registered EFT supervisor

**Benefits of Membership**

- Listing in the ICEEFT Directory and on the ICEEFT web site for referrals by the Institute and agencies in your area.

- The ability to progress towards and apply for EFT supervisor.
The Levels of Registration are:

1) Certified EFT therapist

2) Registered EFT supervisor

Pre-requisites for Registration:

- A graduate degree in a relevant discipline/mental health field such as Social Work, Psychology, Education/Counseling, Marital and Family Therapy, and Pastoral Care.

- Membership in a recognized professional association, such as AAMFT.

- Current clinical therapy practice (must include some couples and/or families).

- License to practice psychotherapy in the state/province in which the applicant resides.

- Proof of malpractice insurance.

- Completion of two graduate courses on the practice of couples/family therapy at a registered institution or equivalent.

- Fee for review and administration depends upon level and options chosen

All applications will be reviewed by an ICEEFT representative and applicants will be given specific feedback on their application, identifying areas of strength and ways to continue to grow and develop. Applicants that are not successful in their application are encouraged to work on their development with support from ICEEFT staff.

Level 1: Certified EFT therapist

Requirements for Certification

1. An endorsed Clinical Externship by a registered EFT trainer: 30-35 hours over 4 days or graduate course in Couples Therapy with extensive focus on EFT/EFFT.

2. An Advanced externship on EFT (12 hours over 2 days). Each participant must present a video tape of a therapy session to the group. If this externship is unavailable in a particular area it may be replaced by eight hours of individual consultation / training with a registered EFT/EFFT therapist or the Core Skills
set of workshops presented by ICEEFT trainers in North American cities. Supervision may be long distance with the ICEEFT trainers using video and audio tapes.

3. **Clinical Consultation/Supervision** by Registered EFT/EFFT supervisor – Total of 32 hours. Up to 24 hours can be group supervision. Group supervision hours can also be accumulated through core skills training and/or participation in a teleconference series sponsored by ICEEFT (10 hours). Eight hours must be individual consultation with a registered EFT supervisor. Individual supervision can be face to face or long-distance and up to 2 participants are considered individual supervision.

**Application Procedure:**

Please send to the Ottawa Couple and Family Institute Inc. the following:

- A cover letter.
- A summary of previous clinical training and experience - including the number of cases treated, the clinical setting and the type of supervision.
- A current C/V.
- Three letters of reference from professional colleagues.
- A letter of reference from current EFT Supervisor.
- Copies of the relevant documents from the list of prerequisites noted above.
- Documentation/evidence of completion of the Training Program, both externships or equivalents and supervision.
- A case review as described below.
- Fee for review and administration is $600.

**Case review.** A detailed case presentation reviewed by a Registered EFT Trainer from ICEEFT. This case presentation must include a 3 page conceptualization, one audio or videotape segment from Stage 1 process with a distressed couple and one audio or video segment from Stage 2 process with a distressed couple. Transcripts of all segments must be included. If more than one couple is presented, a case presentation is required for each couple.
Level 2: Registered EFT Supervisor

Benefits of Registered Supervisor Designation:

- Recognition by ICEEFT of supervisory status
- Listing on EFT directory as a Registered EFT supervisor
- Ability to supervise other therapists who are working on becoming a registered EFT therapist

Registered EFT Supervisor Requirements

- Registration as an EFT Therapist
- Completion of a course on supervision for counselling / psychotherapy. If not available in your area, options can be discussed with an ICEEFT representative
- Four years of clinical experience with couples / families
- Supervision of a minimum of three trainee therapists in EFT
- Submission of a written description of your experience in supervision: a) how many people you have supervised; b) number of cases you have supervised; c) a written description (approximately 1000 words) of how you believe your supervision fits with EFT principles of supervision (give specific examples to support this perspective).
- Submission of two one-half hour tapes demonstrating supervision of two different therapists
- Fee for review and administration is $600.

Please note: Effective July 1, 2007, anyone who is planning to apply to be an EFT supervisor, must complete and send the form found on the web site along with submission of the fee to the ICEEFT as a prelude to beginning to supervise therapists – as a supervisor-in-training
# 3  Snapshot: EFT for Couples

EFT is a short term (8 to 20 sessions) structured approach to couple therapy formulated in the 1980’s by Sue Johnson and Les Greenberg. This approach is also used with families. Interventions in EFT integrate a humanistic, experiential approach to restructuring emotional experience and a systemic structural approach to restructuring interactions. A relatively substantial body of research now exists on the effectiveness of EFT. This research shows large treatment effect sizes and stable results over time. EFT is used successfully with many different kinds of couples in private practice, university training centers and hospital clinics. Preliminary research exists for couples dealing with depression, with anxiety resulting from trauma, with medical illness and with forgiveness dilemmas. EFT is used with varied cultural groups and educational levels across North America, Australia, Europe and the Orient. It is used with traditional and non-traditional couples, including same sex couples.

The strength of EFT is that it epitomizes the new science of intimate relationships. It offers the couple therapist:

1. A clear focus on the elements of relationship distress delineated by recent research on emotion, relationship distress and relationship satisfaction. EFT offers a map of relationship problems and strengths. It is on target.

2. A systematic set of strategies and interventions. The change process is mapped into three stages and nine steps. Change events have been outlined and linked to outcome. Process research has examined in-session change events and key interventions.
3. EFT fits the criteria for an empirically validated intervention according to the standards of the American Psychological Association. It has been tested in different settings and by different researchers using rigorous research techniques, for example with verification of treatment fidelity. Follow-up results have been positive. It has proven its effectiveness.

4. It has high generalizability in that it has been applied to many different kinds of distressed couples facing many different kinds of problems. It has a broad application.

5. It is based on the first coherent and substantially validated theory of adult love – attachment theory. This explanatory framework allows for a coherent understanding of the drama of distress, the goals of therapy and the key moves and moments that define love relationships. EFT is able to address the strength of the bond between partners.

EFT views relationship distress as maintained by absorbing states of negative emotion. This emotion both reflects and primes rigid and constricted patterns of interaction, such as demand-withdraw. These patterns make the safe emotional engagement necessary for secure bonding impossible. The goals of EFT are:

- To expand and re-organize key emotional responses
- To create a positive shift in partners interactional positions and patterns
- To foster the creation of a secure bond between partners.
Emotionally Focused Therapy
for Couples

Dr. Sue Johnson

Copyright: Dr. Susan Johnson 2009

www.holdmetight.com
www.iccft.com

Couples Therapy – New Era

New Knowledge:

- Power of relationships on mental & physical health (e.g., Heart disease, immune functioning, depression), resilience. Lovers are regulators of each other's physiology, emotional functioning.
- Nature of relationships (positive/negative – the problem in CT – Gottman and Ted Huston).
- Powerful proven interventions such as EFT – Empirical validation.
- In session change process (in EFT heightened emotion & alliance crucial).
- New science of love (offers a focus/goal for CT – adult attachment).
- New targets for CT – people in context of key relationships. CT used for individual problems (depression, anxiety).

For the first time there is convergence. A potent integration of theory/research/practice is possible.

EFT – Couples Therapy

For The First Time:
The couple therapist is in territory of the:

- Understandable
- Predictable
- Explainable
- Changeable

We Know:

- The Territory – The Problem
- The Destination – Goal
- The Map – Key Moves/Moments

New Science– based on observation of distress, satisfaction, bonding in action, change in therapy.

EFT is an Experiential Approach

All knowledge is experience. Everything else is just information.

Einstein

Change occurs in therapy through a “Corrective emotional experience”.

Frank
**Empathic Responsiveness is the essence of Emotionally Focused Therapy —**

The empathic responsiveness of the therapist creates safety. The goal is to guide partners into this responsiveness with each other.

Resolve to be tender with the young, compassionate with the aged, sympathetic with the striving and tolerant with the weak and the wrong. Sometime in your life you will have been all of these.  

**Most Basic EFT Intervention: Empathic Reflection**

- Validates – creates alliance – safety
- Focuses a session – Repetition is key
- Slows processing – encourages engagement
- Better organizes – de-stress – creates coherence

"Grasp the moment as it flies."

---

**Emotionally Focused Couples Therapy**

Looks within at how partners construct their emotional experience of relatedness.

- (Using Rogerian Interventions)

Looks between at how partners engage each other

- (using Systemic Interventions and tasks)

In Order To:

- Reprocess / expand emotional responses
- Create new kinds of interactions / change the dance
- Foster secure bonding between partners

WEBSITE: www.efd.ca

---

**The Problem:**

W: Do you love me? (accusing tone)
H: Of course I do. How many times have I told you?
W: Well it doesn't feel like it (tears, looks down, turns away)
H: (Sighs-exasperated) Well, maybe you have a problem then. I can't help it if you don't feel loved. (Set mouth, lecturing tone.)
W: Right. So it's my problem is it? Nothing to do with you, right? Nothing to do with your ten feet thick walls. You're an emotional cripple. You've never felt a real emotion in your life.
H: I refuse to talk to you when you get like this. So irrational. There is no point.
W: Right. This is what always happens. You put up your wall. You go icy. Till I get tired and give up. Then, after a while, when you want sex you decide that I am not quite so bad after all.
H: There is no point in talking to you. This is a shooting gallery. You're so aggressive. Rigid pattern- blame/withdraw and absorbing states of negative emotion form feedback loop. No safe emotional connection-escalating danger and isolation.

---

**Emotionally Focused Therapy**

- 70 – 75% recovery rate
- Significant improvement rate - 86-90%
- Results are stable – even under high stress
- Depression significantly reduced
- Variety of populations and settings
- Best predictor of success: female faith in partner’s caring – not initial distress level. Alliance accounts for 20% of variance in outcome-the task relevance aspect of this alliance.
**The Focus of EFT (The 4 P’s)**

**EXPERIENTIAL**
- **PRESENT MOMENT** (Emotion brings past alive. Past used to validate present blocks, styles, fears).
- **PRIMARY AFFECT** — Focus on / Validate

**SYSTEMIC**
- **PROCESS** (time)
- **POSITIONS / PATTERNS** (structure)

THE THERAPIST IS A PROCESS CONSULTANT!

---

**Hurt - What is it?**

“Love is the kiss of porcupines.”  (Fincham 2000)

Two porcupines huddle together on a winter’s night - closeness is necessary for survival and normal, but in getting close risk getting hurt.

Freud - “We are never so vulnerable as when we love.”

---

**EMOTION**

Cue: Rapid appraisal of environment → Body arousal → Meaning/Reappraisal → Action Tendency (Arnold)
- Source of information — fit between environment cues and needs / goals
- Vital element in meaning
- Primes action response
- Communicates — organizes social interactions

Six core emotions (facial expressions) and adaptive actions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emotion</th>
<th>Adaptive Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANGER</td>
<td>Assert, defend self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SADNESS</td>
<td>Seek support, withdraw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SURPRISE / EXCITEMENT</td>
<td>Attend, explore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISGUST / SHAME</td>
<td>Hide, expel, avoid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEAR</td>
<td>Flee, freeze, give up goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOY</td>
<td>Contact, engaging</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Panksepp's attachment “panic”

---

**Hurt - Conceptualized as:**

Social cues are ambiguous, mis-attunements frequent.

