

## President's Message

The Executive Committee held its winter meeting in Chicago on March 8, 9 and 10. We continued to address the goals identified by the Delegate Assembly in November.

We have been reaching out to former members through written and verbal communications. As of March 7th, 66 former members have rejoined NASAP. Our membership has increased 7% over the same period last year. To keep us moving in this positive direction, we invite you to help us recapture those missing Adlerians and reach out to others who are interested in Adlerian ideas. If each of us would encourage one person to join NASAP this year, we would double our membership!

Our two biggest sources of income are dues and convention revenues. We continually evaluate the content and format of the annual convention to be sure it supports the growth of NASAP and its members. One of the tools we use is the annual Convention Questionnaire. This year we have expanded the document to include questions which will help us understand what the members want from NASAP. Your response to this questionnaire is vital in helping shape the future of NASAP and the kinds of services provided to members. I encourage you to take the time to respond! We can't meet your needs if we don't know what they are.

Based on responses to previous convention surveys, the Tucson meeting will provide more 90 minute and fewer 60 minute presentations. The total number of presentations has been decreased to 56. Additional time has been provided for networking opportunities in Region and Section meetings. A special meeting time has been set aside for the Social Equality Task Force, Religion and Individual Psychology, and Treatment Issues of the Gulf War. Poster sessions will also be included for the first time.

The 40th anniversary of NASAP and AAI will be celebrated in Chicago in 1992. A further reduction in total number of presentations will be experienced at this convention. Greater opportunities for training will be afforded by longer time blocks. We will be offering a number of two and one-half and three hour sessions while still continuing to provide some of the shorter presentations. Chicago is an opportunity to pause and reflect on what makes us unique and to look toward the future.

With your support, we continue to move forward in a very challenging and exciting decade. I look forward to welcoming you in Tucson where we will focus on families in the nineties.

Joyce L. McKay, Ph.D.  
President

## NASAP as a Professional Organization: Feedback II

(Len Sperry's February column has evoked an unprecedented response from the membership. In this issue, we bring comments from past and present members of NASAP's leadership. The first response is from Bill Nicoll, a member of the current NASAP Executive Committee.)

In a recent Newsletter article, NASAP as a Professional Organization: to be or not to be?, Len Sperry raises the issue as to whether NASAP should move toward assuming the organizational structure of a Professional Organization similar to that of the AMA, APA or AACD. While not in complete agreement with Dr. Sperry, I feel his question raises a very legitimate and timely issue; that is, "In what direction should NASAP be headed in the coming decade." Len has quite appropriately moved this issue which has oft been discussed in small groups to a wider, public forum through his Newsletter comments.

The issue of becoming, or assuming the structure of, a Professional Organization is somewhat premature at this point as it assumes a consensus among Adlerians as to the purpose and nature of NASAP. Perhaps the more appropriate question at this point is akin to the basic marketing questions of, "What business is NASAP in?" and, "What is the nature of the marketplace?". Put in more strict Adlerian terminology, "What is the primary purpose of NASAP (as well as secondary purposes/functions) in the changing mental health and educational fields. Only after thoroughly addressing this issue are we prepared to move on to Dr. Sperry's question as to, What organizational structure most effectively and efficiently enables NASAP to meet those purposes?

## Placing the Issue in Context

All systems go through developmental stages and consequently must periodically make fundamental changes in order to meet changing circumstances. Some developmental transitions are precipitated by internal changes such as a change in the system's membership. Other developmental changes are necessitated by changes occurring in the external environment. It is this latter category in which I see NASAP. NASAP is currently experiencing the normal stress of any system facing a developmental transition point brought about by significant changes in the external, social environment in which it is embedded.

Critical to the survival of any system is its ability to maintain a sense of identity and consistency (homeostasis) while simultaneously adapting to internal external environmental changes through periodic fundamental changes

NASAP 1991, Tucson

May 30 - June 2, 1991  
39th Annual Convention

The Convention brochure, listing all programs and workshops, has been mailed to you. If you do not yet have a copy of the brochure, please contact the central office or Centennial Conferences (see below).

Hotel rooms at the Sheraton Resort are \$80, single or double. You can make these reservations by contacting the hotel directly at 602-742-7000 or by calling the national toll-free number 800-325-3782. Reservations must be made before April 28th.

