psychology will abandon the natural science framework for this human science. Rather, I am suggesting that, as this approach continues to grow, it becomes increasingly inaccurate to presuppose an essential dichotomy between "human" and "science" and increasingly misleading to neglect the nature of psychology as a genuinely human science.

REFERENCES

Retrieving German Psychological Literature: Select Sources Available to U.S. Psychologists
Leo Montada
Universität Trier, West Germany

In response to Rosezweig's (August 1985) article on the relationship between U.S. psychology and world psychology, I would like to call attention to a number of information services provided by the Zentralstelle für psychologische Information und Dokumentation (ZPDI; Center for Psychological Information and Documentation) in Trier, Federal Republic of Germany (Postfach 38 25, 5500 Trier, Federal Republic of Germany; tel. 0631 201-2860). The ZPDI (promounced zet-ipt) provides the most comprehensive documentation of German-language psychological literature in the world. Its services include PSYNDEx, a German-English database of German-language psychological literature, a literature service from the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and the German Democratic Republic; Psychologischer Index (PI), a quarterly abstract periodical corresponding to PSYNDEx; Bibliographie deutschsprachiger psychologischer Dissertationen, an annual abstract journal of doctoral dissertations; and customized searches in PSYNDEx and other databases, insofar as these pertain to psychological topics.

The database PSYNDEx totals over 20,000 references (1977-1985). The yearly increase is 4,500 at present. PSYNDEx documents journals (approximately 160,000) both in German and in English. In addition, the PSYNDEx database provides a psychologically oriented information service in securing copies of full-length articles—a helpful service in these days of funding cutbacks for libraries. A special feature of PSYNDEx is its orientation to a multidimensional conception of psychology, including compatibility with PsycINFO, which documents only about 10% of this literature.

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Another special feature of PSYNDEx is that it provides informative abstracts in German (100% of the references) and English (at present, 60% of the journal article references). PSYNDEx, which is available through Deutsches Institut für Medizinische Information und Dokumentation (DIMDI) in Cologne, Federal Republic of Germany, can be reached at the following address: Postfach 420 580, 5000 Cologne, Federal Republic of Germany. The PI and PSYNDEx are available in a single volume, which is the result of the differentiated work of all the authors and editor. Each have an author/editor index as well as a subject index in German and English and are available at a nominal subscription rate. At the moment, ZPDI has started a Psychological Association (APA) members through C. J. Hogrefe, Inc., 525 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario, M4P 1N5, Canada. For fast and inexpensive literature searches, the ZPDI may be contacted at the above address.

Setting the Record Straight
Arnold A. Lazarus
Rutgers University

Wolpe (November 1984) took me seriously for tasking over the "myth of pure" behavior therapy with my eclectic mixture. He insisted that my "exceptionally unstable" outcome—"a 36% relapse rate in 112 cases treated by behavior therapy" (Lazarus, 1971, p. 16) was not confined to phobic disorders but included clients with panic attack, phobic avoidance, phobic compulsions, obsessions, compulsions, addictions, eating disorders, and complex family and marital problems; I had not explained why phobias were not responsive to the treatment. Wolpe (1958, 1981) believed that "behavior therapy" can be applied to a wide range of psychological disorders, including those that are not specifically phobic in nature. He further suggested that my "myth of pure" behavior therapy is not a "myth of pure" behavior therapy but a "myth of pure" behavior therapy.

What is remarkable is not that I obtained a high relapse rate in the early 1970s, but that Wolpe claimed to have achieved such unprecedented and unequal outcomes in the late 1970s. In the 1950s. During the past decade, behavior therapy has undergone several significant changes in its approach and dynamic shifts (see Franks, 1984; Lazarus & Fay, 1984). For example, the behavioral treatment of obsessive-compulsive disorders no longer relies on "avoidance techniques". The behavior therapy of such a patient was based on strategies that had been developed for the treatment of obsessive-compulsive disorders, such as exposure therapy and "the Method of the Control Group" (Lazarus & Wolpe, 1958, 1981).

In response to Wolpe's (1984) claim that behavior therapy has "failed" in the treatment of obsessive-compulsive disorders, I would like to point out that behavior therapy has not only been successful in the treatment of obsessive-compulsive disorders but has also been successful in the treatment of other psychological disorders, such as depression, anxiety, and phobias. It is true that exposure therapy has had some success in the treatment of obsessive-compulsive disorders, but it is also true that other methods, such as cognitive-behavioral therapy, have been successful in the treatment of these disorders.

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