

## Tucson to Host NASAP's Convention

"Early Convention registration indicates that this will be a very well attended conference," NASAP President Joyce McKay, Ph.D., told the Newsletter shortly before press time. NASAP's 39th Annual Convention and Workshops will be held May 30 through June 2. Nine full-day workshops and 56 Convention presentations are scheduled for the four-day event.

McKay attributed the early enrollment success to several factors: "We are in a resort hotel surrounded by mountains. Tucson is unique, a big city with the flavor of a small western town. This together with a balanced Convention program is a winning combination for us this year."

Opening night will feature a keynote speech by Dr. Peter Neidig, Ph.D., called "Domestic Violence Containment". He will also conduct a full-day workshop Thursday entitled "Spouse Abuse: A Treatment Program for Couples."

Dr. Neidig is a partner in Behavioral Sciences Associates, Inc., a South Carolina consulting group which works almost entirely in violence and anger control. During his ten years at BSA, his family violence consultations has primarily involved the military but more recently moved into other high risk groups. "Now we are looking at disadvantaged youth with violence problems," he said.

He told the Newsletter that his work with domestic violence employs an Adlerian philosophy. "Our work is in an educational type mode with a strong emphasis on the individual assuming responsibility," he said. He uses a didactic approach with clients, focusing on skillbuilding and compensation techniques. "We find a sense of inferiority and low self esteem is integral to our understanding of domestic violence," he added.

Recent research conducted by BSA "indicates violence is much more prevalent than previously thought," Dr. Neidig said. In a survey of 100 couples only seven percent mentioned any family violence. "But when questioned further, almost 70 percent had at least one violent confrontation during the year."

His first connection with an Adlerian came when he was asked to conduct a survey with Bud Seng, Chair of the Adlerian Society of Arizona. Bud is an Arizona detective and a therapist. Together they surveyed Tucson law enforcement personnel regarding the effects of stress and its contribution to domestic violence. "We were surprised by the amount of physical violence in the homes of law enforcement personnel," he said.

## Alfred Adler: Forerunner of Today's Humanization of Psychoanalysis^^

Heinz L. Ansbacher  
University of Vermont

Recent developments in psychoanalysis have brought it much closer to Individual Psychology (Sperry, 1990; Kopp, 1990) as well as the related Humanistic Psychology (Tobin 1990, 1991). Greening (1990) has very aptly called these developments the ongoing "humanization of psychoanalysis."

The present paper advances the view that as member and eventual president of the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society and after 1911 as president of the Society for Free Psychoanalytic Inquiry, Alfred Adler attempted exactly such a humanization of psychoanalysis - until in 1913 he changed the name of his organization to Society for Individual Psychology.

This view presupposes two distinctions:

1. Psychoanalysis is a method of inquiry and therapy, as distinct from psychoanalysis as a theory of human nature by which the data obtained by the method are interpreted. While Freud and Adler both made this distinction, Adler accepted only the method and never renounced it, whereas he never accepted Freud's libido or drive theory.

2. Three phases of Freud's development: 1886-1900, origin of the psychoanalytic method and prevalence of an implicit humanistic theory; 1900-1923, dominance of drive theory with eclipse of the self or ego, the period of id psychology; 1923-1939, re-introduction of the ego in combination with id and superego, the period of ego psychology.

Freud's first relatively humanistic phase ended just about at the time when Adler joined him, in 1902, when Freud turned toward a radical deterministic, mechanistic drive theory, with all dynamics reduced to libido and repression. Against this Adler formulated his humanistic value theory of motivation which he advanced at first very guardedly and since 1909 quite openly. Nonetheless Freud nominated him in 1910 as president of the Society and co-editor of the Zentralblatt fur Psychoanalyse, together with Wilhelm Stekel. This is surprising but in accord with Freud's originally requiring from members only that they accept the psychoanalytic method.

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^^We are grateful for Dr. Ansbacher's revision of this keynote address, Founder's Day, Alfred Adler Institute of Chicago, February 8, 1991.

Notes From the Executive Director

As we approach another annual meeting of the Delegate Assembly, I am reminded how fortunate NASAP is to have capable and dedicated people who are willing to give of themselves to see that the goals of the Society are fulfilled.

Each year at our annual meeting, we say good-bye and thank you to some and hello to others. This year, we welcome Patricia Kyle, Roy Mark Mays, Linda J. Page, Henry J. Raymond and Len Sperry. Patricia will represent Region I--Northwest; Henry, Region IV--Middle Atlantic; Linda, Region V--Northeast; Mark and Len, the Clinical Section. We look forward to the unique contributions each of these people will bring.