- **Disregard** (Vangelisti. “You don’t matter.”)
- **Relationship Devaluation** (Leary)
- **Rejection** (Fitness)
- **Exclusion** (Feeney)

Feeney's Model:
- Active dissociation – rejection, abandonment
- Implicit rejection – ignored, dismissed
- Criticism – (EE research)
- Sexual infidelity
- Deception — other betrayals

All imply — Devaluation of person and connection with person. Loss of control/helplessness. Mixture of sadness, anger and fear are reported.
**EFT Core Assumptions**

1. Rigid interactions reflect / create emotional states and absorbing emotional states reflect/create rigid interactions (loop).
2. Partners are not sick / developmentally delayed/unskilled … they are stuck in habitual ways of dealing with emotions/engaging with others at key moments.
3. Emotion is seen as target and agent of change.
4. Change involves new experience and new relationship events.
5. Effective marital therapy addresses the security of the bond, mutual accessibility and responsiveness.

---

**SECTION B**

**Attachment Theory**

![John Bowlby](1907-1990)

**A Map to the Landscape of Love**

1. Seeking and maintaining contact is a prime motivation.
   - Isolation is traumatizing
2. A secure connection offers a safe haven to go to and a secure base to go out from the world.
   - Needs for connection, comfort and caring are key. The more connected you are, the more separate, autonomous you can be.
3. Accessibility and Responsiveness builds bonds.
   - (parallel Huston's findings re: emotional engagement)

---

**An attachment bond...**

Piglet sidled up to Pooh from behind.

“Pooh,” he whispered.

“Yes, Piglet?”

“Nothing,” said Piglet, taking Pooh’s paw.

“I just wanted to be sure of you.”
Attachment Theory: A Map To The Landscape of Love

4. Disconnection cues Separation Distress – A predictable process.
   - Protest
   - Cling and Seek
   - Depression and Despair
   - Detachment

5. Emotion is the music of attachment dance.
   - Gives salience
   - Colors events
   - Cues organizes the dance
   - Has control precedence

6. Finite set of predictable attachment strategies in drama of distress.
   - Anxious – up the anti – “I’ll make you respond to me”
   - Avoidant – Cool your jets – “I will care less”
   - Fearful – Chaos – “Come here – don’t touch”

Key Features of Secure Attachment in Strange Situations

2. When attachment figure returns, child gives clear unambiguous cues.
   Re: Needs asks without defensiveness
3. When attachment figure responds child trusts and takes in comfort – reassurance – is calmed and soothed.
4. Child then turns attention to environment, climbs down from mother’s lap – plays with toys – takes risks – engages in tasks/activities with confidence.
   - Same process occurs in adult couple.

Attachment Theory: A Map To The Landscape of Love

7. Attachment strategies associated to sense of Self and Other-Working Models

   Adult attachment is reciprocal, representational, sexual.
   Attachment is a systemic theory-a normative theory- a theory of individual differences-a theory of trauma.
A sense of “Felt Security” in a relationship is linked to:

1. Better Affect Regulation
   - Less reactivity
   - Less hyper-arousal
   - Less under-arousal
   - More acknowledgement or support seeking

2. Better Information Processing
   - More flexibility, curiosity, openness
   - Tolerance of ambiguity and uncertainty

3. Better Communication
   - More ability to collaborate, to meta-communicate, to be disclosing, assertive and empathic.

4. Sense of Self is More:
   - Coherent
   - Elaborated
   - Articulated
   - Positive

Couples Therapy Based on Attachment Theory:

1. Focuses on attachment needs and forms of engagement and disengagement.
2. Privileges emotion – The music of the attachment dance.
3. Creates the therapy session as a secure base.
5. Addresses impasses – attachment injuries.

Attachment Theory and Couples Therapy

This perspective offers:

A map to the territory of distress and relationship

A focus – A compass in internal emotional moments and interpersonal dramas.

A picture of transforming moves and moments in the process of the shaping of a secure bond.

A goal for therapy - an end point. Not just conflict containment.
**EFT – Stages and Steps**

**STAGE ONE: DE-ESCALATION**

1. Assessment
2. Identify negative cycle / Attachment issues
3. Access underlying attachment emotions
4. Frame problem – cycle, attachment needs/fears

(Steps 1-4)

**STAGE TWO – RESTRUCTURING THE BOND**

5. Access implicit needs, fears, models of self
6. Promote acceptance by other – expand dance
7. Structure emotional engagement – express attachment needs.

(Steps 5-7)

**Antidote/Bonding Events**

**STAGE THREE: CONSOLIDATION**

9. New Solutions to pragmatic issues

(Steps 8-9)

**EFT ASSESSMENT**

**Therapist Tasks**

- Create a collaborative therapeutic alliance
- Explore agenda for: 1) the relationship 2) therapy - Are they compatible and appropriate?
- Present therapy contract e.g. number of sessions
- Assess relationship status: 1) Perceptions of problems and strengths 2) Cycles – negative and positive 3) Relationship history/key events 4) Brief attachment history
- Assess prognostic indicators: 1) Degree of reactivity 2) Strength of attachment 3) Openness – response to therapist – engagement
- Contraindication for EFT-cannot create safety in session – cannot foster openness in good faith
**EFT – Predictors of Success**

- Alliance – especially task aspects rather than bond and shared goal aspects
- Initial distress only predicted 4% of variance after treatment. Engagement in process is what counts
- Traditionality was not predictive
- EFT worked well for older and “inexpressive” men
- Best predictor: Females had faith that partner “cared”

**R I S S S C**

- Repeat
- Images - use
- Simple words
- Slow pace
- Soft voice
- Client’s words

**Interventions in EFT**

**Tasks**

Access, expand, reprocess emotional experience

1. Empathic Reflection
2. Validation of client realities and emotional responses
3. Evocative responding – process inquiries and replays
4. Heighten, expand awareness – repeat, re-enact, refocus and use imagery
5. Empathic interpretation and inferences, disquisition

Create/choreograph new interaction patterns

1. Track and reflect process of interaction, make positions and cycles explicit.
2. Reframe the experience/interaction in terms of attachment context and cycles.
3. Restructuring and shaping interactions.

**The Problem with Enactments**

1. They make clients anxious
   - Various ways out: Already did it. No point. Do but in very different manner. (So validate difficulty and slice it thinner. So insist)
2. They make therapists anxious
   - Lose control of session. (The runaway train)
   - Exacerbate negativity (Catching bullets)
3. Therapists are unsure how to USE them
   - Integrate into the therapy process – set up - follow up

**Enactments are used to:**

- Crystallize present positions – so they can be seen, owned
- Turn new emotional experience into a new response to the partner
- Heighten new responses – to solidify or to reach/challenge
- Choreograph specific change events in Stage 2 of EFT
In Stage 2

Restructuring of Attachment Interactions there are two key change events –
1. Withdrawer Re-engagement
2. Blamer Softening

Withdrawer Re-engagement is when a previous distant, inhibited, defended, Stonewalling partner emerges and engages with their enactments in session.

In Attachment Terms:
- The withdrawer now becomes accessible and able to stay emotionally engaged with self and the other.
- He can coherently express his hurts, fears, the models of self and other cued by these emotions.
- He can reach for – ask for the response he needs from his partner and begin to actively shape the relationship.

Example: “I have been so afraid, So afraid of not meeting your standards.  I have shut you out.  I have numbed you out.  I didn’t know what else to do. So I got paralyzed. But I do want us to be close and I don’t want you to hurt – to be lonely.  I am not going to walk on-eggsheles anymore.  I want to dance with you – but not with you keeping score.  I think we can do this now.  I want us to try.

A KEY CHANGE EVENT IN EFT: A SOFTENING

Prerequisites: De-escalation of negative cycle (Stage 1)
Withdrawer re-engagement

- A previous hostile, critical spouse accesses “softer” emotions and risks reaching out to his/her partner who is engaged and responsive. In this vulnerable state, the previously hostile partner asks for attachment needs to be met.

- At this point, both spouses are attuned, engaged and responsive. A bonding event then occurs which redefines the relationship as a safe haven and a secure base.

Statements in a Softening - Steps 5 and 7

- I guess it’s still so much easier for me to get mad. I don’t like to deal with the upset piece. The piece that is afraid (“Afraid” set out in Step 3)
- When I think of telling you about that, I feel like I can’t breathe. I don’t think I can do it. Surely you know that it’s happening?
- If I tell you, you will turn away and I will turn into this sniveling kid-pathetic. So I don’t do it. Can’t do it.
- I survived by not going to this place, I don’t know how to reach for you to even begin. Some part of me says to suck it up.
- I will hurt even more if I ask. It’s so hard to ask. It’s terrifying for me. I need to know you will respond. That you won’t let me crash and burn.
- Can you hold me, I am so afraid.

Anais Nin

“And the day came when the risk to remain tight in the bud was more painful than the risk to blossom.”

Anais Nin

“Can you hold me, I am so afraid.”
Levels of Change in a Softening in EFT

1. She expands her experience and accesses attachment fears, shame and the longing for contact and comfort. Emotion tells us what we need.
2. She engages her partner in a different way. Fear organizes a less angry more affiliative stance. She puts words to her emotional needs and changes her part of the dance. New emotions prime new responses/actions.
3. He sees her differently, as afraid rather than dangerous, and is pulled towards her by her expressions of vulnerability.
4. She reaches and he comforts. A new compelling cycle is initiated. This new bond then allows for open communication, flexible problem solving and resilient coping with everyday issues. The couple resolve pragmatic problems and consolidate changes. (Stage 3)
5. There are shifts in both partners sense of self. Both can comfort and be comforted. Both are lovable rather than “unlovable, worthless and inadequate”.

RESOLUTION OF ATTACHMENT INJURIES

- Articulate injury and impact. “NEVER AGAIN!”
- The other acknowledges hurt partner’s pain and elaborates on the evolution of the event.
- The hurt partner integrates narrative and emotion. He/She accesses attachment fears and longings.
- The other owns responsibility – expresses regret – while staying attuned / engaged. (I feel your hurt – your pain impacts me)
- The hurt partner asks for comfort / reassurance.
- The other responds – antidote bonding event.
- Relationship is redefined as potential safe haven.
- New narrative is constructed.

ATTACHMENT INJURY

- A betrayal of trust / abandonment at crucial moment of need.
- A form of relationship trauma – defines relationship as insecure.
- An impasse in repair process – blocks trust.

Attachment significance is key – not content. Indelible imprint – only way out is through

David Mace,
Journal of Marital and Family Therapy,
April 1987

The hope for a better human future lies not in an endless succession of technological developments but in a realistic grappling with the fundamental issue of the quality of human relationships; and central to that fundamental task I see the urgent need to make the achievement of a deeply satisfying and rewarding relationship possible for an emerging number of married couples.
Emotionally Focused Couple Therapy for Trauma Survivors

Dr. Susan Johnson
The International Center for Excellence in Emotionally Focused Therapy

Dealing with trauma together – Quotes.

- “Emotional attachment is primary protection against feelings of helplessness and meaningless.” (MacFarlane & van der Kolk, 1996)
- A deep sense of belonging results in the “taming of fear”. (Becker, 1973)
- Proximity to an attachment figure “tranquilizes the nervous system”. (Schaen, 1994)
- When one is confident an attachment figure will be there when needed, a person, “will be much less prone to either intense or chronic fear than will an individual that has no such confidence.” (John Bowlby, 1973)

Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Follows exposure to extreme stressors involving intense fear, helplessness or horror. Especially severe effects if stressor is “of human design”.

