THE SPIRITUALITY GROUP: A SEARCH FOR THE SACRED

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ABSTRACT: This paper addresses the issue of integrating spirituality with substance abuse treatment by presenting the workings of the “Spirituality Group,” a therapy group for substance abusing veterans at a Midwestern Veterans Affairs Medical Center. Common themes from the group, case examples, and a discussion of working with group resistances are presented.

The last 100 years have witnessed a variety of different attitudes and approaches to spirituality within the mental health community. In the past, mental health practitioners have at times viewed spirituality as integral, antithetical, or irrelevant to treatment. Many recent writings have documented an increased interest among psychologists in religiousness and spirituality (Emmons & Paloutzian, 2003; Hill et al., 2000; Miller & Thoresen, 2003; Shafranske, 2002; Tan, 2002–2003; Zinnbauer, Pargament, & Scott, 1999; Zinnbauer & Pargament, 2004), and presented ways in which to integrate religiousness and spirituality with mental health treatment (Ferrer, 2003; Griffith & Griffith, 2003; Hutchins, 2002; Ingersoll, 2002; Jerry, 2003; Miller, 1999; Richards & Bergin, 1997, 2000; Shafranske, 1996; Vaughan, 1995; Welwood, 2000; Zinnbauer & Pargament, 2000) and medical care (Cavendish et al., 2000; Krebs, 2001).

In the field of addiction treatment, spiritual elements or traditions have long been associated with the path to sobriety and recovery, and this association remains prominent today (e.g. Alcoholics Anonymous World Services, 1976; Georgi, 1998; Gorski, 1991; Grof & Grof, 1993; May, 1994; Nixon, 2001; “Spiritus contra,” 1987). Despite this professional enthusiasm, however, few examples of how spirituality can be formally integrated into existing treatment programs have been presented in the professional literature.

The purpose of this article is to present one such practical integration of spirituality with substance abuse treatment: The Spirituality Group. The specifics of this group will be discussed against the background of interest in spirituality within the fields of medicine and mental health in general and within the field of addiction treatment in particular. The group structure and process are similar to mainstream interpersonal therapy groups (e.g. Yalom, 1995), whereas the transpersonal approach described by Frances Vaughan (1979, 1991, 1993, 1995, 2001) has been used to interpret the group content and resistances.

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A DEFINITION OF TERMS

To find a single consensual definition of spirituality remains elusive even within the communities of researchers and adherents. Rather than elucidate this debate (for a discussion see Zinnbauer, Pargament, & Scott, 1999; Zinnbauer & Pargament, 2004), for this article we will use Pargament’s (1997) definition of spirituality as the search for the sacred. As such, it encompasses the various paths people take to find, conserve, and transform the sacred in their lives. As explained by Zinnbauer, Pargament, and Scott (1999):

the sacred refers to the holy, those things ‘set apart’ from the ordinary, worthy of veneration and reverence. The sacred includes concepts of God, the divine, and the transcendent. However, it is not limited to higher powers. It also includes objects that become sanctified by virtue of their association with, or representation of, the holy. (p. 907)

This definition does not resolve the debate over the content or function of spirituality, but it does have the advantage of remaining broad enough to include a diverse range of spiritual states and transpersonal experiences, while avoiding becoming so diffuse that it encompasses everything.

For treatment providers, therefore, it is important to recognize that the search for the sacred is an active process that is not reducible to other needs or desires. The alcoholic who strives for sobriety may also pursue a spiritual awakening, but this does not mean that sobriety is solely a spiritual activity nor does it mean that spirituality is solely a product of addictions treatment or recovery programs. Rather, the alcoholic may pursue sobriety, spirituality, both, or neither. The upsurge of interest in various fields to integrate spirituality with patient care is therefore responding to the needs of those patients who wish to pursue both health and spirituality. The approach presented here recognizes that individuals recovering from substance abuse have access to internal and transpersonal resources (Vaughan, 1979, 1993, 2001) to assist their quest for health.