Questions About Site and Logistics? Contact our convention coordinating firm, Centennial Conferences, 5353 Manhattan Circle, Suite 103, Boulder, CO 80303 (303) 499-2299.

Questions About the Program? Contact the NASAP Central office at 312-939-0834, 202 S. State #1212, Chicago 60604.

# # # #

Membership

Update as of March 27, 1991 -- we have passed the 1,000 mark and did not do that until May 4 of last year!

<u>Category</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>Change</u>
New	76	91	+ 20 %
Renewal	853	915	+ 7 %
Total	929	1,006	+ 8%

Of the 1991 renewals,

- 6% were delinquent for one year
- 2% were delinquent for two years
- 1% were delinquent for +2 years

---Neva Hefner, Executive Director

# # # #

Membership

Most new NASAP members come from a specific contact by a present member. If you'd like to help us spread the word, let us know how to help:

\_\_\_ Please send me \_\_\_ membership brochures

\_\_\_ Please send me \_\_\_ extra Newsletters

\_\_\_ Please send me \_\_\_ Interest Section information panels.

Your name, address, city/zip-postal code:

\_\_\_ Please send information on NASAP directly to:

Simply clip and send this sheet to the central office in Chicago, and we'll do the rest.

Donations

Donations have been received from the following members:

- Howard I. Garrell
- Karolus Yvo Smejda
- Hazel Udchic
- Jane Lawther, for USSR mailings

Donations may be made for a specific project or for general use. We remind members of the tax benefits of your donation. NASAP is a not-for-profit organization.

# # # #

Cooperation

We wish to thank DDE Travel of Chicago, Illinois for their help with the Newsletter. They are graciously allowing us to use their fax machine for communication between the central office and the Editor. Thanks!

# # # #

Newsletter Deadlines

The next issue of the Newsletter is the May, 1991 issue.

Copy for the Newsletter should be submitted with a lead time of 2 months. As you read this, items for the June issue are being prepared.

Items for the "News and Events from the Regions" can be called into the central office. Please check page 5 for the format and information needed on this section. You may place your call on our answering machine after regular business hours, 312-939-0834.

Information for the newsletter can now be faxed directly to the Editor at 502-781-1550. Please note this fax number is for Newsletter items only, not other NASAP business.

Affiliate and other organizations are encouraged to place NASAP on their mailing list. Please send the issues to the Central Office at the address below. Thanks!

**NASAP NEWSLETTER**  
The North American Society of Adlerian Psychology

Vol. 24, No. 4 April, 1991

Published ten times each year by the North American Society of Adlerian Psychology (a not-for-profit corporation), 202 S. State Street, #1212, Chicago, IL 60604. 312/939-0834.

Members of NASAP automatically receive the Newsletter. Subscription rate for non-members \$10.00.

We encourage readers to send contributions of news, suggestions, ideas, opinions by the first of the month. We reserve the right to edit.

Don Dinkmeyer, Jr., Ph.D., Editor  
ISSN 0889-9428

---NASAP Organizational Comments

Continued from page 1

in its structure, roles and function (morphogenesis). At developmental transition points there is inevitably a struggle between those advocating for homeostatic, first order changes (i.e. finding new methods to serve the same old functions and thereby maintaining the same structure) and those advocating for morphogenic, second-order changes (i.e. a fundamental reorganization, restructuring of the system). NASAP must openly address the issue of making morphogenic, second-order change at this developmental transition point for our organization. Whether we address this developmental transition point by making first-order, homeostatic changes or second-order, morphogenic changes will largely determine whether NASAP will experience renewed growth or become stagnant and eventually extinct as an organization.

In its early years, NASAP probably most closely approximated what Sperry describes as a professional guild. Adlerian Psychology was attempting to survive within an external professional environment which was hostile or, at best, benignly neglectful of Adlerian ideas. Moreover, the regulation and organization of the various mental health professions was quite limited. In this environment, it was sensible for NASAP to, in effect, "circle the wagons" and provide a safe haven for like minded professionals to meet, share ideas and provide emotional support. Quite appropriately, the focus or purpose of NASAP in this environment was primarily insular and focused more on "drawing in" new members to the organization. Success was determined by the numbers we were able to draw into the safety of our "encircled wagons".