“Violation of human connection” (Herman, 1992)

SYMPTOMS:

PERSISTENT RE-EXPERIENCING
Being “there not here”

AVOIDANCE and NUMBING
Avoidance of internal and external cues associated with trauma.
Detachment/Dissociation/Restricted Affect/Strained relationship from Others/Sense of Foreskilled future.

HYPERAROUSAL
Hyper vigilance/Anxiety Fits and Irritability/Sleep Disorders/Exaggerated startle response.
General impaired affect regulation and extreme fight or flight, freeze responses.

Prevalence 1 – 14% in general population
Mediators: Severity, duration, proximity of stressor, resilience of victim --- attachment style

Trauma and Marital Distress

- Trauma/violation of human connection increased need for safe haven/secured attachment + lack of trust and vigilance for danger…. Paradox: other is safety, solution/danger, source of fear
- Fearful avoidant attachment style – problem in affect, regulation, information processing and communication
- More distress in Relationship – more risk of reoccurrence of violation
- Maintenance of symptoms

Lack of safe haven perpetuates effects of trauma and effects of trauma perpetuate distress/lack of secure base.
Recovery from trauma includes:

1. Construction of a clear integrated narrative of trauma and consequences for self and for relatedness – meanings. Mastery, coherence, integration. See the dragon in the dance.

 “By putting it into words, I can make it whole: this wholeness means it has lost the power to hurt me.”

 Virginia Woolf – A Sketch from the Past.

2. The regulation of affect  – positive strategies. Less flooding.


A Safer Relationship:

1. Creates a healing environment that regulates negative affect and re-experiencing symptoms.
2. Fosters specific new learning re others – incompatible with effects of trauma. (others are source of comfort)
3. Shapes confiding that promotes integration of trauma experience, numbing lessons.
4. Lessens numbing, promotes positive emotional engagement with others.
5. Shapes new definitions of self as worthy and competent.
6. Protects against re-traumatization. Creates resilience and an antidote to isolation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCE</th>
<th>SECURE ATTACHMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Floods us with physical fear/helplessness</td>
<td>Offers a safe haven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colors the world as dangerous/unpredictable</td>
<td>Promotes affect regulation/integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creates overwhelming emotional chaos</td>
<td>Promotes personality integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threatens a cohesive sense of self</td>
<td>Promotes confidence/trust in self and others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assaults self-efficacy and a sense of self</td>
<td>Promotes openness to experience, risk taking and new learning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrambles the ability to engage fully in the present, and so to adapt to new situations</td>
<td>Promotes engagement in here and now and resonance with others</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How is relationship repair different with traumatized couples?

2. Psycho-educational component regarding trauma and how it impacts victim’s responses in relationship is necessary.
3. Violence and substance abuse are more endemic.
4. Alliance is always fragile, monitor it. Collaboration and transparency.
5. Emotional storms and crises must be expected.
6. Emotion must be contained as well as heightened. Defenses are validated.
7. Shame overrides even positive cues. Addressing model of self is crucial.
8. Destination is different, eg. Limits on sexuality.
9. Need to co-ordinate with other therapies.
10. Safety is everything, risks must be sliced thin and supported at each step.
#5 Orienting to EFT: Potent Quotes from Key References


“Throughout adult life the availability of a responsive attachment figure remains the source of a person’s feeling secure. All of us, from the cradle to the grave, are happiest when life is organized as a series of excursions, long or short, form the secure base provided by our attachment figures.”

“The urgent desire for comfort and support in adversity is not regarded as childish, as dependency theory implies. Instead the capacity to make emotional bonds with other individuals, sometimes in the careseeking role and sometimes in the caregiving one, is regarded as a principal feature of effective personality functioning and mental health.”

“As responses to the risk of loss, anxiety and anger go hand in hand. It is not for nothing that they have the same etymological root.”

(1973) Attachment: Loss

“A further difficulty turns on the fact that a mother may be physically present but emotionally absent.”

This quote stresses that emotional presence is key in attachment relationships


“The principal function of emotion is one of communication – namely the communication, both to the self and others, of the current motivational state of the individual.”


“What matters most to Pain Central is not the philosophical category a slight belongs to but the level of jeopardy it threatens. Attachment interruptions are dangerous….like a scratched cornea relationship ruptures deliver agony.”

“When a limbic (emotional) connection has established a neural pattern, it takes another limbic connection to revise it”.

Albert Einstein

“No problem can be solved at the same level of consciousness that created it”

The EFT therapist goes meta – the game not the ball – or underneath to the primary emotions that create the experience.

“It is impossible to create a sentiment of tenderness by any process of reasoning or by any effort of gratitude.”

But this is what couples want out of couple therapy.

Dan Stern (1985) The Interpersonal World of the Infant being with is always “an active mental act of construction, not a passive failure of differentiation. It is a success of integration.”
(Attachment is about differentiation “with” not differentiation “from”.)
“To engage in sustained romantic love requires the ability to become imbued with the presence of an absent person, an almost constantly evoked companion.”
“The most clinically important experiences, and their memory and representation are affect state-dependent…the affect state acts as the cardinal organizing element.”

Mario Milukincer & Phil Shaver (2007) Attachment in Adulthood discuss power in attachment theory thus. “Security enhancing interactions provide people with both a sense that they are forceful effective agents who can alter the course of life and the realization that they are sometimes dependent on large, more powerful or encompassing but generally benevolent forces.”

“Mirror neurons ensure that the moment someone sees an emotion expressed on your face, they will at once sense that same feeling within themselves…as mirror neurons bridge brains, they create a tacit duet that opens the way for subtle but powerful transactions.”

When oxytocin, the cuddle hormone, is released, “Cortisol levels plummet.. our pain threshold rises, so that we are less sensitive to discomforts. Even wounds heal faster.” Oxytocin converts, “warm connections into biological well-being.” As people are emotionally interdependent, “they play an active role in the regulation of each other’s very physiology. This biological entrainment means that the cues each partner receives from the other have special power to drive their own body, for better or worse.” A “neural duet” ensues.

“Because high anxiety shrinks the space available to our attention, it undermines our very capacity to take in new information…..near-panic is the enemy of learning and creativity…..distress kills learning .”

“Secure bases are sources of protection, energy and comfort…..having a secure base at work is crucial for high performance.”

“Our nervous systems are constructed to be captured by the nervous systems of others…….This must be seen in the light of our being highly social animals who probably spend the majority of our loves in the presence of others, real or imagined. ….Our mental life is co-created.”
Paul Ekman (2003) Emotions Revealed

“Emotions change how we see the world and how we interpret the actions of others. We do not seek to challenge why we are feelings a particular emotion: instead we seek to confirm it. We evaluate what is happening in a way that is consistent with the emotion we are feeling.”

“Our nervous system doesn’t make it easy to change what makes us emotional….. the emotion alert database is an open system in that new variations continually get added to it, but it is not a system that allows data to be easily removed once entered.”

“Although individuals differ in how expressive they are, emotions are not invisible or silent.”

“Emotions rarely occur singly or in pure form. What we are reacting to in the environment often changes quickly …. And we may have affect about affect. Typically people experience a stream of emotional responses……”


“The wide range of marital therapies based on conflict resolution share a very high relapse rate. In fact the best of this type of marital therapy, conducted by Neil Jacobson has only a 35 percent success rate. …meaningful improvement. Active listening asks couples to perform Olympic-level emotional gymnastics when their relationship can barely walk.”


Bowlby argued that the mother infant relationship was not “a pleasant amenity for the child but an absolute necessity and that significant early separations are perilous to the child.” The separations in the face of neglect often resulted in the child being “emotionally starved”. Separation anxiety was “an intrinsic fear, like fear of the dark, loud noises, isolation.” He saw “attachment frustration as the source of hostility”. Insecure children need “a revised model of the way love works.”

In love, (p. 416), “You don’t need to be rich or smart or talented; you just have to be there.”

Deborah Blum (2002) Love at Goon Park (about Harry Harlow)

“….food is sustenance but a good hug is life itself”.

“No psychologist who studies mothers thinks that perfection has anything to do with god mothering. It’s fixing mistakes that matters- even just the willingness to try again. Tronick found that when infants are confronted by a mismatch – I asked you for this and you gave me that – the babies usually just signal again. Infants and their mothers are constantly moving into mismatch states and then successfully repairing them.”

“People who feel emotionally secure, who feel there is someone they can turn to in times of need … are better able to perceive when someone is in distress but also more willing to respond to that suffering……if people tend to feel and behave in a certain way, it is because their brain circuits are organized a certain way.”

“Thinking vividly of how your mother loved you is a traditional Buddhist meditation technique to enhance compassion.”

“One can sculpt the brain’s emotional circuitry as powerfully as one can sculpt one’s pectoral muscles.”

Jim Coan in *Psychological Science,* 2006, volume 17, in his study *Lending a Hand*

Results of this FMRI study tell us that attachment relationships are “hidden regulators” of partner’s physiology, mediating, for example, the release of the stress hormone cortisol. Handholding by a loving partner seems to have a “general regulatory threat on neural threat responses.”

Regarding therapy.

Kierkegaard (1948) states that in a helping relationship,

“One first has to make sure one finds where the other is and start there.”

Carl Rogers (1961) *On Becoming a Person*

“Curious paradox… when I accept myself as I am, then I change.”

“I enjoy the discovering of order in experience.”

“If you feel prized and accepted, “You feel really free to explore all the hidden nooks and frightening crannies of your inner and often buried experience.”

Diane Fosha (2000) *The Transforming Power of Affect*

“Aloneness in the face of overwhelming affective experience plays a major role in the development of psychopathology.”

“With defenses the “self gains coherence and the relationship with the primary caregiver regains its stability…..defenses buy a respite from terror, shame, helplessness; the price tag however is exorbitant.” (Constriction, Distortion)

Kennedy-Moore & Watson (1999) *Expressing Emotion*

Being tuned out of emotional experience if like “navigating through life with out being able to use your internal compass.”


“An empathic therapist is to the client as a translator is to the text.” By helping the
client to “distil and reveal” meanings, “therapists can help clients become aware of things that clients know only explicitly” and so “deconstruct world views” and “increase client’s range of actions.”

“To be truly empathic, the therapist first lets go of or sets aside previously formed ideas or formulations about the client. Second, the therapist actively enters into and makes contact with the client’s experience, experiencing it for himself or herself. Fourth, the therapist selects what seems most crucial, poignant, or touching for the client. Finally, the therapist takes hold of this particular aspect of the client’s experience and expresses it back to the client.” (Track, resonate with, select, grasp and express).
# 6 Notes on Key Topics

## EFT – Stages and Steps

### STAGE ONE: DE-ESCALATION

**Steps**

1. Assessment
   
2. Identify negative cycle / Attachment issues
   
   “I push and he shuts me out”. “I freeze up.”
   
3. Access underlying primary attachment emotions
   
   “I show mad, but I am sad and scared.”
   
   
   “We do our Tornado when we are feeling alone and scared. But last night, we stopped it.”

At the end of this stage, the couple can see the cycle as their joint enemy – step out of the cycle as it happens – express hope for the relationship – are more open to each other.

### STAGE TWO – RESTRUCTURING THE BOND

5. Access and engage with implicit primary needs, fears, sense of self.
   
   “I am flawed – I know she is disappointed in me. She will leave one day. I am always looking for her approval.”
   
6. Promote acceptance by other – expand the dance.
   
   “I want you – not some perfect man.”
   