SPIRITUALITY, MEDICINE, AND MENTAL HEALTH

There is increasing sensitivity to spiritual issues within professional literatures of medicine and mental health. Interestingly, many health professionals are only now focusing on the importance of spirituality despite the over 30 years of work within transpersonal psychology, and the century of research and writing within the psychology of religion dating back to William James (1902/1961) and Edwin Starbuck (1899).

A brief survey of the nursing and medical literature reveals a theoretical, practical, and research interest in spirituality. For example, Emblen (1992) has investigated the meanings nurses attribute to spirituality. Spirituality has also been identified as integral to nursing’s holistic philosophy (Cavendish et al., 2000; Krebs, 2001) and to holistic hospice care for both patients and caregivers (Chandler, 1999). Nursing has additionally advanced the integration of spirituality and patient care with regard to diagnoses. As discussed in Cavendish et al. (2000), there are currently three approved
nursing diagnoses related to spirituality: Spiritual distress, risk for spiritual distress, and potential for enhanced spiritual well-being. Qualitative research to clarify the nursing diagnosis of spiritual distress has also been conducted (Smucker, 1996).

Recent publications within transpersonal psychology continue to focus on spirituality, especially on issues of spiritual distress and proposals for more holistic diagnoses. Just a few examples include: differentiating spiritual crises from transformative experiences (Grof & Grof, 1989), distinguishing prerational from transrational states (Wilber, 1995), the importance of making differential diagnoses of transpersonal phenomena (Jerry, 2003), and Integral approaches to multiaxial psychiatric diagnosis (Ingersoll, 2002). Moreover, Hutchins’ (2002) proposed “Gnosis Model,” provides a complementary expansion to each diagnostic axis of the DSM-IV to include positive aspects, such as a person’s gifts, goals, strengths, and supports, rather than focusing exclusively on a person’s problems.

A focus on optimal health and human potential has been a cornerstone of transpersonal psychology since its inception (Tart, 1983; Walsh & Vaughan, 1980), and numerous investigations of the relationship between religiousness, spirituality, and physical health have been conducted within the past decade (see Miller & Thoresen, 2003; Pargament, 1997; Powell, Shahabi, & Thoresen, 2003; Seeman, Dubin, & Seeman, 2003). In their summaries of empirical research, Miller and Thoresen (2003) and Powell et al. (2003) conclude that religiousness and spirituality are common ways in which individuals cope with illness and life stress, and there is strong evidence that church/service attendance reduces the risk of mortality. They also report that religiousness and spirituality may protect against cardiovascular disease, and that being prayed for may improve physical recovery from acute illness.

Investigators have likewise examined links between religiousness, spirituality, and mental health. For example, Gartner, Larson, and Allen (1991) concluded from their review of the literature that religious attendance is positively related to physical health, longevity, marital satisfaction and well-being, and lower rates of suicide, drug use, alcohol abuse, and delinquency. Pargament (1997) concluded from his review that religiousness and spirituality show positive, though modest, relationships with mental health. Further, specific religious/spiritual coping variables predict positive and negative coping outcomes. In particular, those variables related to better adjustment included feeling supported and guided by God, feeling supported by one’s religious congregation, feeling like a partner with God in solving problems, and attributing stressful life events to the will of God. In contrast, poorer outcomes were associated with feeling abandoned or at odds with God or one’s congregation, and attributing stressful life events to a punishing God.

Given the various ways in which spiritual phenomena can impact health and healing, it is no surprise that mental health practitioners have argued for the inclusion of spirituality with treatment (e.g., see Griffith & Griffith, 2003; Walsh & Vaughan, 1993; Zinnbauer & Pargament, 2000). Recent writings in this vein include topics such as spirituality as a resource in couple’s therapy (Anderson & Worthen, 1997; Wolf & Stevens, 2001), and the importance of including spirituality in culturally appropriate treatment with Native Americans (Bristol, 2001; “Healing circle,” 1999; Voss, Douville, Soldier, & Twiss, 1999), and African Americans (e.g., Brome,
Owens, Allen, & Vevaina, 2000; Thomas, 2001). Researchers have likewise documented that mental health consumers desire to discuss religious and spiritual issues in counseling (Rose, Westefeld, & Ansley, 2001; Quackenbos, Privette, & Klentz, 1985, 1986).