Today, NASAP is slowly and perhaps belatedly, recognizing there has been a fundamental change in its external environment. The formerly hostile or non-receptive environment is now less involved with competition between theoretical approaches and instead advocating for a bringing together of perspectives, or as Simon (1989) called it, "theoretical eclecticism." Indeed, the January 1991 issue of The Journal of Mental Health Counseling included a series of invited articles on Macrostrategies as the emerging service delivery system in counseling and psychology. One of the three invited articles was by a widely recognized Adlerian, Don Dinkmeyer, Sr., and in an invited commentary on the articles by Gerald Corey, noted, "The basic assumptions of all these authors appear to rest on an Adlerian foundation that stresses prevention, policies that are growth producing, visions that inspire individuals to feel competent, the process of reaching out to others, and finding meaning and a sense of community in a social context." (Corey, 1991). Similar signs of the shift toward Adlerian ideas are seen in most all professions. For example, the U.S. Department of Education recently announced that the top priority for grants in the coming five years will be in student motivation (read "Encouragement").

Further, the past two decades have witnessed significant changes within and between the various mental health and education related professional organizations (e.g. APA, AACD, NASW, NEA, etc.). The passage of licensure laws, increased involvement of the government and insurance industries in the mental health delivery system, increased concerns with professional liability issues, collective bargaining agreements, and a general maturation among the various professional groups (medical, psychological, counseling, social work and education) in regard to the political/economic realities of their professional status, have combined to move these organizations to take on a more important and central role in the lives of professionals in these fields. Consequently, most all professionals find themselves, by necessity if not preference, finding their primary affiliation within their respective discipline's professional organization.

Clearly NASAP must begin to address itself to these fundamental changes occurring in the external context in which it is embedded and ask itself, "What is the purpose of NASAP today and how must our organization change to address the significant shifts and changes occurring in the broader mental health, educational, and business fields".

Where to from here?

My first thought is that it is the direction of NASAP's "movement" that must change; a full 180 degree shift from focusing on bringing others in to NASAP, to moving NASAP out toward others and integrating Adlerian ideas with other compatible approaches. Of course, such a shift stimulates amongst perhaps all of us some degree of an identity crisis and fears for the loss of the sense of cohesion and belonging so long provided by NASAP's protective, insular structure as a Professional Guild. Perhaps there is an organizational structure that could provide for meeting both needs.

The question for now, however, which needs to be openly discussed within NASAP is not "Should NASAP become a Professional Organization" as Len Sperry suggests but rather a series of preliminary questions:

(a) What changes are occurring in the mental health, educational and business/organization fields?

(b) What is the purpose/function(s) of NASAP today given these changing external circumstances?  
and,

(c) What should the priority goals and objectives be for NASAP?

Only when we've fully explored, and hopefully achieved some sense of consensus amongst our membership on these questions will we be ready to move to the question raised by Len Sperry's comments;

---NASAP Organizational Comments II  
continued from page 3

(d) "What organizational structure will best enable NASAP to achieve its priority goals?" Hopefully, the membership will work together to successfully navigate NASAP through this developmental transition process and enable to organization to make the second-order changes necessary to ensure the renewed growth, development and expansion of Adlerian principles and practices in all spheres of human experience and professional practice.

William G. Nicoll, Ph.D.  
University of Maine  
2nd Vice-President, NASAP

\* \* \* \*

One of the disadvantages of no longer being a NASAP member is to miss the stimulating sparks of courage that fly from Len Sperry's pen. For a moment, I felt the old Adlerian fire of friendly and firm disputation arise in me. So I temporarily cast aside my voluntary simplicity writing schedule of one aphorism a day to honor your request for a succinct reply...

I wholeheartedly agree with Len's observations. I regard NASAP as a guild akin to the American Academy of Psychotherapists (AAP) in which I have held membership for thirty years. But I never chose to be emotionally involved in that organization as I was with NASAP.

The American Psychological Association is moving from learned to professional goals with all the danger and opportunities from that crisis... (random thoughts: Am I still the only Adlerian in AAP, in which Dreikurs held office?... When I informed NASAP, AAP, APA of my retirement, the latter two organizations continued all privileges, whether or not I would give voluntary contributions. NASAP did nothing.)...