7. Structure open and responsive emotional engagement – express attachment needs.
   
   “I need your support and reassurance. I will make mistakes and I want you to have faith in me and stay close.”

Antidote bonding events – Withdrawer re-engagement and then Blamer Softening (and, if necessary, resolution of attachment injuries)

### STAGE THREE: CONSOLIDATION

8. Enact new positions / cycles. Shape new stories of problems and repair
   
   “I can turn back towards her even when I get anxious. We can keep that closeness now. We can ……….”
   
9. Support the couple to shape new solutions to pragmatic issues
   
   “I want you to go diving with the guys. It’s not a sign of your not loving me now. But I want you to call me every night so I don’t worry.”
**Emotion: Turning it down – Turning it up**

The EFT therapist *contains* negative emotion and escalating emotional interactions by:

1. Reflecting and validating – being heard is calming

2. Making the global, general and eternal more specific, concrete, context bound and here and now, restating.
   “When your partner says ________, right now, part of you gets very angry. Part of you wants to him to hurt. You are saying, “When you give me these reasons, my sense is that you are dismissing my hurt and I become enraged. I get to the place where I want you to hurt too so you know how it feels. So you tell him ……”

3. Placing in context and externalizing, eg putting negative responses in the context of the cycle.

4. Normalizing, e.g. containing shame by comments such as “I guess we all do that when we get scared by this. “I know that I ………. Many of us ………. In these situations…”

5. Reflecting process, stopping interactions (“It seems we are getting caught in …………..I am going to stop you now. Can we go back to …”) The session is your space that you structure as a secure base.

6. Catching the bullet – framing an aggressive or negating response in terms of confusion or difficulty on the part of the aggressive partner. “It is hard for you to hear him say …….. It doesn’t fit with how you see things. Your mind tries to protect you, tells you, ‘don’t be taken in here’”.

7. Changing level – going for the primary emotions and attachment meanings underlying negative responses.

8. Interruption and soothing e.g. grounding when a partner moves into a flashback in the session. See Johnson and Williams Keeler, JMFT, 1998.

In general, helping clients order and distil their experience in general makes it less overwhelming and easier to reflect on.

The EFT therapist turns up, *heightens* engagement in emotional experience by:

1. Focusing in and repeating client statements, images, non-verbal cues such as sighs. Bringing a number of poignant affect laden comments, images, handles, responses/actions together so that they form a coherent whole for the client to grasp.

S. Johnson
2. Using therapist non-verbals (RISSSC) to create safety and focus. Soft, slow voice helps clients focus on primary emotions

3. Using evocative questions – “What is happening for you as you say……?”

4. Interpreting, e.g. framing “discomfort” in terms of attachment “panic”.

5. Keeping language vivid, concrete, explicit, including finding evocative images that capture a client’s experience. Blocking exits into general topics or intellectual commentary.

6. Reframing interactional responses or surface emotions in terms of more primary attachment longings, needs, fears, pain, vulnerabilities.

7. Enacting – formulating and stating a “new” clarified response to a partner also increases engagement in, ownership of emerging experience.

8. Reflecting new interactional responses and placing them in a coherent attachment frame encourages partners to “taste” and resonate with them.
Stage 1: Negative Cycles

1. Criticize, complain, blame, demand, control, pursue, - defend, stonewall, dismiss, shut down, numb out, avoid, withdraw.

2. Withdraw, appease, avoid – Withdraw, appease, avoid.
   (Often one partner used to be the blamer but has now given up.)

3. Attack – attack. Usually brief episodes, often occur where withdrawers suddenly turn and counter attack. This cycle often takes the form of Find the Bad Guy or Who is to Blame Here, and reiterations of different perceptions of past events.

4. Complex cycles - often in trauma couples. Anxiety and avoidance are high in both partners. Pursuers may withdraw when connection is offered – it is not trusted. Fearful avoidant attachment.

Cycles can shift in specific contexts - a withdrawer may turn into a pursuer in the bedroom.

Typically when emotional is explored, withdrawn partners make comments such as:

I can never get it right – please her.
I don’t know what I feel, what to do – I am lost, confused.
There is no point (helplessness), I have blown it already (hopeless).
I am paralyzed – just want him to stop being mad, stop the fight.
There is nothing I can do. So I just wait for the fight to blow over.
He/she overreacts. I don’t understand the problem here.

Blaming partners make comments such as:

She is never there for me. I am alone here.
I have to deal with things on my own – I can’t count on him.
I don’t know who she is anymore. We are roommates is all.

I don’t matter to him/her. I never come first.

He isn’t there when I need him. There is no closeness. Sometimes I feel like I am dying here (Life and death meanings)

I can never get through to him. We can’t communicate. I do stuff to get a response from him – any response.

I am way down on his list – everything else comes first before me and our relationship.
Some common fears are:

- Fear of being rejected
- Fear of being abandoned
- Fear of not measuring up
- Fear of being a failure
- Fear of not being accepted or valued
- Fear of being unlovable
- Fear of being controlled
Enactments are a bridge between the inner world of experience and the outer world of contact.

We use enactments to bring partners into contact

■ In enactments the therapist:
  ■ directs one partner to make contact with the other.
  ■ monitors and processes the contact

Enactments are how we.....

■ Create moments of emotionally significant interaction.
■ Choreograph change events

Enactments are best when.....

■ In the flow of conversation
■ “emotionally lively” not “intellectually cool”
■ “bite size” and “easily digestible”
■ Used often – with a number of small enactments, each taking the couple one step closer to bonding interactions.

How to Create Successful Enactments

1. Set the Stage
   1. Create a meaningful context
   2. Build intensity
   3. Help partners anticipate contact

2. Make a simple, direct request
   1. Refocus and sharpen the focus
   2. Block detours and refocus
   3. Contain and frame escalations

3. Process each partner’s experience of the enactment
   1. Expand and/or heighten new experience
   2. Validate reactions and process blocks
   3. Facilitate acceptance
   4. Consolidate and integrate new experience

Douglas Tilley
**Mechanics: Before a session and at the end of a session.**

**Before the session**

Ask yourself:

1. Is the alliance intact with both partners?
2. What is the main negative cycle – who does what?
3. What are the primary emotions underlying this cycle? How do they link to attachment needs?
4. Where are they in the steps of EFT? The next step is?
5. What are the pivotal incidents to be aware of that define this relationship?
6. What are the key images/handles/definitions of self each partner uses?
7. What blocks each partner from engaging with his/her own emotions or with the other? How to validate those blocks?
8. What were the highlights in the process of the last session?
9. What are the couple’s strengths?
10. What is the main goal for this session?

**After the session**

1. Summarize briefly the process of the session
   (This is much easier if very brief notes are taken)

2. Validate both clients and any progress made

3. Encourage weekly sessions to provide momentum

4. Suggest any homework or between session arrangements
   (Focus is on process not performance)
#7 Exercises

#1 Do You Love Me

W: Do you love me? (accusing tone)

H: Of course I do. How many times have I told you?

W: Well it doesn’t feel like it (tears, looks down, turns away)

H: Sighs-exasperated) Well, maybe you have a problem then. I can’t help it if you don’t feel loves. (Set mouth, lecturing tone)

W: Right. So it’s my problem is it? Nothing to do with you, right? Nothing to do with your ten feet thick walls. You’re an emotional cripple. You’ve never felt a real emotion in your life.

H: I refuse to talk to you when you get like this. So irrational. There is no point.

W: Right. This is what always happens. You put up your wall. You go icy. Till I get tired and give up. Then, after a while, when you want sex you decide that I am not quite so bad after all.

H: There is no point in talking to you. This is a shooting gallery. You’re so aggressive.

With Partner:

- Identify the negative cycle above
- Identify each partner’s apparent attachment style
- Formulate and write down how you would describe this cycle to the couple. (track and reflect the process you see)
- Where would you go in and begin to explore emotion
# 2 Unpacking Emotion

**EMOTION:** Cue-appraisal (general initial perception) – Body arousal – Reappraisal (meaning – models of self and other, cycles, attachment) – Action, tendency.

W: You are so difficult. I can’t tolerate your attitude.
H: ( Throws up his hands and turns to look out the window).
Th: What happens to you as your wife says “…”? 
H: Nothing. I am used to this. She says this stuff all the time.
Th: You feel nothing as she says “…..”? (Repeat cue)
H: This happens lots. I just try to roll with it, forget it. (Shifts to coping)
Th: You try to forget these times when she tells you that you are too difficult for her to tolerate? (He nods) But in that split second before you try to push it aside and “forget” her words, what happens to you? When she tells you, you are too difficult?
H: Don’t know. I just move away.
Th: There is something here that is hard? Upsetting? You can’t take it in. That is too hard? (He nods) What do you hear her say?
H: (Appraisal – threat). It’s bad, she’s saying that I’m hopeless. This relationship is doomed – down the tubes.
Th: (Body arousal) You threw up your hands, like this. That is the hopelessness, the defeat?
H: I guess so, yes.
Th: It’s like you throw up your hands and you give up, it’s hopeless.
H: Yeah ( looks down at shoes, quiet voice) There is nothing I can do.
Th: (Reappraisal) You hear her say, “you are too difficult”. You feel hopeless, try to push it aside. But your body expresses the hopelessness and you say to yourself, what? “I have blown it – already lost her”?
H: Yep, I have totally blown it. I’ll never make it with her. She has her standards and I can’t ….I’ll never…. (tears).
Th: (Action tendency) So you withdraw to protect yourself. And then you (the wife) get even angrier (She nods) and that is the cycle that has taken over the relationship and leaves you both alone (attachment significance) And that brings tears for you?
H: No – my eyes are just watering. (exit)
Th: You say to yourself, “I have blown it, lost her. I’ll never make it with her? Some part of you wants to throw up your hands like “I’ll never please her, have her love”. Is that it?
H: Right, my brother said, there is a time you get married and he told me I was too young, but you do what you do. All my family got married young (exit)
Th: I’d like to go back. So when you hear your wife’s anger you move away, try to forget it. And she sees, what did she say? She sees “coldness” and “indifference” (She nods). But in fact, you are trying to deal with a huge sense of defeat and hopelessness, a sense of failure, a fear that you can never please her.

H: Yes. That’s it. I think that’s it.

Th: (Enactment) Can you tell her please.

Later in Session:

W: I do get critical – I do. Well anyone would. He just acts like he is a house guest, a visitor. He goes off to his room on his computer and he works. And it’s been that way for ever. Like last night, you just disappeared!!! (Points at him, then crosses her arms across her chest and looks as if she could cry) the invisible man – my husband.

With a partner:

1. Identify the key elements in this emotional response:

   The cue – and the inferred general sense or appraisal
   The body response/responses
   The reappraisal – attachment meanings
   The action tendency – and relate this to the cycle of interaction

2. What is the secondary emotion? What is the primary emotion?

3. Write out four simple reflections that would pinpoint and intensify these elements that could then be put together to outline in a coherent integrated way this person’s implicit emotional response to her partner. If you wish to add an interpretation – go one step beyond what this partner actually says - that is fine.

Now write out how you would move from the reflections above to a simple poignant statement that would capture the essence of her experience and ask her to say it to her partner in an enactment in a way that reflects her primary emotion. –

“So can you tell him right now ....................”
# 3 Mine the Moment Exercise

H: I withdraw. I just feel like disconnecting. She doesn’t see that I’m trying. I want to be a good husband but what’s the point? I get squished. She just doesn’t see it. It kills me. Then it sort of goes away and it’s fine for a while.