The inclusion of spirituality in mental health work has also been described for treatment groups. For example, Genia (1990) described her creation of a spiritual encounter group for the exploration of participants’ spiritual experiences in a group discussion format. Psychodramatists have also used action methods with individuals and groups to help co-dependent clients find internal spiritual understanding and develop ego strength (Miller, 2000; Winters, 2000). An integration of spirituality with holistic long-term care has been described by Durkin (1992) as the “Community of Caring.” This is the title of her group approach to integrate the spiritual dimension into patients’ personal lives, attitudes towards treatment, and relationships with one another. Finally, Kehoe (1999) described a long-term psychotherapy group she formed to focus on spiritual issues relevant for patients with chronic mental illness. Kehoe presents the value of the group in terms of the opportunities patients have to reflect on the meaning of their difficulties, to use their faiths in order to cope with their mental illnesses, and to consider ways in which their beliefs may contribute to their suffering.

SPIRITUALITY AND ADDICTIONS TREATMENT

Perhaps the most explicit integration of spirituality in patient care is evident in treatment programs for substance abuse. It is well documented that spiritual growth is a core element of the AA ideology and the path to recovery through AA is often described as a “spiritual program.” Likewise, authors have described the relationship between problematic spirituality and relapse (Gorski, 1991), have advocated for spiritual psychotherapy in addiction medicine (Georgi, 1998), have characterized addictions in terms of spiritual crises or unfulfilled spiritual cravings (Grof & Grof, 1993; “Spiritus contra,” 1987), and have identified spirituality as a resource for parents in recovery (DiLorenzo, Johnson, & Bussey, 2001). This emphasis on spirituality within some programs of substance abuse treatment has led authors such as May (1994) to argue that “the single most important event for an addict or alcoholic to experience in early recovery is the beginning of a distinct spiritual focus for living” (p. 35).

Whereas numerous programs for substance abuse treatment do not include a spiritual focus (Trimpey, 1996), research does appear to support the contention that spiritual belief and practice are helpful to some individual adherents. For example, Galanter’s (1999) investigations into the “spiritual orientation” in substance abuse treatment concluded that spiritual belief may positively reinforce AA group affiliation and provide relief from psychological distress. Spiritual beliefs have also been identified as influential in the ways in which individuals cope with disease and perceive recovery from substance abuse (Tangenberg, 2001). Brome, Owens, Allen, and Vevaina (2000) found spirituality to be associated with positive self-appraisals, active coping, and social support for African American women in recovery. Brush and McGee (2000) concluded that spirituality was an important personal activity as
well as a recovery activity for homeless men in recovery from substance abuse. Green, Fullilove, and Fulfilove (1998) documented the reported positive life transformations of persons in recovery who embrace a Higher Power. Pardini, Plante, Sherman, and Stump (2000) found that among recovering individuals, higher levels of spirituality and religious faith were associated with optimism, greater perceived social support, higher resilience to stress, and lower levels of anxiety. Finally, in his review of research, Miller (1998) found that spiritual/religious involvement was associated with decreased risk of alcohol/drug use, and may also facilitate the process of recovery.

Given the need and the enthusiasm to integrate spirituality with patient care, one might assume that proposals and program descriptions would abound in the professional literatures. Unfortunately, except for some notable articles such as Prezioso’s (1987) proposal for integration of spirituality into an inpatient chemical dependence treatment program, and Kehoe’s description of group psychotherapy to address spiritual issues with the chronically mentally ill, there is a dearth of such program descriptions.

It was in this background of interest and need that a psychotherapy group was created by the authors to address spiritual issues as part of the Substance Dependence Program (SUDEP) at a Midwestern Veterans Affairs Medical Center. We have called it the Spirituality Group.

THE SPIRITUALITY GROUP

We begin with an excerpt from the fliers for the group: “[The Spirituality Group] focuses on exploring personal values, discussing spirituality and spiritual beliefs, and examining spiritual conflicts or concerns about one’s faith. This is not a Bible study group or a group that endorses any particular religious system or set of spiritual beliefs; rather, it is a group that encourages personal exploration and understanding of how veterans confront existential and spiritual issues in life.”