However I would like to add an orthogonal dimension to Len's learned professional guild trichotomy. That is, the quality of the goals of actual movement. Are they in the service of ego-esteem and ego interests (The constrictions of the Hidden Power Addictions)? Or are they the universally needed movements (inner and outer) seeking strength (self-esteem and community feelings)?

A popular response would be that we must appoint committees or fund research first: that's the ploy of the institutionalized power structure, guaranteed to block instrumental goals of unconditional feelings and perceptions of innate worth and inherent belonging... by trying to structure and move with self-esteem and (universal) community feelings, NASAP would be blessed with the sudden pain of discovering what individuation is and is not (trust only movement - of the tongue in the shoe).

I came to ASAP because it was a nurturing, fun-loving gentle guild. I left it when I perceived it to be fatally (?) infected with

the subtly callous greed of American institutions of the 80's... NASAP moved with no more SE (self-esteem) and social interest than did AAP, although the latter's individual power ploy's were far more evident...

I say, the world's SE and SI evolution is stuck until institutions allow themselves to have their life styles analyzed... Adlerian organizations have a pattern (which may be simply a perception of my constricted life style). After the deaths of charismatic leaders (Adler, Dreikurs), time and energy gets devoted to an unacknowledged clinging and grasping for power. Anyone courageous enough to try to implement the spirit of Adler and Dreikurs in the real and suffering world must be eternally strong. For Adlerians have hidden dragons, giants, and witches, made even more powerful by their denial...

Yes, by all means, consider a CEO: One who will model and reinforce SE and SI, with SH (a sense of humor)... In her/his strength, feedback and self-disclosure, such as that shown by the Pen-of-Len, must be well-practiced. If I were a member of NASAP, I'd nominate Len Sperry.

Buzz O'Connell  
Bastrop, Texas  
President, 1971-72

\* \* \* \*

I am responding to the article by Len Sperry on NASAP as a professional organization. There are a number of valid points he has made. However, the most important issues he has raised is that of finding a competent Adlerian to serve as a CEO or Executive Director.

This is an idea that is timely if we are to go beyond a "social organization". I would amend his suggestion and suggest that you appoint a competent Adlerian who might work at this on a halftime basis. The purpose of this would be to reduce the amount of financial commitment by NASAP and to open up the number of possible candidates for this position.

I would suggest in beginning the search for such an Executive Director that the competencies and objectives should be clearly set forth and methods for performance review determined. I think that with such a position NASAP might begin to deal aggressively with a number of issues that have not been possible within its present structure.

I would also strongly urge NASAP to give a serious consideration to a national training program. I have discussed this in some depth both with Don Dinkmeyer, Jr. and Bill Nicoll. They are both on the Executive Committee, and I believe would be in a position to carry this forward. There are large numbers of people around the USA who are interested in training who are not able to obtain it under the present structures we make available.

Don Dinkmeyer, Sr.  
Coral Springs, Florida

## The Psychotic Disorders: An Update

Len Sperry, M.D., Ph.D.  
Medical College of Wisconsin  
Contributing Editor, NASAP Newsletter

Today, clinicians have access to a fuller understanding of psychosis than ever before. Yesterday's heated debates over whether schizophrenia is basically a brain disorder, the result of dysfunctional family communication, or the expression of faulty cognitive schema or lifestyle convictions are little more than dim memories today. Even though the 1990's has been dubbed the Decade of the Brain, clinical, epidemiological and molecular research is quite insistent that the etiology of the psychotic disorders-- particularly schizophrenia, the delusional and schizoaffective disorders--is multidetermined.

What follows is a brief overview of brain--mind research that might be of interest to clinicians who espouse dynamic and/or systems theories. Let's situate this discussion in the context of a model that is an elaboration of the well regarded stress-vulnerability hypothesis (Neuchterliën & Dauson, 1984) which incorporates an Individual Psychology view of psychosis (Shulman, 1984). The model (Sperry and Shulman, 1991) is:

Stress + Brain-Mind Vulnerability +  
Coping/Self-training + Decision --->  
Psychotic Process

Essentially, stressors (such as losses, conflicts, lack of social supports, etc.) can precipitate psychotic process and symptoms when mind-brain vulnerability (positive family history or other biological predisposing factors, as well as psychosis prone cognitive schema/life style convictions) interacts with deficit in coping skills, self-training, and decisions based on discouragement. One becomes psychotic over a period of time in response to cumulative life stresses and a feeling of failure.