W: I see. I see. You have been helping more and you have talked about the affair and how it happened. But I’m not over it.

H: I have told you everything there is to know about that other relationship. What more can I do? Past is past. There is nothing I can do. You are never going to let it go and move on. We could talk about it forever. You push and push-

W: I push because I still have to guess at your feelings.

H: So I messed up. So what else is there to say. I should just do you a favour and move out-that is how I “feel”. (She starts to cry).

Ther: I hope that if this happens at home you can both take a time out and calm down.

Formulate a micro-process tracking-reflection. What happened right here? Link this to the macro-process, the negative cycle. Pick up one statement and “mine” it- heighten emotion-put in an attachment frame-link to process.
# 4 EFT Exercise Steps 2&3

Husband is withdrawer who also turns and attacks. Wife is pursuer.
- Reflect process of interaction between the couple as you would say it to them. Keep it simple.
- Track John’s emotional process-how he moves from one emotion/stance to another. First he…then he…then? What are his main messages here?
- How would you “catch the bullet” aimed at Sharon. Write out what you would say.
- Focus in, grab 3 or 4 of John’s images/phrases and write out how you would use them, what you would say to begin to deepen his engagement with his attachment emotions.

Sharon (W): He goes off and drinks and I feel completely left. And he seems to dislike everything I do. How I breathe even. I snap at him. I do. I say “Cut it out, stop yelling at me”. But he never does (She turns to him). You are either a million miles away or yelling at me.

John (H): And I didn’t quiet down last time this happened?

W: Sometimes you do.

H: Oh (sarcastic tone). I thought I “never” did! Doomed and condemned as I am!

W: So I said it wrong there, so…

H: Okay, so I have poor communication skills. People hear anger when there really isn’t anger. I tend to up-the-anti. So I guess I sound aggressive.

Ther: And what is happening for you when you “up-the-anti”?

H: I am trying to express stuff, to make her understand. But it’s just frustration. We suck at talking. She has to overcome her bad habits too. You know, I should just quit here. Quitting is often good. It gets good results, you know. Or I should just rip her head off. She is so self-centered. A self-centered little bitch! This is so skewed, like its all me here. So I drink a little! I am messed up sure, but she thinks it’s all me. (Sighs and looks away) I don’t want to deal with this anymore. This is torture. It’s hopeless. (Turns back to the therapist) And then she wants to make love. Well that is not okay for me.

W: I never said I didn’t have bad habits. I said I don’t like yelling. And what is wrong with wanting to make love?

Ther: Do you think drinking is part of the problem here John?
# 5 Transcripts for Role Play

- Divide into groups of 4. Designate an A,B,C,D.
- Trainer will name the therapist and the therapist helper according to designation.

A First Session

Therapist: Whose idea was it to come in and what have you come in about?

Alice: It was my idea. He only came to humour me.

Ben: Yes.

Therapist: (To Ben) Now that you are here, how do you feel about it?

Ben: Well, I don’t know. It’s just that I’ve never been to a therapist and I don’t know what to expect.

Therapist: Why don’t we start with each of you laying out what he or she sees as the major issues between you.

Alice: Well, we have a communication problem.

Therapist: By “communication problem,” you mean………?

Alice: Ben never talks. We’ve been married for 7 years, it’s been pretty rocky, there have been lots of problems, and Ben never wants to talk about any of them. In fact, he never wants to talk about anything. I guess it’s his upbringing. He comes from a family in which no one ever talks to anyone. His father is even worse than he is. But it’s more than that because he seems to have plenty to say to his friends, and when we have people over to dinner, he talks a lot. As soon as they leave, however, he suddenly has nothing to say. It seems that he doesn’t want to talk to me.

Therapist: What do you make of that?

Alice: I sometimes think that he doesn’t want to be with me, that he doesn’t care much for me?

Therapist: (To Ben) How do you see the problem between you and Alice and what do you think about what Alice has just said?
Ben: Yeah, she’s said that before. But it’s ridiculous. Of course I would have more to say to friends who I only see once a month. I see her all the time. I’ve already told her everything.

Alice: (interrupting) You never tell me anything. The only time I hear anything is when I overhear you talking to your friends.

Ben: What about yesterday morning. We talked for half an hour after breakfast.

Alice: We talked for ten minutes and it wasn’t really talking. We were just arranging who was to babysit the kids this Saturday.

Ben: (Weakly) We talked about other things too.

Alice: Oh yeah, what?

Ben: Well, I don’t exactly remember right now, but I know there was something.

Alice: ( Shrugs in apparent disgust)

Therapist: You’re shrugging.

Alice: I’m just frustrated. As I said we have a communication problem.

Therapist: Ok, so Alice, you see the major problem as a communication problem. Ben, what do you see as the major issues?

Ben: I’m not sure we have any major issues. We have spats sometimes, but I don’t think its more than any other couple has. I don’t think we have any real problems. The only problem is that Alice thinks we have a problem. She makes mountains out of molehills. I wish Alice would do what I do and just ignore the difficulties that arise. If you don’t make a big fuss about them, they’ll take care of themselves.

Alice: I don’t see our problems taking care of themselves. We’re arguing about the same things that we argued about 5 years ago. Like the fact that you never talk to me.

Ben: Well that’s what I mean. If only you’d stop worrying and talking about it, maybe it would take care of itself.
Alice: How is you not talking going to take care of itself?

Ben: (Shrugs as if to say, “What are you going to do with such a woman?”)

As a group decide on the cycle here.

As the therapist describe/reflect the process above- use to explicate cycle.

As the therapist, try to add each persons surface and more primary emotions.

As the therapist, begin to explore, expand one person’s emotion. Reflect, validate, use evocative questions.

The therapist helper suggests interventions if the therapist gets stuck and also notes any interventions that really seem to work and the general pattern of the session.
# 6 Role Play for Externship

Following Steps 1 – 4

This is your first interview with your couple, Christine and Tony. They are in their 20’s and have a four-month-old baby daughter. The couple describe a fight that they had this morning, when they awoke to find their daughter had a fever. Christine, who was extremely anxious told Tony to call the family doctor, and Tony did not have the physician’s telephone number programmed into his cell ‘phone. Christine was furious, and an intense fight ensued, with Tony defending himself.

Please divide into groups of 5. You will need two clients, a therapist a backup therapist and an observer who will report back to the group after role plays.

Note: Remember to use the following interventions:
- Reflection (reflect content, non-verbal, secondary or primary emotion, and experience)
- Validation (validate experience, secondary and primary emotion, and even their moves in cycle, if appropriate)
- Empathic Conjecture

And maybe:
- Reframing/ Catching bullet.

Goals for Therapist:

1. Unfold this couple’s negative interactive cycle.
2. Understand how cycle was triggered (hint: entering Jenny’s experience will lead you to the logic behind the trigger).
3. Notice – and if this feels right – acknowledge and validate – the secondary emotions of each partner.
4. Pinpoint, reflect and validate the primary emotions of each partner.
5. Incorporate what you have learned into a formulation of the cycle
6. Frame cycle as enemy.

Goals for Backup Therapist.

1. Sit close to therapist, tracking the session closely. Be ready to intervene as therapist requests.
2. If therapist has agreed to this, offer new direction if therapist sounds stuck.
Goals for Couple.

As you do this role play, try to get a sense of what it feels like to be validated in this way. Perhaps you could share you experience as a client with your group.

Goals for Observer.

1. Note interventions used.
2. Note cycle as formulated as well as clients’ grasp of the cycle.
3. Any other observations?
4. Please report back to big group following role-play.
# 7 Carol & Ron: A Trauma Couple

- Divide into groups of 4. Designate an A,B,C,D.
- Trainer will name therapist and therapist helper according to designation.

A couple facing depression, past trauma, and unresolved attachment injury. Pursue-withdraw pattern and anxious attachment style in wife, dismissing in the husband.

C: I know you’re there, but—I’m scared you’re going to leave me. You betrayed me—just before the baby was born you said you were leaving.

R: I can’t change that feeling (very flat voice, still face)

C: I’m too clinging. You’re here in the physical sense but you don’t listen to me. No feedback.
Your poker face frustrates me.
You say lighten up. So maybe it’s my fault. I try to shove it back inside.
I want you to talk, to show emotion.
Just hold me. Don’t grab me for sex. That’s like my father (She weeps).
I don’t feel loved. You abandoned me.

R: (Silent)

C: Right now, I don’t know what you’re thinking. So I get agitated, frustrated, angry. May be I’m sick. So I say, “I’m leaving, I’m too much”.

R: It’s hard to deal with all this emotion, so I go off and think. I never do it right.

C: So come back and talk so I don’t have to guess. Dr. D says I should leave you. That scares me. Does it scare you?

R: Yes. I am. I’m scared.

As a group decide on the cycle here.

As the therapist describe/reflect the process above- use to explicate cycle.

As the therapist try to add each persons surface and more primary emotions.

As the therapist, begin to explore, expand one person’s emotion. Reflect, validate, use evocative questions.
#8 Attachment Injury Exercise

Therapist to withdrawn angry husband.

T: Can you tell her-I’ve shut down- I just want to protect myself in this relationship?

H: I don’t want to tell her anything. I don’t tell her anything anymore. Look, we moved here and I couldn’t find a job for ten months. She got one just like that because she’s a doctor. And then we do all those tests, and I find out I’m infertile! Completely infertile—we can’t have kids. So, they do a biopsy on me-on my scrotum- and I am in pain, a lot of pain. After a few days of it, I ask her, I say, could you look please. And she acts like I am some kind of wimp. She says, “Don’t make such a fuss.” I have a hole in my scrotum, I am in incredible pain and all she can say is “Don’t make a fuss”. Then, finally, I ask again and she looks and says it’s nothing. So I said something about how much it hurt and she blew up. She just blew up and screamed at me. She said that I should just get it together-that if I was a man and could give her kids we wouldn’t be doing all this. (His voice goes very quiet and he bows his head) She screamed at me, and something inside me just snapped. It just snapped. (Long silence)(He raises his head and looks up) So now, everything’s fine. I have a good job and we have our lovely son, through insemination, but, (He just shakes his head). It changed everything between us.

W: You make me sound like some kind of mean witch-I had to push you and push you to get you to go for those tests (She begins to cry). And you wouldn’t talk about anything for a while. I didn’t even know if you were going to finish the test or even agree to other ways to have a child. When I got upset about the baby thing, you’d just clam up and leave. Like you do now. No, now, you don’t leave you go on and on in that pious voice about how you can’t talk to me, how I am somehow so evil you can’t trust me. Well, fine. I don’t want to hear it. You don’t want to talk and I’m getting so as I don’t care anyway.

- With a partner frame the above injury in attachment terms and write down how you would describe it to the couple. Link it to their cycle.
- Take the first three steps of the resolution process and frame a sentence that these partners might say to each other at each step; that is, outline what the process of resolution would sound like.
- For each step choose one intervention you might use as it might appear here.
# 9 Managing Escalating “Find the Bad Guy” Sequences in EFT Stage One

This looks like an attack/attack blame/blame pattern – a power struggle. Anxiety and Anger are separation distress responses and arise from/are perpetuated by unmet attachment needs. The therapist struggles to contain the negative reactive emotion, create more safety in the session, and begin to change to a meta-level and focus the couple on their negative cycle.