The Spirituality Group was created in 1998. It has run since that time for one hour each week with an average attendance ranging from 3–15. The group is voluntary and open by referral to members of the SUDEP programs, including patients from the residential, outpatient, dual diagnosis, and opiate substitution programs. Group membership is open, and the group often differs in size and membership from one week to the next. Whereas most military veterans utilizing the VA hospital system are male, female veterans have also attended the Spirituality Group.

The group’s central values include tolerance, an emphasis on discussion and personal sharing, and a pluralistic approach to spiritual issues. As discussed in Zinnbauer and Pargament (2000) and Vaughan (1995), the pluralistic approach recognizes and values diversity in the expression of spiritual beliefs, values, and practices. There are multiple effective spiritual approaches to life and recovery, as well as multiple ineffective or problematic approaches. The pluralistic approach encourages individual and group exploration of common sources of suffering for addicts and alcoholics in treatment, and the particular ways in which these
individuals wrestle with issues of faith, treatment, and recovery. As the group members work to achieve sobriety and understand their patterns of addiction, the Spirituality Group encourages them to find, re-discover, practice, or explore the sacred in their lives. The Spirituality Group encourages the movement of the substance abuser from a state of suffering and psychological imprisonment to increased freedom, self-awareness, and growth.

The basic structure and process of the group overlap in many ways with mainstream therapy groups. In particular, the ways in which the group functions therapeutically and the tasks of the group leaders (see Yalom, 1995) are common to both general interpersonal groups and the Spirituality Group. For example, generating and maintaining hope, understanding the universality of suffering and human experience, sharing information, altruistic behavior among group members, interpersonal learning and feedback, opportunities for corrective emotional experiences, generating group cohesion, affective expression and catharsis, and exploring existential issues are readily apparent in both types of groups. Likewise, therapist tasks of unifying and setting boundaries within the group, setting group norms and using group process as the agent of change, and an emphasis on working in the “here and now” (Yalom, 1995) are fundamental to both general therapy groups and the Spirituality Group.

The chief difference that sets the Spirituality Group apart from other groups is its focus on spiritual and transpersonal issues. To understand and frame this specific content, and to work with the particular resistances that this material can generate in a group, we have relied on the work of Frances Vaughan (1979, 1991, 1993, 1995, 2001). As presented by Vaughan, a transpersonal context in psychotherapy is one that affirms the importance of spiritual issues for psychological health and explicitly values spiritual and transpersonal experiences as potentially healing and valid rather than pathologizing or discounting them (Vaughan, 1993). Further, there is an emphasis on increasing personal awareness, practicing virtues (e.g. altruism, compassion) with others, and integrating spiritual experience and understanding into everyday life. For the Spirituality Group, it is not enough to have superficial discussions or debates about religious tenets or scriptural interpretation. We actively encourage participants to share personal spiritual experiences, emotions, peak or mystical experiences, existential angst, and spiritual distress. Spiritual strengths are highlighted as vital aids for recovery from substance abuse, and participants are encouraged to take insights gained in the group and actively practice them in their daily lives.

After 6 years of experience, a number of specific themes have emerged from the group, as well as several common problems or challenges for the group process. The group themes can be folded into 5 general categories: a) seeking to understand the nature of spirituality; b) reconciling anger and spirituality; c) understanding the meaning of the spiritual path; d) coping with loss or death; and e) forgiveness.

**Seeking to Understand the Nature of Spirituality**

The most common reason given by participants for attending the Spirituality Group is curiosity about the nature of spirituality and the relevance of spirituality to recovery.
As discussed by Vaughan (1995), authentic spirituality may manifest either inside or outside of traditional forms of religion. When a given search for the sacred loses meaning or becomes a hindrance to spiritual growth, a change is needed.