The "choice" is neither conscious nor planned ahead of time. It is a series of small steps--a self-training in which one step makes it easier to take the next step, so that in the end one somehow arrives at one's own illness without recalling the path by which one came (Shulman, 1984). Because the concept of vulnerability is relatively recent, it will be highlighted here.

The acclaimed neuroscience researcher, Dr. Michael Gazzaniga (1988) has developed a cognitive theory of central nervous system vulnerability or organ inferiority based on research findings from the neurosciences. He suggests that individuals generate a series of internally consistent schemas or beliefs about themselves and life which allow predictable and meaningful.

He refers to these cognitive schemas as the "brain interpreter", which is remarkably similar to life style convictions. The interpreter does not always have correct data but must interpret it anyway it can. He

further postulates an urge to create order in the information being processed, which is an effort to compensate for control nervous system dysfunctioning. The psychoses, are thus conceptualized as disorders in which the brain's interpreter, typically the verbal, left hemisphere, attempts to create order out of what is most likely endogenous, or inner-generated, brain chaos.

This chaos is spurious neural actions precipitated by faulty biochemical brain states such as sharp rises or decreases in neurotransmitters which adversely affect the typically symbolic, image-generating right hemisphere. The interpreter makes decisions about what meaning to assign to chaotic events. As the right hemisphere continues to generate odd, unexplainable images and impressions, the left hemisphere desperately attempts to "interpret" and integrate these aberrations according to some consistent, logical, rule-governing system.

Endogenous brain changes, particularly changes in the levels of neurotransmitters such as dopamine create new circumstances, to which the brain's interpreter must continually react. That reaction in turn produces perceptions that can become powerful guides for the mental outlook of the patient. An endogenous state that is quickly induced by a change of brain chemistry--such as with a mind-altering drug like LSD--can be fairly easily dismissed as an apparition after the brain's biochemistry returns to a more normal state.

However, if the brain changes last longer, then the interpretations generated by the altered state of mind become more embellished and the memories associated with them take on their own life, and can become powerful influences on the personal history of the individual. Gazzaniga notes that "crazy thoughts" are manageable for the normal person because they occur as part of some unusual context, and thus are easily rejected. On the other hand, continual crazy thoughts, become harder to reject. This occurs because of the cumulative effect of one "crazy memory" welcoming other "crazy ideas".

Gazzaniga offers a useful phenomenological description of the overwhelming feelings of vulnerability of individuals experiencing psychosis. The non-psychotic person's sense of worth is usually sustained by the positive feedback from social contacts, interactions, and personal relationships. While individuals may have doubts about the future in known and unknown situations, they can cope with such feelings, because life in the past with other people has worked out. But what happens if these individuals start to lose their perception of these automatic rewards?

Assuming that accurate perceptions reflect brain circuitry that is functional, good feelings are automatically triggered when individuals have contact with a good friend, but what if seeing that friend did not trigger that response? With their personal reference

---Psychotic Disorders, continued from page 5

system at loose ends, they feel suddenly uncertain and vulnerable. In this disorienting state, they began to see the world through a haze of paranoia. Such a change in neurotransmitter activity in the limbic system, also called the reard-generating system, alters brain circuits so that pleasant associations and rewards are no longer produced. Thus, it is easy to imagine how bizarre thoughts fill this void.

Without input of thoughts from the normal reward system, schizophrenics are in a chronic information vacuum. They search for information from their current environment, but because of their increasing social isolation, there is little to be found. As consensual validation decreases, their interpreter creates an alternative reality which accounts for hallucinations and delusions.

Intrusive thoughts may begin to flood this chronic informational vacuum. As schizophrenics cope with these unwanted intrusions into thought, thought itself becomes unusually disordered which is compounded by social withdrawal. However, rather than helping, social isolation further compounds the problem.