The best tools the EFT therapist has here are:

> **Relentless empathy – Alliance Building.** Put on your vulnerability glasses. Using reflection and validation of reactive responses and going for primary affect (the primary panic, sense of deprivation/starvation underlying the anger). Adding this primary affect into cycle descriptions. Being heard and making sense is calming.

> **A focus on reflecting the process of interaction** (catch it as it happens) and its effects (how they impact each other – scare each other). It helps to stay in the Here and Now

> **Reframing** the fight as FOR connection – as attachment distress. Pattern is The Problem

> **An ability to take control of and redirect** the session – (“Stop” – “We’re Stuck Here”)

**Janny and Peter – a W-W empty nest couple – now Find the Bad Guy pattern is taking over.**

Janny. It is clear that you have an anger problem. You are either exploding or refusing to talk to me for days.

Peter. I’m sorry, but I am all out of patience listening to you talk about MY problems.

J: I cannot stay here in this relationship. I cannot be browbeaten anymore. I was looking at a townhouse today, near where my sister lives.

P: Excuse me! – Is that right? I am the one who earns the money around here. And just how the hell will you pay the rent?

J: Well, we have been together for 25 years – so I own half of everything. And – it won’t be new for me to live alone. You don’t talk to me for days! You are mean and angry all the time. Should I have to live with that? It’s not the end of the world to get a divorce, you know.

P: Go right ahead! If that is what you want. Go for it. See how you do without my pay check. I am sick and tired of working my butt off everyday and coming home to an empty house. You come home at 8 o’clock. (He imitates her – sarcastic) “Oh! The rehearsal ran over, so sorry – and my singing is improving so much” and that is all that matters here.

J: I never said that. You are over-sensitive.

P: That is the message I get all the time! I am just the smuck who brings in the cash while you indulge in this fantasy singing career. Then if I say I don’t like something, you bring out the big stick. (Very angrily) I don’t like threats Janny. (Slams his hand on the table beside his chair). I don’t like people holding a gun to my head.
J. You are so angry all the time and you deliberately frost me out for days. How long am I supposed to live with that – huh – you tell me? It’s like looking for options is an escape for me. (She tears)
P. (Closed tight face – looks down) So you go right ahead then – go see if you can buy a town house – “escape” why don’t you.

J. This is all about winning for you isn’t it? Who can hit hardest.

Therapist. I want to stop for a moment. (P opens his mouth to speak- therapist touches the outside of his shoulder with her hand). Peter, I know you want to speak but I want to slow us down here. Earlier you used the term “boxing match”, Yes? Well it does look like that – and my sense is that both of you are getting pretty beaten up here. So let’s stop. It’s been like this for the last month? (They nod). Both of you slugging and then trying to get the other guy to see how badly he or she is behaving?

J. (to therapist) So tell us what to do then. You are supposed to be so good at this. Give me a solution. I read a book by Dr. Phil the other day – maybe you should read it.

Th. You want a solution. I understand. This battle to get the other person to hear you is brutal. It’s taking you over.

J. It is about getting him to hear me! He is just into power and control. He has an anger problem. (Turns to him – loud voice) What do you want me to do? I am supposed to sit around the house and wait for you to turn up and play little wife – is that it?

Th. Stop. You’re saying that right now he just looks dangerous to you – demanding and dangerous – and you really don’t understand what it is that he wants. (She nods). Can we look at this dance please, both of you end up furious and indignant and blaming the other guy ……

J – (Turns to him) – Like she said, you are dangerous and I am tired of being blamed.

Th. So, first of all, can we try to put the grenades down? You can blow each other up – but the blast is going to desperately injure both of you – and any safety or trust you have for each other is dying here. So – just for now- let’s try to create a little safety here. We are going to stop with the threats to leave, okay? What is happening here?
**Task A. Reflect process - cycle – link both partners responses to the others.**

P – (Turns to his wife, quietly) I have taken care of you for 25 years and there is no connection here!! I am last on your list – after the dog!

J. And what is that supposed to mean? I ask you to talk and you refuse! You feel rejected if I have a life of my own … well (therapist puts her hand on J’s knee)

Th. So – staying slow here – its hard not to protest – not to say “Look how unfair you are to me” hum? - And you end up sticking labels each other. Janny, you want Peter to get how his anger hurts you – and also – if I am hearing right – how his silent shut down hurts you? And Peter, you want Janny to get how hard it is for you when she seems so distant – unavailable – like you don’t matter to her and can be dismissed?

J. He is just trying to control me. Maybe he should just give me list of orders!

Th. Is that right? That is how it feels to you?

P. (Leans across to her and hisses) YOU are the one who is looking at condos!

Th. Right.  

**Task B - Reflect process – brief – this moment**

Th. I want to go back. J you don’t understand Peter’s responses? He just seems like he is trying to hurt and control you. Like he is “mean”.

J. Yes. (P mutters, “This relationship is a desert.”) She rolls her eyes.

Th. So, if I listen to the emotions – the music here, what I hear is that Janny you feel

**Task C - Reflect emotions**

And Peter you feel

**Task D - Formulate cycle**

...And the more Janny you … The more Peter you
And you both get stuck. There is no safety anywhere – So you start flaying around trying to change this and …

P. (To the therapist) I can’t give her a list of what I want. It’s a place, you know. We start to talk like this is a deal – like my business deals.

Th. Yes. It’s hard to negotiate when you are both starving to death and scaring the hell out of each other.(He tears) What is happening Peter?

P.I don’t want to lose my wife. I don’t want her looking at condos (He looks down)

Th (soft voice – lean forward) Can you tell her that, please

P. I don’t want to lose you. I do have an anger problem, its like, the way I see it, (to the therapist) she has somehow stopped being my wife – but I am still supposed to work my butt off to support us. And I am tired. I don’t know what to do.

J. We have different values. I have showered you with love (He gets an “Oh really” look on his face)

>>> Task E - Catch the bullet –focus on her inability to respond to his softer expression. Refocus ………………………………………………………………………………………………

P. Yes. I feel like I have lost you already. I get angry cause you don’t hear me. You don’t hear that I feel so …….. so …………..

Th   Lonely, unimportant, helpless? Do any of these fit?   (He nods )

>>> Task F – Where would you go next in this session?

The session ends with an overview of the cycle – an image for where we go next and how it will help and an agreement from both of them that threats to move out or cut off funds to the other are off limits.

Answers to the tasks : empathic listening is calming, ordering experience is calming

A – Janny, when Peter gets angry or shuts you out with his silence, you see him as mean – as trying to hurt you. So you move away – look for escape – and threaten to leave. Peter you get exhausted and feel unimportant and unsupported here. You find the house “empty” and see Janny as holding a gun. The more you move away and seek escape Janny, the more defiant and enraged you become Peter. This – “I’ll show you dance” is a way to deal with how hurt you both are and how you scare each other half to death.

B – What just happened here? I just described the dance that you are both caught in, but its hard for you to hear – to see the whole dance rather than just Peter’s steps? You get caught in labeling Peter, and Peter you try to “prove” to her that she is the one controlling the dance here.

C - Janny, you feel browbeaten, frosted out. This is so hard, so painful. You want to flee. You are telling Peter, this is so painful, I cant bear to stay here – to feel this ? Peter you are always feeling last on Janny’s list – you work so hard and end up feeling all alone – in an empty desert – yes ?

D - The more you turn away and “escape” – the more you wear anger and silence as a cloak.

E - What happens to you when he says – “I don’t want to lose you and – I feel like I have already lost you” ? That is hard for you to hear? When he shows you his tears – his softer side- you don’t know what to do with that?
#8 Finding EFT interventions in a transcript

First, with a partner, find the following interventions in the transcript below:

- Empathic reflection
- Validation of need for self-protection and of legitimacy of pain
- Evocative questioning – how, when, what
- Heightening by repetition, use of imagery
- Interpretation at the leading edge of experience
- Tracking and reflecting interactions-the cycle
- Reframing in terms of emotion, attachment, cycle
- Setting up enactments, then processing them with each partner
- Catching the bullet
- Slicing it thinner

Find an example where the therapist focuses on the present, the specific context and the concrete rather than the general or the intellectual. Find examples of the therapist containing emotion, expanding emotion, organizing emotion into more coherent form, integrating emotion, thought and action, using emotion to create a new signal-interaction.

Secondly, identify which ones seen the closest to how you regularly intervene and which ones seem new to you. Discuss there with your partner.

Amos and Freda have a negative cycle. Freda demands and then goes silent or makes cynical comments about how relationships are a sham. Amos avoids any conflict and withdraws. This is Session 6- Step 3 of EFT.

F: It’s like talking to someone who’s just not present. I have had ten years of that. I am about fed up with it.
Th: This has been so hard for you, a huge struggle. Trying to reach Amos and deal with his distance. At those moments you can’t find him. He is so far away and that is so frustrating to you.
F: His is off somewhere. I don’t know where the hell he is.
A: (In a quiet voice) My brain just goes in 20 directions. I guess I am a little distracted maybe. I just learned a long time ago to watch myself-especially when people are angry. I never could deal with that. I have all these dark thoughts about what can happen (He clenches and unclenches his fists). You are fed up with me all the time, so what can I do?
Th: You are saying to your wife, “Maybe I am distracted by my dark thoughts here, by my need to protect myself-especially from your anger and you seem to be angry at me a lot.” (He nods) What is that like for you- to be distracted- so caught up in these fears about what could happen? Is than an okay word here Amos, fears? That is my word. (He nods)
A: It didn’t used to be like that. Over the last few years, it’s just happened more and more. I get distracted and then she gets even madder at me.

Th: Somehow over the last few years, you have felt less and less safe with Freda and listened to all these fears more and more. To the point when they are all you can hear, especially if she sounds mad. These fears are overwhelming?

A: Yes. Overwhelmed. I have this voice that tells me that she could leave anytime.

Th: The dark thought that holds you in its grip and distracts you so that you cannot just relax and connect with Freda is that she will leave you. You are somehow doomed here. How are you feeling right now as you talk about this?

F: (In an angry tone-leaning toward Amos) I don’t believe this for a minute. This is baloney. I have never threatened to leave you. I have never heard you talk like this. You just act like I don’t exist.

Th: This is strange for you, to hear Amos say that he is overwhelmed by all these dark thoughts-thoughts that you are just fed up with him-you might leave-he has somehow lost you already. You see him as indifferent, as not caring or even recognizing you, so it’s strange to hear him say that he is scared. Fear really distracts us-grabs our attention. But it’s hard to see him as afraid.

F: I have never seen his as overwhelmed.

Th: Right. So when he begins to open up and tell you, you are right, I do have trouble being really present with you, I am all caught up in my fears, he seems like a stranger and it’s hard for you to hear him. Right here, as he opens up to you and IS present, he seems like someone else. And if this was happening at home, I guess you might say, ‘that is baloney’ and Amos, you would hear her and get afraid and move off into struggling with all those dark thoughts. Then Freda that aloneness we talked about would wash over you, yes? And you get mad again.

A: You make these comments about how relationships never work and its all sentimental nonsense. You say relationships are for fools.

Th: And what do you hear in her comments?

A: That she despises all of this—it’s not important to her. I am not important to her. I have never really understood why she stayed with me. She is disappointed with me all the time. (He clenches his hands again) I don’t know what to do.

Th: You go to this dark place, you become overwhelmed by all these thoughts that Freda is angry and disappointed with you, that she can leave anytime, that she doesn’t believe in this struggle for relationships, that you can’t really matter to her. That you are just disappointing. And you clench your fists as you say this Amos, this is hard to talk about?