*Donald: A seeker.* New members frequently ask, “What is the difference between spirituality and religion?” Donald, a bright and curious man working hard in early recovery, would ask a variation of that question near the beginning of each session he attended. Raised in a traditional, somewhat fundamental religious family, Donald’s beliefs were shaken by his negative experiences with cocaine abuse. The old belief system no longer had relevance for him. He bumped up against it each time he tangled with other group members who found satisfaction in their “old time” religion. Gradually his weekly questions sharpened. He was less interested in arguing with others than in clarifying his own beliefs. Ultimately he joined the Quaker Church where he was able to grow spiritually without reliance on rigid dogma. He remains an active group member and is a steadying influence who looks for the divine light in each of us.

*Reconciling Anger and Spirituality*

Another common theme in the group is reconciling anger and resentment with the dictates of one’s spiritual life. Anger at God, anger at clergy, or anger at oneself often comes into focus as substance-abusing individuals struggle to understand themselves and to remain clean and sober. Vaughan (1995) describes anger as soul loss and states, “healing is obstructed whenever anger is suppressed or denied. Buried rage is a prison for the soul.” (p. 169)

*Walsh: Vengeance is Mine.* Walsh was the kind of open-faced man who would be chosen to play Santa Claus, the kind of man who would enter a burning building to save the people inside. Polysubstance dependent for years, he had numerous treatments, each one followed by a relapse. His stance on joining the group was two-fold. He was obsessed with his plan to avenge his daughter’s murder 10 years earlier, and he was enraged with God for allowing that death. He counted the days until the murderer’s release so he could kill him. He interpreted the past murder as God’s punishment for his drug problems and for his being under the influence of drugs and away from the house the night of the crime.

He began to reflect and probe deeper into himself only after the group members confronted him and accused him of grandiosity for interpreting a grisly murder as an act of God custom-designed to punish his addiction. The group members demonstrated their caring for him week after week. They refused to be intimidated by his rigidity. Gradually he began to trust them. The week after their confrontation, he confessed his secret. Complicating his guilt over his daughter’s murder was his guilt about having assaulted two women while under the influence of drugs. He saw himself as the special object of divine retribution. His extreme guilt and shame kept him stuck in drug dependency because he did not believe he deserved better.

The group’s accepting him despite his past crimes helped him remove the first chink in his armor of addiction. If he could be forgiven by others, maybe he could forgive
himself. He decided that recovery from drug dependence was his responsibility and would require life-long maintenance. This knowledge has been a relief and a blessing. Walsh is no longer under a life sentence of guilt, self-loathing, and vengeance. Instead he has committed himself to a life of daily struggles, joys, and decisions. He has joined a non-denominational church, volunteers at an elementary school, and is working an active recovery program. He believes there is goodness in the world and even in him.

**Understanding the Meaning of the Spiritual Path**

Many come to the Spirituality Group with a long history of spiritual strivings and experiences. Their participation often seems less about content than process. A metaphor often used by these believers is that of the "Spiritual Path." The metaphor of the path as a representation of spiritual growth is cross-cultural, and can include various meanings such as the unfolding relationship with God, an intimate and personal journey, or progress towards wholeness (Vaughan, 1995).

**Teddi and Smokie: Polar Bears in Hell.** Two women: one African-American (Teddi), one Latina (Smokie); one IV heroin dependent, the other crack cocaine dependent. Both are HIV+. Both felt condemned to Hell by their diagnosis. Smokie is in her mid-forties. She lost her mother to death when she was ten years old. More recently she “lost” her ten-year-old only daughter first to foster care, then later to adoption because the courts deemed her an unfit mother. She has had no contact with her daughter since then and does not even know where she is. Smoldering with silent rage, she was friendless until she met Teddi.

A regular member of the Spirituality Group for months, she has not shared her HIV status with the other members. Perhaps because she feared that once she started talking she would reveal the medical condition that caused her shame, she rarely spoke or made eye contact. She remained an enigma to the others. Her approach to spiritual practice was to read her Bible from beginning to end, and then start over, in hope of enlightenment that would alleviate her pain. She seemed clueless as she expressed hopelessness about ever feeling at peace or finding redemption.