At first, the brain's interpreter had to deal with imagined sounds and voices, but it now has to comprehend them without the steadying influence provided by contact with friends and family. The same can be said about delusions. At times, all persons experience some paranoid thinking. Episodes of overwhelming vulnerability that arise in the absence of a threatening stimulus is usually due to some transitory biochemical balance in neurocircuitry which the brain's interpreter easily dismisses as unsubstantiated. But when the condition moves beyond the episodic to a chronic condition, the brain's interpreter can create prominent delusions in its attempt to "explain" its neurochemical dysfunction.

Gazzaniga's research-based description of the process of psychosis provides welcome validation for Shulman's clinical-based observations and theory (1984).

References

Gazzaniga, M. (1988). Mind Matters: How Mind and Body Interact to Create our Conscious Lives. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin.

Neuchterlian, K. and Dawson, M. (1984). A heuristic vulnerability/stress model of schizophrenic episodes. Schizophrenia Bulletin. 10(2): 300-312.

Shulman, B. (1984). Essays in Schizophrenia. Second Edition. Chicago: Alfred Adler Institute.

Sperry, L. and Shulman, B. (1991). Schizophrenia and Delusional disorders. In L. Sperry & J. Carlson, Psychopathology and Psychotherapy: From Diagnosis to Treatment. Muncie, IN: Accelerated Development.

Media of the Month:  
Philadelphia Videotapes Available

Videotapes of three sessions from the 1990 convention in Philadelphia. The \$39.95 price is discounted for NASAP members to \$29.95, plus \$4 postage and handling per order. Each tape is in the standard 1/2 inch VHS format.

James Robert Bitter  
**Adlerian Family Mapping:**  
**Picturing the Family Lifestyle**  
90 minutes, includes demonstration

Adler's approach to family constellation is placed within the systematic process of mapping (or genograms), and a demonstration of the process is provided to help understand its use in counseling and therapy with individuals and families.

Robert L. Powers  
**Brief Therapy: A Demonstration**  
90 minutes, includes demonstration

Powers works with a volunteer in an exercise to illustrate that key features of the life style can be pin-pointed quickly; the presenting difficulty is not only an "excuse" but also a "solution" to the problem life task; the symptom/solution is consistent with the life style.

Henry T. Stein  
**A Socratic Approach to**  
**Interpreting Early Recollections**  
90 minutes, includes demonstration

The Socratic questioning method elicits a gradual collaborative discovery of the typical movements of the client. Stein demonstrates the approach with a volunteer, leading the client to make her own conclusions about the past, and then make connections to the present.

Order Form

- \_\_\_ Bitter - Family Mapping
- \_\_\_ Powers - Brief Therapy
- \_\_\_ Stein - Socratic Questioning

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**\* News and Events from the Regions \***

[The \*\* symbol indicates a new listing]

**REGION I--NORTHWEST**

**Portland, OR**--Richard Kopp is the keynote speaker at the OSIP annual conference, Friday, April 12th. He will present a one day workshop on brief metaphoric interventions tailored to working with children, adolescents, adults and families. Contact Miller Garrison at 503-228-7270 for additional information.

**Vancouver**--APABC will conduct "Tuning In 91" on April 26-27, at the University of British Columbia. Speakers include Frank Main and Jim Bitter, and a number of local speakers. Contact APABC at 210-2525 Manitoba Street, Vancouver, BC V5Y 3A7, or 605-874-4614.

**REGION II--MIDWEST**

**Chicago**--AAI-Chicago conducts a wide variety of workshops, lectures, and courses, including summer sessions. For the latest information, Contact Karen Sulikowski, Registrar, at 312-294-7100 or fax 294-0059.

**\*\*Chicago**--AIAS offers "Applying Psychological Skills", June 20-23. The Americas Institute of Adlerian Studies (AIAS) offers a three course program for Professionals in Individual Psychology for clinicians, managers, and educators. Participants may take any one, or all three courses. Those electing to take all three and writing a paper to demonstrate mastery earn the AIAS Certificate of Professional Studies in IP. Courses may be taken in any sequence at any location 30 APA or NBCC credit hours per course, BRN credit available, Category 2 credit for physicians. Contact: Jane Griffith, 600 N. McClurg Ct., Suite 2502A, Chicago, IL 60611-3027. 312/337-5066.