Those leaving the D.A. are Janyse Hrynkow, Ronald J. Pancner and Sylvia Robbins. Janyse served three years as a Region I--Northwest Delegate. Sylvia and Ron each served 10 years on the D.A. at various times since 1977. Sylvia represented Region V--Northeast and Ron represented Region II--Midwest and the Clinical Section. We have appreciated the various contributions each of these individuals have made.

While two delegates will no longer represent their region/section, they remain on the D.A. as officers: Edward G. Abelson and William G. Nicoll.

Names, addresses and phone numbers for the Delegates may be found elsewhere in the newsletter. The Delegates represent you and we invite you to contact them with your ideas and suggestions, especially prior to the May 30 meeting.

**Membership/Convention Questionnaire**

At the time of this writing (five days before the deadline), we have had a 22% response to the membership/convention questionnaire sent to members. This is very encouraging!

Responses will be tallied and a summary made available to the D.A. prior to the May 30 meeting. The results will be used by the committees as they plan for the future.

**Membership**

<u>Category</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>Change</u>
New	89	101	+ 13 %
Renewal	868	986	+ 14 %
Total	957	1,087	+ 14%

Of the 101 new members, 51% are students, 42% are general individual members and 7% are family members.

Of the total membership, 77% are general individual, 12% are students, 7% are family, 3% are affiliates and 3% are life members. (These numbers are rounded off and do not equal 100%)

Neva L. Hefner,  
Executive Director

Donations

Donations have been received from the following members:

- Robert Armstrong
- Dan R. Dalton
- Maxine Lebowitz
- Edward Mel Markowski
- Genevieve Painter
- W. Dave Thomas

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.

# # # #

Newsletter Deadlines

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

Copy for the Newsletter should be submitted with a lead time of 2 months. As you read this, items for the July-August issue are being prepared. (The Newsletter is published ten times each year, hence the combined issue.)

Fax Number for Newsletter

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

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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

--Ansbacher on Adler

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In line with this freedom of theory, Adler's first step as president was to call two meetings, perchance on suicide, in which mostly his supporter spoke, while Freud added only a few words of caution. The proceedings were published in the first issue of a new series started by Adler (1910), to bring before a larger public discussions on matters of public interest "by adherents to the psychoanalytic method" showing their differences in conclusions.

Later in 1910 when the psychoanalytic movement had gained strength outside Vienna, Freud requested that members accept also his libido theory (Stepansky, 1983). Only then and after the well-known Adler-Freud controversy of January/February, 1911, did Freud ask Adler to give up the presidency of the Society and the co-editorship of the Zentralblatt. Later, impression has been that after this event "Adler never returned to the Society meetings, and from then on the break between the two men remained complete" (Adler, 1956, p. 74).

However, this is not correct. In fact Adler had no intention of abandoning psychoanalysis. (a) He continued to attend the meetings of the Society until the end of the academic year in May, when Freud got him to resign also as member. (b) When immediately after this resignation Adler formed his own Society, he named it Society for Free Psychoanalytic Inquiry, by "Inquiry" limiting the designation to the method. (c) Six of Adler's supporters, led by Carl Furtmuller, wanted to continue their membership in the old Society in October, 1911. (d) The founding members of the new Society asserted in the first issue of its new series that "convinced of the critical significance of the psychoanalytic method and approach, ...[they] felt a scientific obligation to secure a place for completely independent psychoanalytic inquiry" (Vorstand, 1912). (e) Adler's most important book, The Neurotic Constitution (1912), appeared during his period of free psychoanalytic inquiry. It presents his humanistic, phenomenological, holistic, teleological approach as an alternative to Freud's theory of libido and repression, which Adler then considered merely an error among Freud's otherwise "fruitful and valuable contributions" (p. viii).

In the light of all this Adler's work at that time may well be described as an attempt at "humanization of psychoanalysis." It is noteworthy that this occurred during Freud's second phase, the period of id psychology.

Only the third phase, beginning in 1923, brought the tripartition of the soul into id, ego and superego, the period of ego psychology, which is today regarded as classical psychoanalysis. But it was in fact a first retreat from a complete drive psychology, toward a consideration of an ego or self and in this way a first turn toward Adler. Adler immediately welcomed this change as a step in the right direction.

Adler's period of attempted humanization of psychoanalysis came to an end in September 1913 when he changed the name of his Society to Society for Individual Psychology (Handlbauer, 1984). The change was made partly because the outside world was unable to distinguish between two schools of psychoanalysis.

But the name of Free Psychoanalytic Inquiry was also too limiting. It referred to a method that is applicable essentially only in psychotherapy, whereas Adler was equally interested in education and prevention where this method has no place. The new name does not have this shortcoming. By "Individual" it refers in fact to a concept of man that underlies both of Adler's concerns, psychotherapy as well as education, a concept describing the human being as an indivisible organism, in line with a humanistic theory.