Teddi, in contrast, came into the group kicking and screaming, demanding that attention be paid. A non-IV, crack cocaine user, she steadfastly maintained that she never traded sex for drugs. From her perspective she “did everything right,” so why had God cursed her with this terrible disease? Unfortunately, her boyfriend/drug dealer neglected to tell her he was HIV+. Her initial reaction to her diagnosis made her situation even worse by increasing her use of alcohol and drugs. Her lively intelligence and ability to reflect, however, pushed her away from suicidal thoughts and toward an intense effort to find personal meaning in a chaotic universe. She stopped using alcohol and cocaine and even quit smoking. She reluctantly moved back with her conventional, religious parents who made clear their expectation that she would lead a respectable life.

During one group session, after being asked once again why she was so angry with God, she unexpectedly shared her HIV status and told how she felt the ground of a previously safe universe give way after learning of her diagnosis. She talked about
her struggles since then to understand life in a seemingly capricious universe and to accept the likelihood that she will become very sick some day and will die young. She regards God as a divine parent, someone with whom you can become angry but you cannot reject. Childless by choice, she recently visited her two-year-old niece who was humming along to a Barney tape. When the child suddenly shouted “Sing it, Barney!” Teddi burst into tears and experienced an epiphany: what happened yesterday and what may happen tomorrow is less important than what is happening right now; we have these hours to live as well and as gracefully as we can.

Teddi and Smokie, who daily experience the hell of their medical conditions, have moved to polarized positions. Smokie is in spiritual limbo. Teddi is discovering moments of heaven on earth. They are inseparable and cherish the growth of their friendship. Smokie wants to be like Teddi. Teddi, knowing she doesn’t want to return to Smokie’s hell, encourages her friend to join her on the journey to find meaning in everyday life.

Coping with Loss or Death

The ultimate existential issue is another frequent theme in the group. Death, and all the mystery and terror associated with it, is often wrestled with (or avoided) by the group. The loss of friends through war, the death of family members, and one’s own mortality are discussed by individuals who are familiar with the life and death struggles of addiction. Whereas encounters with death have the potential to spur spiritual awakening and movement towards completing unfinished business (Vaughan, 1995), they can also illuminate the limitations of one’s spiritual and emotional life.

Ben: The prodigal son. The most erudite member of the group with an advanced degree in theology, Ben was an African American Southern gentleman. Almost a Renaissance man, he had been a talented basketball player and was a gospel musician in addition to being the beloved minister of his Church. He had a wicked sense of humor and a wicked addiction. Born into a family of serious alcoholics, he vowed never to let alcohol touch his lips. True to his word, he had not counted on becoming dependent on pain pills after unexpected major surgery following an accident.

Ben was quick to admit he loved opiates as much as he loved God. His favorite Bible story was the Prodigal Son. If he could stay clear of the unholy trinity of Percoset, Percodan, and Demerol, he could be forgiven by a merciful God. Ben’s clean times did not last. Although he longed for the mercy shown by the father of the Prodigal Son, he cringed at the wrath of the God who sent plagues and lightning bolts.

Ben never mentioned his deceased father who died a suicidal alcoholic. Group members suspected that God the Father of us all and God the father of Ben were confused in Ben’s mind. When asked about the relationship between him and his father, the usually ebullient Ben retreated into a scowling silence. Trapped by his rigid beliefs, his guilt and shame distance him from the God of his yearning. For now he is a spiritual orphan.
Forgiveness

Coping with a painful past is another common theme for the group. Moving beyond past hurts towards a healthy and sober life can bring many to the issue of forgiveness. As discussed by Vaughan (1995), spiritual freedom is connected with the ability to forgive oneself and others. The decision to forgive can be a difficult one for many who carry physical and emotional scars.

Henry: Forgive and forget? After stabbing her son with a fork, Henry’s mother decided parenting was not her strong suit. Henry was three years old when his mother dropped him off at the Flames of Righteousness orphanage. Fed, clothed, and lodged, he appreciated the stability that close supervision, daily Bible study, and church services provided. He was the runt of the place, however, and quickly decided that his survival depended on his ability to defend himself. He learned to fend off potential attackers by becoming the aggressor. Rarely visited and emotionally abandoned, young Henry struggled to reconcile stories of a gentle God, protector of the weak and helpless, with the harsh reality of life in the orphanage. Each childhood hurt and shame was burned into his memory and reactivated his intense anger in the present. His mood changes were abrupt and violent, and he often seemed to be emotionally out of control.