A: I am just holding on here. Just holding back these dark things. It’s like I just close my eyes and try to shut them out-her anger, these thoughts.

Th: Yes, and that is when Freda senses that you are shutting her out and this spin, this cycle starts. But you are the opposite of indifferent, you are overwhelmed. Freda’s fed upness and her cynical comments scare you so. You are just intent on
holding on, trying not to get swept away by your fear. You are paying such
attention to the dark thoughts, you can hardly hear her-see her desperation-her
reaching for you. (He nods) Can you tell her please, “I am so distracted by my
fear….?”

A: (He stares at the floor) I can’t. I don’t think I can tell her. There is too much to
deal with here.

Th: That is too hard to tell her? Yes. Can you tell her, “It’s so hard for me to feel
these things and to risk telling you ….?”

A: (Long silence, he looks at her) It’s so hard to tell you. I am not used to…….You
might not like this…It’s scary.

Th: Freda, what is it like to hear Amos talking about his fear?

F: Last time we tried to talk, he did say something about being uncomfortable and
the he left.

Th: What is it like, right here, right now, to hear him say………………
A change event: softening the more blaming spouse

In this event the previously withdrawing partner stays engaged as the other partner moves through owning his/her blaming responses, exploring the emotions that prime such responses and formulating needs and fears that are usually not openly expressed. So a blaming partner may start with saying to her spouse, “you are so cold, how could anyone be married to you.” She then moves into being able to acknowledge her rage and her hostility, as in “I’ll show you, you can’t shut me out”. In a softening event however, this partner is able to go further and touch the desperation she feels when her spouse turns his back on her. She can then articulate the sense of loss and vulnerability that characterizes her core experience of the relationship. As she shares this with her spouse, key cognitions about self and other also become accessible and can be modified; for example, “I have no right to ask for comfort: I am basically pathetic and unlovable”. As the blaming spouse brings new elements of herself into the interaction, “I long for you to hold me”, she evokes new responses in her partner. This partner no longer sees her as dangerous, but as needing his love and protection. When, with the therapists support he is able to offer this, powerful new cycles of caring, comfort and connection are initiated. These events are a classic example of change in the humanistic mould. As a blaming partner engages more fully with her own experience and emotional needs, and as these needs are accepted, first by the therapist and then by the spouse, she is able to expand the way she constructs her experience, her sense of self and her way of engaging with her spouse. An edited version of such a softening event might go as follows:

Th: What happens to you, Claire, when Peter tells you he wants to come closer now, and he wants you to lean on him more?
C: (She folds her arms across her chest and looks down and speaks very softly) I don’t know.
Th: (Leans toward her) As he says, “Lean on me, Claire, I’m here”, what happens? You curl up, hum?
C: I hear him. I feel confused. What did he say?
Th: It’s hard for you to hear what he is saying, to believe he is really here for you?
C: (Looks at the therapist and straightens her body. Her voice is colder) That’s an illusion, a delusion. I should give up on that. I should take care of myself. (She tears)
Th: (In a soft slow voice) Some part of you says, don’t even hope for that, that’s too risky, to hope. Am I hearing it right? (She nods) No-one has ever been there to take care of you, hum?
C: Right. It’s not worth it.
Th: It feels better just to give up on getting that caring, hum? Not to even let yourself hope, risk. Feels safer (she agrees). But then there is the tear, the tear on your cheek? Some part of you still longs, still feels the loss. (Claire weeps) To hope is scary and not to hope is terrible and lonely, is that it?

C: I can’t risk it. I don’t believe in magic.

Th: What do you think Peter, do you hear your wife’s fear and hopelessness? (He nods) Can you tell her please?

P: I want you to let yourself hope for us. We were magic once, a long time ago. I think we were.

Th: What is happening Claire, as you hear him say that?

C: It’s like he’s a long way off. I can hardly hear him.

Th: Can you tell him, please, “It’s so hard to hear your voice, all the fear and despair gets in the way.

C: (She raises her head and looks at Peter. Long pause) If I let myself hope,…you’ll be there for a day, maybe two and then….. I can’t be hurt again like that, I’ll drown in it.

Th: It’s so hard to risk, to reach for the magic, it might disappear, like before? Feels like you’d die if that happened, hum? (She nods and weeps) So can you tell him, it’s so dangerous, liked swimming in deep water to risk letting you in, to hope you’ll come close, can you tell him?

C: (She sighs deeply) Yes, it’s so risky. I’m not sure I can do it.

Th: How could he help, right now, how could he help with that fear, Claire?

C: I need to know he understands, that he sees……

Th: That he sees how scared you are? (Turns to Peter) Peter can you reassure your wife, can you help her with her fear? You look very sad right now, is that right?

P: Yes, (leans towards his wife) I know I disappeared, just when you needed me, after the baby was born. I know I let you down. I want you to try to hope for us, to give me a chance? I want to hold you, to take away the fear. (She bursts into tears) Can I hold you? (She nods. He stands up and pulls her to her feet and holds her.)

The session ends there and in the next session, Claire recounts and reprocesses a key incident where she felt her hopes for a safe attachment with Peter were dashed. She also touches her fear that others have been uncaring because she was defective in some way. Peter reassures her all through the session and all through the next week. When the couple come in again, they talk of new moments of trust and closeness and move on to talk about the future of the relationship. They have moved into Stage 3, the consolidation of change.
Trauma Couple Transcript

Beginning of Step 2. David, the withdrawer is re-engaged.

Th: What is happening, Carol? David is reaching for you, do you see him? (She nods) What is happening right now? *Evocative questioning-exploration.*

C: (Looking down, very quiet voice) I don’t know.

Th: You don’t know what it is happening-when he reaches for you and say, let me comfort you-can I come close? Hum? This is what you spoke about in the last session-wanting him to be closer-and now. *Present stimulus again-reflect process-expand content.*

C: I feel –irritated. (She glances at David and then turns to the therapist). See, he’s crying now. I’m obviously toxic. He should stay away.

Th: When you see him reach for you, you feel irritation and you feel afraid that you might hurt him? Is that right? And some part of you says-it’s safer if he stays away- yes? For him and maybe for you too? It’s too hard to let him comfort you? *Reflection-Expand into impact.*

C: Yeah. I can’t handle nice things, my stomach twists, I have nowhere to put it. (David weeps) (Carol turns to the therapist) You see, I’m a disappointment no matter what!

Th: What happens to you when he reaches, as he is right now-and tells you that he wants to help-to comfort. You say-if I let him close I will disappoint him, so you turn away?

*Evocative questioning-reflection-expand into action-how emotion moves her*

C: (Long silence. She answers in a flat voice) Don’t know, (long pause) Well, I get this ping feeling, it like ping-

Th: Ping, hum, like is that an alarm? (She nods) Do you believe him? *Inference-naming.*

C: No, so I’m mad. And Yes , and so it’s scary. He might get close, He might want sex, and I’ll disappoint him. I should be able to respond to him. I’m untreatable.

Th: I am going to try and make this clear, ok? So “ping” is anger. No one ever protected you and David sometimes withdraws too, and now he is here but- he hasn’t been and there is anger about that-yes? (She nods)

Th: She is important enough for you that you can hold out your hand and wait for her – (He nods.) That’s your way of helping her with her fear – and letting him know how precious she is? *Infer – frame his response positively – affirm her sense of self.*

D: Ah – ha.Th: (To Carol) Can you hear him Carol, that he feels for you in your fear – and he is here –Frame him as accessible and responsive – safe.

C: Yes (looking down). Well, I’m untreatable.

Th: Ah-ha – him being here doesn’t fit with how you see yourself right now – you see you as toxic, not able to give David what he wants – somehow defective. (Carol
begins to curl up in her chair) What is happening right now as I say this – (silence) you are curling up – getting smaller –*Reflect process, reflect shame – evocative questions.*

C: I should be able to respond – yes. I’m defective.
Th: Part of you stands back and judges you – and finds you wanting – not entitled to his love, sure you will disappoint him if he really sees you – is that it?? *Reflect process, fear and shame.*

C: Right – yes – don’t know what to do with it.
Th: Like you said – you have no place to put his love – you can’t just relax and be comfortable, rest in his hands – you don’t deserve it – I remember the last session where you said you felt “dirty” and “stained” – yes? (She murmurs assent) So you want to stay hidden – all alone with all this shame – *Reflect shame – and how it moves her and impact.*

C: It’s better if there is less of me – always feel dirty.
Th: The shameful things that were done to you somehow got you into feeling that you should be ashamed – and now you feel ashamed for not being all better – as if nothing had happened – as if you hadn’t had to fight a dragon. Hard to believe David wants to be there for you when you feel so unsure/so bad about you *Heighten – expand, contextualize, concrete image – reflect shame – impact on her trust.*

C: Yes, who would want to be there for me – he needs a better wife –
Th: Can you ask him – if he wants a different – better wife? (Therapist motions with her hand). *Shape enactment.*

D: Thanks, but I’d rather have you – even with the shadows (He smiles – reaches and touches her hand). She smiles back.
Th: Was there ever a time when all this shame and fear didn’t step between you and David? When the dragon didn’t step between? When there was another way out? *Evocative question*

C: A moment in the very beginning maybe. In the very beginning maybe. I still trust David more than anyone. But, if I feel upset, everyone is the enemy.
Th: So what would you like from him now, Carol? Can you ask? *Shape enactment re need.*

C: I’d like him to be there and let me go through this, and be there, but not too close right now.
Th: You can’t let him comfort you right now, but you want him to stand beside you while you fight the dragon? (She agrees and nods her head) Tell him (The Therapist motions towards him). *Reflect, heighten, shape enactment.*

C: (She turns, makes eye contact with David, tears and speaks very softly). Stand with me…can I ask you?
D: (To the therapist) She is worth fighting for. (He turns) You are worth fighting for.
C: (She smiles and turn to the therapist) He’s my boomerang. He keeps coming back. He gives me courage.
D: It’s easier, now that I understand what is going on. I do hold back…I’m sometimes…I don’t know what to do, how she’ll react. I get overwhelmed, kind of numb. But I’m here. I’m here for the long haul.

As this excerpt suggests, when David offers Carol a safe haven, the violation of human connection she has experienced prevents her from responding. There is no way to him and to secure attachment but through trauma and its aftermath.

Carol and David made considerable progress. They can now sometimes eat together; Carol is no longer consumed with shame if David sees her put food in her mouth. Carol has agreed to go for individual therapy and work specifically with her trauma experiences. They hold hands as they walk back to the parking lot after sessions and he sees her irritability as part of the trauma and does not become injured by it. He is more responsive to her and she can tell him when she can be touched and when she “has no skin” and must be left alone. She can also break the one rule of survival in her family, which was “keep your mouth shut”, and tell him when she is flooded with fear. She says, “I take little steps…the closer I get the scarier it is, but…it’s happening. I never really expected to be, well, attached. Thank God he’s still there.”