What has been gained by regarding some of Adler's early years as having been given to a humanization of psychoanalysis rather than a total fight against it? If even Adler while seriously disagreeing with Freud identified for some time with psychoanalysis, this should make us more tolerant and understanding toward these new "Adlerians" who go by the name of psychoanalysis and it should make it easier for us to meet and talk with them.

It should also be easier for us to accept the classification of Individual Psychology as a form of psychoanalysis that one generally encounters. In sum, it should make us feel better and more relaxed about our situation and let us rejoice that the whole world is slowly arriving at our insights, regardless under which name this occurs.

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Letters to the Editor

It seems clear that NASAP already possesses quite a few of the characteristics of a professional organization as Len Sperry describes them. Perhaps we can enhance our service to society without losing the benefits we receive from having a variety of presidents elected to provide leadership for NASAP.

While I am not strongly against appointing "...a highly respected Adlerian" to the position of CEO (with appropriate checks and balances), I want to recommend another sort of reorganization. Let me preface my recommendation by asking that we not underemphasize the great growth in acceptance and use of Adlerian principles and techniques by professionals and lay people in the past twenty years. This undeniable growth represents a very significant contribution to society regardless of the fact the direct or indirect influence of NASAP is rarely recognized or even known to these new "consumers" of Adlerian principles and techniques.

While there surely must be a variety of ways to enhance NASAP'S impact upon society, I am inclined to leave the governing and administrative structure of NASAP as is, and instead use that structure to advocate, stimulate, and generally facilitate the development of state and provincial societies within NASAP. Fifteen years ago NASAP took steps to help the regions create themselves. As a result, many more participants attend the regional conferences than attend the annual NASAP conference. I suspect now is the time to increase that impact five or ten fold by repeating the process with the states and provinces.

It is not unrealistic to believe there can exist ten to twenty more state conferences of Adlerian psychology by the year 2000. Such conferences and the local organizations supporting them provide opportunities for increased assumption of responsibility, more opportunities to take a position of advocacy on local issues, lower cost and more accessible opportunities to teach and learn about Adlerian psychology (an attribute likely to stimulate the development of an expanded corps of teachers and a fresh audience of learners), and additional opportunities for the social connectedness that is so commonly a hallmark of Adlerian gatherings.

Frank Walton  
NASAP President, 1976-78

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I appreciate the opportunity to respond to Len Sperry's assessment of NASAP's status as a professional organization. I have read and given much thought to the issues involved. I surely agree that IP and its local, national, and international organizations should and could become a much greater influence in today's society. It is my fervent wish that this occur and, as you know, I have devoted much of my professional life in promoting the IP cause.

Yes, we need a professional builder of organizations! As Sperry suggests, this person should be "in addition to" our current central staff and not in "place of".

I do not think that the answer to securing the necessary funds is to restrict NASAP membership to only professionals paying higher dues than at present. I think this could be achieved by a system of membership classes with prorated dues. NASAP is currently enroute to such a system with Section organization which assess dues separately. There are other ways, also, to raise the necessary funds which a professional organizational leader could utilize.

NASAP and other IP organizations must develop additional training center, study centers in institutions of higher learning, train persons for research, teaching, and publishing efforts in order to influence the mental health field and education in general. Considerable progress has been made in the last 25-30 years in developing the literature, but there are few IP professors in higher education and fewer centers where people can be thoroughly prepared in the field. The research output is practically nonexistent. NASAP needs a Task Force on Training.

In light of the present state of world affairs, much can be achieved by closer cooperation between the national groups and International Association of Individual Psychology. And the time is right as Len Sperry suggests.

Hal McAbee  
NASAP President, 1978-1979  
President, IAIP

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[At the Editor's request, Len Sperry was asked to respond to the comments printed in this issue and the prior issue concerning his original article. His comments are entitled "A Call for Strategic Planning"]

I appreciate the opportunity to respond to the comments of Drs. O'Connell, Dinkmeyer, Sr, Manaster and Nicoll on my "NASAP as a Professional Organization: To be or not to be?" column of February, 1991. Drs. Dinkmeyer, O'Connell and Nicoll seem to share the sentiment that NASAP is at a crossroad: that its semi-isolationist and reactive stance--although once "necessary"--is not longer useful, and that a more proactive stance is necessary for the Society to survive.