**Omaha**--Renee Dobkin Dushman will be leading an all day workshop on Adlerian psychodrama for the Nebraska Society of Adlerian Psychology on April 27. Contact: Stephanie Koraleski, 6818 Groves St., #301, Omaha, NE 68106; 402/393-1647.

**Oak Lawn, IL**--Community Wellness Seminars are held on Sunday evenings at 7:30pm at the Salem Church, 97th and Kostner, Oak Lawn. Contact 708-422-1848 after 10am, Monday through Saturday, for additional information.

**REGION III--SOUTH**

**\*\*Palm Beach Gardens, FL**--Don Dinkmeyer, Sr. will present an Adlerian Marriage Therapy workshop for the Florida AAMFT Conference on May 23rd. Contact Dr. Sherri Muchnick, 3111 University Drive #429, Coral Springs, FL 33065, 305-755-8556.

**Myrtle Beach, SC**-- The South Carolina Society of Adlerian Psychology (SCSAP) 9th annual fall conference at on Springmaid Beach at Myrtle Beach will be held on September 27-29, 1991. Contact SCSAP, c/o Frank Walton, 1313 St. Andrews Rd., Columbia, SC 29210

**REGION IV - MIDDLE ATLANTIC**

**\*\*Philadelphia**--Capabilities Training Institute (CTI) will be holding a three day leadership training workshop for those interested in being facilitators for the "Developing Capable People" program. The training will be held August 1-3 and feature H. Stephen Glenn. Contact Phil Fitzpatrick, CTI, PO Box 304, Matamoras, PA 18336 or call 914-858-5903.

**Lanham, MD**--The Region will be holding a conference on November 1-3, hosted by the new Bowie State University Adlerian Society. A call for papers has been sent to Region IV members. Contact Ernest Gooding, 3532 Cherry Hill Court, Beltsville, MD 20705; 301/595-4856.

**REGION V - NORTHEAST**

**Montreal**--AAI-Quebec offers: A one weekend intensive course, "Dream Interpretation" (C316), with Leo Gold, Ph.D., will be offered on Friday through Sunday, April 19-21, 1991. All events are held at the Institute of Community and Family Psychiatry. Contact: AAI-Q, 4947 Grosvenor Ave., Montreal, Qc., H3W 2M2, (514-731-5675).

**REGION VI - FAR WEST**

**San Francisco**--July 12-16, Seventh annual Adlerian Summer Intensive workshops, featuring Henry T. Stein, Ph.D. The program will include: Adlerian developmental scheme, family diagnostic, home visit, school consultation, and other topics. Tuition for the five day program is \$595 (\$495 for full-time students), accommodations at the site, SFSU Seven Hills Conference Center, are \$119 double or \$168 single for seven nights. Contact Henry J. Stein, Ph.D., AAI Institute of San Francisco, 7 Cameo Way, SF, CA 94131, (415) 567-4729.

**San Jose**--Linda Albert will teach a 3-credit graduate course in Cooperative Discipline July 29-August 2; contact Charlotte Powers at 408-453-6624 x 237. This course will also be offered in Houston, Texas, June 24-28, contact Dr. Rick Krustchinsky, 713-522-7911.

**\*\*San Diego**--AIAS San Diego offers "Understanding Personality Development and Dynamics", June 20-23. Contact Steven A. Maybell, Ph.D., Director, AIAS-SDC, 846 Hillway Drive, Vista, CA 92084 (619) 758-4658. See Chicago AIAS listing for additional details.

**INTERNATIONAL**

**Limerick, Ireland**--ICASSI '91 will be held July 21 through August 2 at the University of Limerick, Ireland. This site is just 12 miles from the Shannon International airport and is in a modern, university setting. More details in future newsletters. Contact Roland Hawes, ICASSI Administrator, 2419 Bellevue #113, West Vancouver, BC V74 4T4, Canada.

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This research support program is funded by donations from the membership. Region III has announced a \$750 donation, contingent upon matching donations from other organizations and the membership. Donations are now being accepted. **The goal of matching the donation has almost been reached, and your gift will help us reach this goal by the Tucson Conference!**

The research fund is intended to support graduate research projects whose emphasis is the advancement of Adlerian Psychology. A grant might cover research expenses such as computer time, postage, printing and other basic expenses.

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