NOTE: Client’s need to be in working distance from emotion – in touch with - not overwhelmed by
#10 Key Articles and Chapters in EFT

Please go to the link provided below to download these articles:

http://trieft.org/eftexternships/ext_extras
password: attach

1. Attachment Injuries
2. Attachment Theory
3. Becoming an Emotionally Focused Couples Therapist
4. Bonds or Bargains
5. Extravagant Emotion
6. Introduction to Attachment
7. Listening to the Music
8. Made to Measure
9. New Era
10. Inside Balmer Softening
11. Status and Challenges
12. Attachment Theory: Individuals and Couples
13. Integrating Sex and Attachment
#11 Contraindications for EFT:

The therapist is unable to create a basic safety in which to explore relationship issues. This lack of safety maybe between the therapist and a client (e.g. the client is asking the therapist to engage in therapy in an inappropriate way, for example, labeling the other partner with a DSM diagnosis and focusing obsessively on this partner’s “deficiencies”) or between the two clients (verbal abuse in the session that the therapist cannot contain). The therapist should ask all partners in the individual session that is part of Stage 1 of EFT about the occurrence of violent or abusive behavior. If there is violent behavior, the therapist must also assess the victim’s depression, potential PTSD and suicide risk. If children are at any risk the therapist is most often required to report this to the authorities and clients must be notified about this potential breech of confidentiality if it appears that violence towards children is about to be disclosed.

Ongoing issues exist that will undermine progress in EFT are unacknowledged addictions, ongoing and undisclosed affairs, lack of engagement/investment by one partner. The therapist as a relationship consultant will discuss these issues with a partner in the individual session at the beginning of EFT. Undisclosed affairs are like a time bomb waiting to go off in a relationship and undermine the process of therapy. The therapist helps the partner recognize this and supports this partner to disclose the affair in the next session.

Ask yourself – “Will the potential exposure of vulnerability place a partner at significant risk or cause harm?” “Is progress and the creation of a more positive relationship possible here?”

The appropriateness of couple therapy in the case of violent behavior on the part of one or both partners is addressed succinctly in the article by Bograd and Meredos (1999) – Battering and couples therapy. Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, 25, 291-312.

The distinction made concerning different kinds of violence by Gottman and Jacobson is relevant. They used the designation “cobra” to describe a cold, instrumental that is used to control the partner. This is a more psychopathic characterological form of violence. These partners experience violence as normal and excusable and may also have criminal records. Substance abuse, the use of weapons, a history of violence and crime, open threats, sadistic or bizarre forms of violence and an obsession with control to the point where any autonomy on the part of the woman is seen as a threat are all contraindications for couple therapy. Gottman and Jacobson used the designation “pitbull” to describe what the EFT therapist would view as more situational controlling behavior that arises as a way of dealing with attachment anxiety. However, these men were extremely anxious and domineering. They ignored court orders to stay distant and were not open to influence.
The partners can very often be effectively helped in EFT are anxiously attached but have more ability to regulate their emotions such as jealously and are more able to acknowledge how they impact their partner. In these couples aggressive behavior is framed as part of the couple’s negative cycle and ongoing insecurity.

However, the violent spouse has to be able to take responsibility for his or her aggression and impact on the other and, if necessary, agree to additional treatment to address this issue. Generally, only low levels of intimidation on the part of the aggressive partner and fear on the part of the victimized partner are acceptable for couple therapy to be feasible. Studies have found that carefully delivered couple interventions were at least or more effective in addressing this violence as gender-specific treatments (Stith, Rosen & McCollum, 2004, Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, Vol. 30). Babcock et al. (Journal of Family Violence, Vol. 15) found wife withdrawal predicted violent responses by anxiously attached batterers (fear of abandonment?) while dismissing batterers were cued by wife defensiveness. (They used instrumental violence to assert authority and control). Both were more domineering than secures.

Bograd and Meredes note that “A single act of moderate violence that is not reinforced by psychological abuse does not constitute battering.” They also stress that the therapist must join with the violent spouse if progress is to be made. Suggesting that safety strategies and defeating this behavior is in this spouse’s self-interest if he or she wishes to improve the relationship is crucial. A contingency safety plan must then be agreed to by both partners. Remorse on the part of the offending partner and a lack of significant fear on the part of the other are positive indicators that couple therapy is possible. Enrollment in an anger control or violent behaviors group treatment is also positive.
Training tape segments generally used in externships

Training Tape One: Healing Broken Bonds
This training tape may be used to illustrate:
   Session One. Delineating the Negative Cycle
   Sessions 8 & 12. Withdrawer Re-engagement

Training Tape 2: Couples with Trauma
   Segment 4. ‘How can she help you step out of the cycle?’
   Illustrates the beginning of Stage 2, blamer soften with a husband with severe
   trauma history and anxiety problems. Risks are made smaller.

Training Tape 4: Changing the Music, Changing the Dance.
   Session 8. Moving into Stage Two with a Withdrawer.
   Interventions are labeled.

Training Tape 5: Re-engaging Withdrawers
   Cycle I (after 36 minutes): Illustrates working with male client to deepen emotion.

Live sessions from the Externship Training Tape
   Illustration of the model/interventions and discussion

Attachment injury tape (not available for externs)
   Illustrates a negative cycle, an attachment injury, a snapshot of the
   healing process.

Specific trainers may use other examples of taped EFT sessions/ interventions as
well as or in place of the above.
**Instructions**

1. Print this form, complete the delivery information and indicate what you are requesting.

2. Mail your cheque payable to ICEEFT to address shown above, or to pay by Visa or MasterCard, fill in information and either mail to address shown above or fax to 613-722-0250. Include this form.

**Delivery Information:**

Name  

Delivery Address:  

City: ____________________________  Prov/State:  _________________________________  Postal/ZIP ________________  

Phone:  _____________________________  email: __________________________________  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An Externship in EFCT 3 DVD set</td>
<td>$249.00</td>
<td>__</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summit on EFT, Ottawa, Canada–May 2006</td>
<td>$59.00</td>
<td>__</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training DVD #1: Healing Broken Bonds</td>
<td>$99.00</td>
<td>__</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training DVD #2: Couples and Trauma</td>
<td>$79.00</td>
<td>__</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training DVD #3: Shaping Change Events</td>
<td>$69.00</td>
<td>__</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training DVD #4: Changing the Music, Changing the Dance</td>
<td>$139.00</td>
<td>__</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training DVD #5: Re-engaging Withdrawers</td>
<td>$129.00</td>
<td>__</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In EFT (Drs. Campbell &amp; Fairweather)</td>
<td>$119.00</td>
<td>__</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Sue Johnson at The Evolution of Psychotherapy</td>
<td>$59.00</td>
<td>__</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Sue Johnson at brief therapy Lasting Solutions 2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~ Couple Therapy in the 21st Century. Keynote Speech</td>
<td>$59.00</td>
<td>__</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~ Stage One of EFT for Couples. Clinical Demonstration</td>
<td>$59.00</td>
<td>__</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold Me Tight:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship Education and Enhancement Program</td>
<td>$114.00</td>
<td>__</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMT: Conversations for Connection (2 DVD set)</td>
<td>$69.00</td>
<td>__</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMT: Facilitators Guide</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
<td>__</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMT: Creating Relationships that Last (1DVD)</td>
<td>$29.95</td>
<td>__</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Order**  $________________  

**Shipping and Handling:**  
Shipped via express within 6 business days, plus handling charge  
$20 and $5 for each additional item ordered.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shipping/handling</th>
<th>$________________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Total Submitted**  $________________  

Card Number: ________________________________  Expiry Date: ________________________________  
Cardholder’s Name: ________________________________  
Cardholder’s Signature: ________________________________
You are invited to join and grow with us.
The Board and Trainers Committee want to expand ICEEFT, to facilitate
greater communication and sharing within the EFT therapy community,
and provide an opportunity for greater networking and growth of EFT in
general.

Benefits of membership include:

- Periodic electronic/printable newsletters
- Discounts for purchase of training DVD's (15%)
- Discounts for ICEEFT conferences (Summit) registration (15% )
- Opportunities for volunteer involvement and/or to submit
  questions, EFT tips or items for publication in the Newsletter
- Be part of the EFT Listserv (optional)
- Listing on the website Directory (optional)

Membership fees are:
- Regular annual membership ~ $75.00 + HST
- Student** membership ~ $50.00 + HST
- Lifetime membership ~ $500.00

** a "Student" here means a person registered in a post graduate
program such as: psychology or marriage and family studies

To register for the ICEEFT Membership please go to
http://members.iceeft.com

We are asking that new members provide (or agree to) the following:
1. In general, support the Vision and Mission Statement of ICEEFT
2. Pay the annual fees as outlined
3. Consider contributing to the Newsletter, volunteering on
   committees of other ICEEFT initiatives/activities

Mission Statement
ICEEFT serves as a centre of excellence for the promotions of secure,
resilient and successful relationships between partners and within
families. Our mission includes the further expansion and refinement of
the Emotionally Focused Therapy (EFT) model through process and
outcome research. Another aspect of our mission is to educate health
professionals and to increase public awareness about the efficacy of EFT
and its role in strengthening relationship bonds.
The new **Hold Me Tight: Conversations for Connection Program** is comprised of the following:

- The DVD *Hold Me Tight: Conversations for Connection*
- The DVD *Creating Relationships that Last: A Conversation with Dr. Sue Johnson*
- The Facilitator's Guide for *The Hold Me Tight Program: Conversations for Connection*

**SOLD SEPARATELY OR AS A SET**

*Hold Me Tight: Conversations for Connection* is an 8 session (two hours each session) educational program based on the theory and practice of Emotionally Focused Couples Therapy (EFT). The first session focuses on the new science of love and what it teaches us. The next seven sessions focus on helping couples shape and use the seven conversations laid out in the book *Hold Me Tight*.

For more information please visit [www.iceeft.com](http://www.iceeft.com)
Participant Evaluation

4-Day Externship in Emotionally Focused Therapy for Couples

Please take a few minutes to fill out this feedback form.

Name (optional):  _____________________________________________
Degree:  ____________________________________________________
Professional Affiliation :  _______________________________________
Area of Interest:  ______________________________________________
Where are you from:  __________________________________________

How would you rate the usefulness of the externship for meeting the stated educational objectives? Please circle one (1=low, 5=high)

1  2  3  4  5

How would you rate the quality of instruction and teaching ability?

1  2  3  4  5

Did the instructor present the material in a clear and orderly fashion?

Did the instructor respond to questions and needs of the audience, maintain interest?

How would you rate the instructor’s level of knowledge and expertise?

1  2  3  4  5

How would you rate the value of the following workshop components?

Presentations  1  2  3  4  5
Discussions    1  2  3  4  5
Live Demonstrations  1  2  3  4  5
Videos       1  2  3  4  5
Transcripts/Case Studies  1  2  3  4  5
Do you have any comments or suggestions regarding the format?
_________________________________________________________________________________  
_________________________________________________________________________________  
_________________________________________________________________________________  
_________________________________________________________________________________  

Would you recommend this workshop to your colleagues? YES  NO

Do you have any suggestions for improving the workshop?
_________________________________________________________________________________  
_________________________________________________________________________________  
_________________________________________________________________________________  
_________________________________________________________________________________  

What do you see as the strengths/weaknesses of the workshop?
_________________________________________________________________________________  
_________________________________________________________________________________  
_________________________________________________________________________________  
_________________________________________________________________________________  

Were the facilities adequate? (comfort, accessibility, space, visual and auditory supports....etc.)
_________________________________________________________________________________  
_________________________________________________________________________________  
_________________________________________________________________________________  
_________________________________________________________________________________  

Any other comments or suggestions?
_________________________________________________________________________________  
_________________________________________________________________________________  
_________________________________________________________________________________  
_________________________________________________________________________________  

Dates: _________________________________________  
Venue Location: _________________________________________