I found Dr. Nicoll's analysis of NASAP as a system accurate and elegant. His analysis and recommendations deserve careful consideration. By asking questions about NASAP's basic mission or aim, Dr. Nicoll calls on NASAP to engage in a process of strategic planning. I could not agree more fully that NASAP, if it wants to take responsibility for its future survival, must engage in the difficult but enlightening process of reviewing and revising its mission statement. This process entails assessing the current and projected needs of  
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**1991 Delegate Assembly**

The following members are serving NASAP as delegates from the six geographic regions of North America and the six Interest Sections. The Delegate Assembly will meet Thursday, May 30, during the 39th annual convention in Tucson.

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--Delegate Assembly Directory,  
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(Nicoll and Abelson continue their two-year term on the Executive Committee as provided by the NASAP By-Laws. Nicoll moved out of his Region-of-election and Abelson's two consecutive terms as a Delegate have expired)

Central Office Staff

Neva Hefner, Executive Director  
Jerianne Garber, Administrative Assistant  
Marie Stacel, Administrative Assistant

Executive Committee

Joyce L. McKay, President  
Robert Armstrong, 1st Vice President  
William G. Nicoll, 2nd Vice President  
Steven A. Maybell, Secretary  
Edward G. Abelson, Treasurer  
Don Dinkmeyer, Jr., Past President

---Sperry Response, continued from page 3

the sectors that IP impacts such as education, parenting, clinical services, business, etc. and after determining actual and potential resources--including the expertise and needs of its members--to forge a mission statement that "fits" this analysis. The next step in the strategic planning process involves decisions about the structure of the organization: such as which type of organization--guild, learned society, or professional organization--best "fits" the revised mission. Implicit in my February column was a proactive mission for NASAP, suggesting that NASAP's current reactive mission, though compatible with a guild structure, is incompatible with a professional organizational structure.

In his comments, Dr. Manaster (NASAP Newsletter, March 1991 p.3) contends that NASAP's structure is functional and shouldn't be changed. Implied is a reactive aim or mission for NASAP. He believes that NASAP's "primary aim is to develop successful Adlerians...with this aim NASAP can promote Adlerians effectiveness in their various professional organizations..." Strategic planners would find such an aim or mission statement to be too vague to be useful, even assuming it accurately reflected data from a strategic analysis of NASAP's membership and sectors. He has not specified the criteria for "being a successful Adlerian", nor has he shown how the Society's present organization structure ensures such "success". Frankly, I don't see a connection between his aim and current NASAP structures. In fact, few Adlerians have membership, much less are active in influencing other professional organizations. Since Manaster provides no data or findings from such strategic analysis, it can be assumed that this aim reflects his personal opinion.

So whose proposals, comments, or opinions are accurate and supportive of NASAP's future? Can NASAP survive by remaining in a basically reactive stance, or must it become more proactive to survive and prosper? No one can guarantee future outcomes, but strategies planning and strategic management have been effectively used in all the professional associations to which I am familiar: American Psychological Association (APA), American Nursing Association, etc. Nearly always strategic planning results in structural changes. When APA recently modified its mission, major structural changes resulted such as the Science, Practice, and Education Directorates. In so doing, APA stemmed the exodus of academic research psychologists, and reestablished its financial stability.

In this era of cascading changes, any organization which intends to survive regularly and formally engages in strategic planning. Nearly 20 years ago, Robert Powers, then President of the Society, called for a change in both mission and structure. As a result, the Society became more democratic and open. I participated in that historic meeting, and though no one used the term

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

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

**REGION II--MIDWEST**

**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.

**\*\*Evergreen Park, IL**--Interaction Institute Adlerian Counseling Center will present Marriage Counseling with Recovering Families, a two-part seminar which provides advance training for counselors and mental health workers. Primary instructor is Dorothy Peven, Overview and discussion leader is Helen Cooley. 9 hours Cat. I CEU's--IACCB applied for. June 22 and 29, 12:30-6pm, Interaction Institute, 2400 W.95th, Evergreen Park. Contact 708-422-1848.

**REGION III--SOUTH**

**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 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.

**\*\*Palo Alto, CA**--Teaching Parenting Workshop, June 7+8, with Jane Nelsen and Lynn Lott, registration fee \$195 (advance); Contact Sunrise Associates, 916-961-5551.

**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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**---Sperry on Strategic Planning, from page 6**

"strategic planning", the Society engaged in a strategic analysis of the needs and changes in the profession and the sectors that the Society could impact. This led to a revision of the Society's mission and of its structures: including membership categories, delegate assembly, etc. Those changes were absolutely necessary; and they resulted in the Society not only surviving, but growing. We need to engage in the strategic planning process again. It is not simply a matter of doing strategic planning because it is in vogue, but because it is essential for the Society's very survival. Just as the Society considered making major structural changes 20 years ago, it needs to do the same today.

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**---Ansbacher article references, from page 4**

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