

analytic theory speaks of the schizophrenic's being overwhelmed by his id impulses. Such a formulation is consistent with mechanistic libido theory and id-ego-super-ego topology, but it has no place in a theory which is phenomenological and holistic.

Other investigators have suggested the existence of specific schizophrenogenic environments in childhood. (Kanner, Mahler, Rosen, Fromm-Reichman) Adler himself said that any child could probably be made schizophrenic by systematic discouragement. Bender and others, however, claim that there is "no uniform pattern of family dynamics" such as rejecting mothers, brutal fathers, etc. In the author's experience, the family constellation of each schizophrenic will reveal those environmental factors which promoted and encouraged the development of schizophrenia. However, there seems to be no family constellation that one can call without qualification schizophrenogenic. In what seems the most disturbed family, one sibling may become psychotic, the next may not. Kallman and Bender suggest constitutional causes. While these may well exist, the author believes they still cannot "cause" schizophrenia without the "necessary" conditions mentioned above.

The sine qua non, according to this theory, is the individual's "decision" to discard the use of consensual validation. The symptoms of the disease are the result of this decision.

#### EDITOR'S NOTES

\* Owing to the pressure of other activities, Mr. George LaPorte has resigned as Managing Editor. Our best wishes in his new venture.

\* Dr. Andrew Lavender, Professor of English at the Baruch School of the City College of New York, certified graduate of the Alfred Adler Institute of New York and staff member of Curricular Guidance of CCNY, a gentleman of many abilities and interests, has joined our staff as Associate Editor.

\* The I. P. A. of New York has on file many issues of The Journal of Individual Psychology, dating back to 1935. Anyone interested in purchasing copies may contact Abramson, M.S.W., Social Service Director, c/o I.P.A., 333 Central Park West, New York, N.Y. 10025.

#### IDEA EXCHANGE COLUMN

by Roland Preston Rice

The letter which follows in this column was sent by the Idea Exchange Editor a while back to Mr. Nahum Shoobs, editor of The Individual Psychologist. It concerns a suggestion made by one of our prominent Adlerians and has reference to a name which might possibly be added to the two now commonly used. Thus, alongside and--under certain conditions--in place of "Individual Psychology" and "Adlerian Psychology" would be the suggested term "Teleanalysis."

My reason for releasing this letter to our readers is for the purpose of stimulating discussion and the promotion of more idea-building. Therefore, dear readers, send in your replies!

The letter follows:

Dear Mr. Shoobs:

Just had an interesting note from Dr. ---, in which he suggested the advisability of using the designation "teleoanalysis" in contradistinction to the familiar "psychoanalysis" of the other leading school.

I have in mind urging upon Dr. --- a statement in defense or promotion of his suggestion. Clarified and shaped, it could be printed in The Individual Psychologist and begin to take hold on the thinking of our Adlerians.

I see no reason why the terms "Adlerian" and "Individual Psychology" would be put into disuse by such an addition; they simply would have more meaning. It perhaps could be that this additional name might serve to meet a felt--and oft--expressed--need that we join the mainstream of psychology by declaring ourselves an analytic group--which we are! I like it.

Perhaps the name "Adlerian" can best serve the purpose of Individual Psychology as an authoritative source or touchstone (in much the same way as "Freudian" does in causally-based personality theory) as a point of departure and of return. "Individual Psychology," then, would declare and comprise the theory. "Teleoanalysis," accordingly, would be the application of the theory.

Which term of these three we use would depend on which aspect of our system we were seeking to make explicit.

I think that this suggestion is timely and mature. The voices of many people have cried out for a term which could fulfill Adler and his theory by putting what William James calls "cash value" into them. To use the new term in an official sense would be something like joining Adler and James together! And they belong together. For both of them enhance the individual man by attributing to him self-determination, purpose, and uniqueness.

Please, therefore, hold this matter in abeyance until we get a clear statement from Dr. ---. When we get it, let's print it and, in so doing, build a fire by which to warm the heart and mind of every Adlerian!

Yours,  
R. P. R.

(Idea Exchange Editor's Note; P.S. The release to print this suggestion was not formally given by its author. It must be assumed, nevertheless, that he wanted it offered to our readers; otherwise he would not have given it to the Idea Editor in the first place. Out of respect for his implied anonymity, however, his name is not used.)

## NEWSLETTER

by Eva Bullard

The 15th Annual Conference of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology will be held in New York City from Friday, May 26th through Sunday, May 28th, 1967. The program will start with a meeting of the Education Division at 4:00 o'clock at the Barbizon-Plaza Hotel. This will be followed by the Alfred Adler Memorial Meeting at the Academy of Medicine; speaker, Dr. Kenneth Clark, Professor of Psychology, City University of New York; topic: "Implications of Adlerian Theory for the Understanding of Civil Rights Problems and Action." On Saturday, the program will continue with papers given by Dr. M.A. Sonstegard, Dr. Joseph Meiers, Dr. Rudolf Dreikurs, Dr. R.P. Rice and Dr. D.N. Lombardi, at the Barbizon-Plaza Hotel. The speaker at the Luncheon Meeting will be Dr. Alfred Farau, on his experiences with Alfred Adler in 1923. The afternoon program consists of papers by Dr. Oscar Pelzman, Dr. Lucy K. Ackernecht,