He repeatedly told the group members he could “forgive but not forget.” When one member quietly observed that he seemed not to have forgiven a thing, Henry could barely control his rage. Week after week he returns to the group to battle his internal demons and ghosts. He views the group as a sacred space where he is allowed to be himself in all his wretched yearning: “I wish I could live just one week without anger.” He views the group members as spiritual brothers who help him feel connected to others for the first time in his almost fifty years. Henry continues to struggle. The group continues to support him with compassion and patience.

Managing Group Resistances

The endurance of the Spirituality Group does not imply, however, that this group has been free of difficulties. Group resistances and problematic participants have been plentiful over the past four years. The goal for the facilitators has been to identify these problems as they occur, and to work with them in order to move the group forward. The most common three problems are proselytizing, spirituality and mental illness, and intolerance.

Proselytizing

The most frequently occurring problem within the Spirituality Group is the attempt by one member to provide religious or spiritual advice to another participant. This can be as benign as offering a scriptural solution to others’ problems, or as disruptive as outright attempts to get other participants to convert. This pattern will often begin to emerge when one or more group members are sorting out their basic spiritual beliefs or striving to find a spiritual understanding of their addictions. At a time when some in the group are engaging in self-reflection and answering the call to
embark on a new spiritual direction (Vaughan, 1995), others can interfere with the process by offering unsolicited advice.

Advice giving is a common problem in therapy groups, but it is made more challenging within the Spirituality Group since many religious traditions value outreach and the conversion of others. Individuals from such traditions will often take it as a religious responsibility to lead others into their own faiths. Such advice is rarely welcomed in the group, however. The recipients often complain that they feel criticized and resent the unasked-for religious instruction.

Quick interventions by the facilitators are required to keep the group from becoming contentious or fragmented. Often we will re-orient group members away from advice toward the sharing of their personal spiritual experiences. For many proselytizers this will suffice; they are content to witness rather than convert. We will also frequently remind the participants that the group is a spirituality group rather than a religious group or a Bible study. Commonly used contrasts between the scripture and dogma associated with religion and the experiential or relational aspects of spirituality are also helpful in getting the group back on track.

**Spirituality and Mental Illness**

Another tricky situation arises when one or more participants also struggle with serious mental illnesses in addition to their substance abuse issues. At times, participants with thought disorders have offered spiritual perspectives or spiritual experiences that are so non-conventional as to disrupt the flow of the group discussion. In presenting their beliefs, these participants can open themselves to criticism and the group can disconnect from them.

Judging whether spiritual beliefs or experiences are healthy or pathological is a topic with a rich history in transpersonal psychology (Jerry, 2003). For example, warnings about pathologizing all spiritual experiences as regressive or prerational, or indiscriminately characterizing all primitive or prerational states as transrational, have been eloquently presented by Wilber (1995). Our focus in this section is on those spiritual expressions that are clearly associated with mental illness.

Interventions by the facilitators in this situation require tact. Since our group is by referral only, we are able to screen out most individuals whose difficulties would prevent them from benefiting from the group. At times, however, we are presented with the unexpected. Rather than evaluate the reality bases of these spiritual experiences with the group, we will often try to move the group discussion away from the abstract towards the concrete. Specific questioning can help a given participant share information in a structured and accessible manner to which other group members can connect. Directly linking one aspect of the group member’s report to themes already presented in the group can also keep that participant connected with the other members. Finally, it is also important to note that if the values of pluralism have been adequately presented and enforced in the group, the group members will often be able to tolerate a wide range of spiritual discussions without any adverse effects on the group’s functioning. At these times it is gratifying to watch a group who reports valuing kindness and altruism put those values into action.
Intolerance

Despite the explicit presentation of the pluralistic approach at the beginning of each group, at times group participants can be intolerant of other’s spiritual beliefs and practices. The Spirituality Group has attracted members of various faiths including Christians, Jews, Muslims, Buddhists, New Age believers, Native American believers, and believers with individualized spiritual beliefs and practices. With increased diversity there is a great opportunity for meaningful exchange among participants, but there is also the possibility of conflict. The prospect of group members dividing themselves into religious camps and fighting a verbal holy war over beliefs or interpretations may seem hyperbolic, but we have observed that tensions can arise very quickly when individuals with strongly held and opposing convictions interact. According to Vaughan (1995), characteristics of healthy spirituality include such attributes as compassion, peace, awareness, forgiveness, and love. When the group members lose sight of these and become lost in intolerance, the group can either grind to a halt or group members can seize an opportunity for spiritual self-reflection.

