

Dreikurs hit upon *multiple psychotherapy*—as it happens in so many inventions—seemingly “by chance,” when a younger colleague had to replace him (during Dreikurs’ vacation). However, it was far from “chance” that Dreikurs *continued* this *multiple* therapy upon his return (the group being *two* doctors and *one* patient) when he discovered its fruitful and accelerated therapeutic effect on patients! It remains for the psychotherapeutic world to study and apply this original method, whenever indicated, far more than heretofore.

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APPRECIATION OF DR. RUDOLF DREIKURS IN OREGON

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There would be no Individual Psychology movement in Oregon had it not been for Dr. Rudolf Dreikurs.

In 1957, the University of Oregon and Dr. Raymond Lowe of that institution brought about the first acceptance of Individual Psychology by a School of Education in a major university. The local public school system simultaneously provided year around support for the Adlerian Family Counseling Center, where several hundred parents and students participated each Saturday. This service was a continuation of Dr. Dreikurs’ summer demonstration program.

The concepts of Individual Psychology introduced that first summer were strongly challenged by many at the University of Oregon. Characteristically, Dr. Dreikurs counter-attacked the dissenters with great enthusiasm. Of more importance, he won over the majority of his large classes into a fiercely loyal following. In succeeding summers the attitude changed, with students and teachers enrolling to learn, not to attack.

By 1960, Dr. Dreikurs alternated summers at the University of Oregon, Oregon State University, and Portland, Oregon.

Major areas of Oregon have benefitted from Dr. Dreikurs’ work through improved classroom procedures, parent study groups in child development, improved techniques in remedial classes, and volunteer groups for furthering Individual Psychology.

The organization of the Oregon Society of Individual Psychology in 1960 was almost entirely the result of his persistent efforts. At about this same time, he persuaded some of the active members to initiate the parent study group program, appointing Mrs. Mim Pew as coordinator.

It was his urging which in 1959 brought forth the “Adlerian Family Counseling Manual,” utilizing four editors and many contributors.

Each year he gave a major public address which was later released in the form of an educational tape. Among the best known of these are “The Courage To Be Imperfect” and “How To Get Along With Oneself.” His seven mimeographed manuals, along with his books, have assisted others to assume leadership roles in many Oregon communities. Informal seminars in his home and off-campus workshops were noted for their congeniality and warm social relationships.

Dr. Dreikurs' time was always available for local radio and TV programs, mental health meetings, parent study groups, and any other group seeking better child-parent information. His lectures and demonstrations at the University of Oregon Medical School, in Portland, Oregon, have contributed to the good relationships between the Society and the medical profession. Never has any Adlerian, while in Oregon, more willingly contributed time and effort.

Membership of the Oregon Society in the International Association of Individual Psychology with delegates attending three Congresses was the direct result of arrangements made by Dr. Dreikurs for this affiliation. His initial work has led to such sustained activities as the Society's News Letter with world-wide circulation and a materials supply service which has filled almost 400 orders.

The activities of Dr. Rudolf Dreikurs, while at times turbulent and controversial, have always been effective. He retains an active, loyal Oregon following.

THE INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGIST LOOKS AT TESTING

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[From her paper read at the International Congress for Individual Psychology at Salzburg, Austria, in September 1966. Miss Seidler died on February 27, 1967.]

The purpose of this paper is to inquire whether the tremendous amount of psychological testing that is standard procedure in psychological examinations in the United States is of value to the clinical psychologist of Adlerian orientation. It is hard to imagine that the extensive research of many keen scholars who have dedicated lifetimes to the problem of testing could not be applied by Individual Psychologists in a meaningful way.

Let me state that there is no doubt in my mind that projective tests like the Rorschach Inkblot Test, the Thematic Apperception Test by Murray and various other Picture Tests, all the Drawing Tests like Karen Machover's "Drawing of a Human Figure," Buck's "House-Tree-Person," etc. are of value to the Individual Psychologist. They tend toward an understanding of the global personality, not merely toward detecting single traits of character, but observing how they are interrelated and—I add as an Adlerian—strive in a continuous dynamic stream toward the fictitious goal of the individual. But what about the army of so-called objective tests?

Binet's scale, for example, attempted to explore the subject's reasoning, judgment, comprehension, and memory, beside many already familiar measures. Binet grouped test items according to the age at which most children were able to solve them. This was to help place retarded children in classes where they could profit from teaching. There was no discussion of permanence of intelligence.

The Binet-Simon Scale was treated and revised periodically in accordance with typically American scientific procedures. The most important concepts that grew out of it were Mental Age versus Chronological Age and the ratio between M.A. and C.A., and the Intelligence Quotient (I.Q.). Why? It seemed of crucial importance to express test results in numbers, since numbers are objective, can be expressed graphically in various ways. Just remember the normal distribution curve representing the relationship of frequencies and scores.

In the attempt to be objective, psychological statistics became a very complex science. Validity and reliability of each test had to be carefully established,