The key for the group facilitator in this situation is to determine when the discussion has gone beyond healthy disagreement into escalating conflict. Sometimes, simply restating the purposes of the group and its emphasis on spirituality rather than religion is enough to move the group away from conflicts of dogma or religious tenet. Direct interventions with explicit instructions for individual group members to reflect on their own reactions can also begin to break the growing tension. Moving away from the content of the group discussion to a focus on the group process can also invite group members to more fully understand what are their most tightly held beliefs, which beliefs can feel threatened by other points of view, and ways in which one’s automatic and emotional reactions can lead to social division and conflict. In the midst of conflict, a powerful question to the group is to ask how they feel when upset, and to contrast that with the positive emotions of a spiritual experience. If the interventions are successful, reconnection among members of the group following a conflict can feel like a spiritual event.

DISCUSSION

With the interest in spirituality among mental health consumers and the spiritual orientation of some recovery programs, it is surprising that more spirituality groups have not been organized and presented in the professional literature. Whether this is due to discomfort or indifference among clinicians, a desire to “refer out” religious and spiritual issues to clergy, under-reporting existing groups, or other reasons is a topic for further investigation.

We are aware that those who criticize the inclusion of spiritual issues in substance abuse treatments may also criticize the Spirituality Group. In addition to differences on theoretical grounds (e.g. Rational Recovery), others point to findings (e.g. Fiorentine & Hillhouse, 2000) that spirituality is related to AA participation but is not directly correlated with abstinence. Some also maintain that spirituality can serve as an obstruction to recovery. Those in recovery who do not have spiritual beliefs may feel excluded from a recovery community that emphasizes a spiritual approach.
To reply, it is important to emphasize that the pluralistic approach to spirituality within this group can also be applied to substance abuse treatments. It is our contention that there are multiple effective approaches to recovery and that substance abuse programs need to be flexible enough that they can tailor treatment plans to the individual needs and strengths of each person in recovery. We do not advocate the conversion of all substance abuse programs into spiritually based treatments. We suggest that the inclusion of groups such as this provide a venue for spiritual exploration and self-understanding that may be a helpful adjunct to existing treatment and recovery activities.

Interestingly, the group has attracted both the spiritual and the non-spiritual. Agnostics and atheists have attended the group and have productively contributed to the discussions and questions raised. Maintaining focus can be a challenge when the group is composed of individuals with a wide range of beliefs about spirituality. We have found, however, that honestly sharing personal and transpersonal experiences and struggles with others can make a 60 minute therapy group itself into a spiritual experience.

Finally, it was to provide additional services to the veterans in the SUDEP program that the Spirituality Group was formed. The benefits from the group, however, have not been limited to the participants. Having a place to clarify spiritual motivations, resources, and conflicts has been helpful to the group’s facilitators in clarifying their own beliefs and spiritual questions. Ultimately, the veterans have taught us as much about spiritual faith and suffering as we have helped them. The group often ends with a poem read by the therapists or group members. A favorite has been a poem written by a former patient who found her own spiritual path before she died, and in whose memory the group therapy room has been named and dedicated.

“Angels on Eight”

I have communicated
With many an angel
Within the confines of this exhausted space called life.
And, our conversations were as unsophisticated as discussing the weather.
Yet, however casual, subdued in its essence, as the writings of King
Or the dialogues of Montaigne,
The love we shared was glorious.
Still, so often I was unaware of the benevolent nature of such an emotion.
Today I speak once more with an angel,
You my Brethren
Except this time I know it.

REFERENCES


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