

EDITORIAL REVIEW

After 17 years of editing this *Journal*—Volume 13, 1957, to Volume 29, 1973—we thought the time had come to pass on the editorship.

When Rudolf Dreikurs, who had founded the present *Journal*, passed the editorship on to us, he introduced his farewell editorial, a brief retrospect of the *Journal's* history, by stating that, "The history of the *Journal* reflects the development of Individual Psychology" (3). In our turn we also wish to review the history of the *Journal*, sharing his belief that it reflects the development of Individual Psychology. But we shall begin with the original journal founded by Alfred Adler in 1914, hoping to gain from this longer perspective a projection into the future.

From this vantage point five phases seem to present themselves: initiation and realization, emigration, consolidation, integration, and utilization.

INITIATION AND REALIZATION

When Adler founded the *Zeitschrift für Individualpsychologie* in 1914, his co-editor was Carl Furtmüller, Ph.D., a high school teacher, his good friend who had also participated with Adler in Freud's circle. The subtitle of the journal was, "Studies in the Area of Psychotherapy, Psychology and Education." From its very inception, the journal thus intended a merger of psychotherapy and education.

Publication was interrupted by the first World War. It was resumed in 1923 under the augmented name, *Internationale Zeitschrift für Individualpsychologie*, Volume 2, which added up to 280 pages. During the subsequent years there was a rapid expansion from volume to volume, reaching its peak in 1930, with Volume 8, a book of 635 pages in 7x10 format.

In two respects 1930 was a peak year in the development of Individual Psychology. Alfred Adler's 60th birthday was celebrated, and it was the year of the memorable Fifth International Congress of Individual Psychology in Berlin in September. The congress was a remarkably successful event. It attracted over 2000 participants, according to a venerable psychiatric journal which reported at a length of 75 pages on the papers read (4). An honorary congress committee consisted of 26 dignitaries and conveys some idea of the backing of Individual Psychology. About one third were leaders in the

field of social work, mostly women who were also known for their constructive work in the women's movement of those days. There were five medical men, mostly connected with social medicine, and two psychologists, Kurt Lewin and Bruno Klopfer. The remainder were either connected with labor offices or with education. The congress chairman was the psychiatrist Arthur Kronfeld, president of the Berlin Individual Psychology group, who was also identified with social work.

In line with this we read in a review of social work during this period: "Especially Individual Psychology, founded by Alfred Adler, Vienna, became closely related to social work in Germany. On the other hand, Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis has not had much influence in the schools, in remedial education, nor in social work in general. . . . Since in social work we are mostly dealing with persons who have lost their ties to the community, the Adlerian theory was ready-made to determine the remedial measures" (6, p. 849).

Two years later, Volume 10 of the journal, gives us a further indication of the position Adlerian psychology had attained within a few years, in listing 33 local organizations in many countries: 15 in Germany, 2 each in England, Holland and Rumania, and 1 each in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Palestine, Poland, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States.

With the advent of Hitler in Germany in 1933 the journal dropped suddenly from 512 pages for Volume 11, to 264 pages for Volume 12, and shrank to 202 pages for Volume 15, 1937, when it was discontinued with Adler's death. After World War II it was resumed in 1947 with 200 pages per volume, but had to be given up in 1951 with Volume 20. All 20 volumes are today available in reprint (Swetz & Zeitlinger, Amsterdam).

EMIGRATION

With the advance of Hitler, Adler took up his residence in the United States and the *International Journal of Individual Psychology* began being published in 1935 by Sydney Roth, Chicago, under the editorship of Adler. It was a very substantial publication of some 400 pages per volume and consisted to a large extent of translations from the German-language journal. Adlerian activity had been largely reduced to the efforts of Adler himself, other Adlerians finding their ways under entirely new circumstances. Thus after Adler's death this journal too was discontinued in 1937, with Volume 3.

CONSOLIDATION

The story from this time on was told by Dreikurs in his farewell editorial. The origin of the present *Journal* was a mimeographed newsletter, the *Individual Psychology News*, which he started in October 1940. Its purpose was to establish a means of communication among the scattered Adlerians. It soon grew into the *Individual Psychology Bulletin*, published by the Chicago group until 1951, Volume 9.

It was a period of consolidation of Adlerian forces in the United States which culminated in the founding of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology in 1952. The *Bulletin* became the publication of the Society and was renamed *The American Journal of Individual Psychology*. The numbering of the volumes was continued, the *Journal* thus beginning with Volume 10.

At the same time an effort of international consolidation was made through the *Individual Psychology News Letter* which Paul Rom started in London in 1951. In 1954 the Sixth International Congress of Individual Psychology convened in Zurich, in July, when the International Association of Individual Psychology was founded with Alexandra Adler as president. Rom's *Letter* then became the official publication of the International Association, and it is currently in its Volume 22.

When Dreikurs relinquished the *Journal* editorship with Volume 12, 1956, he felt Adlerian psychology had begun to function again as a living movement. This was in good part due to his efforts in counseling and training in Chicago, as well as other earlier efforts especially by Danica Deutsch and Alexandra Adler in New York and Lydia Sicher in Los Angeles. By that time also new editions of Adler's works and adequate presentations of Adler in some important textbooks had appeared.

But with Dreikurs concentrating on applying and propagating Individual Psychology the *Journal* suffered. During the five-year span of 1952 to 1956 only three volumes were published, of 190 pages each, with the last being almost entirely devoted to papers read at the Congress in Zurich in 1954.

INTEGRATION

When we took over the editorship we changed the name for simplicity's sake to *Journal of Individual Psychology*, beginning with Volume 13, 1957.

At that time important developments in psychology in general had taken place. As we stated at the time, "Numerous workers . . . have arrived . . . independently at views which come very close to one or the other Adlerian position." From these trends we saw "a true humanistic psychology . . . in the formative stages," and we dared to see the future of the *Journal* as "the rallying point and medium of expression for the growing number of those who are working today on a holistic, idiographic, and socially oriented teleological psychology of the individual" (2). Far from giving up our identity, we wanted to integrate Adlerian psychology better with psychology in general, taking a certain leadership position. Thus we opened our pages to

TABLE 1. CONTRIBUTIONS BY NON-ADLERIAN AUTHORS TO JOURNAL OF INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGY, 1968-1973

ANDERSON, HERBERT.	Individual Psychology and Pastoral Psychology. 1971, 27, 25-35.
BATT, CARL E.	Mexican Character: An Adlerian Interpretation. 1969, 25, 183-201.
CHAPLIN, JAMES P.	Presidential Assassins: A Confirmation of Adlerian Theory. 1970, 26, 205-212.
ELLIS, ALBERT.	Reason and Emotion in Individual Psychology. 1971, 27, 50-64.
GUERNEY, BERNARD G., JR.	Alfred Adler and the Current Mental Health Revolution. 1970, 26, 124-134.
HALL, ROBERT W.	Adler's Concept of God. 1971, 27, 10-18.
KAUFMANN, WALTER.	Nietzsche's Concept of the Will to Power. 1972, 28, 3-11.
LICKORISH, JOHN R.	The Casket Scenes from the Merchant of Venice: Symbolism or Life Style? 1969, 25, 202-212.
MACHANN, CLINTON.	John Stuart Mill's "Mental Crisis": An Adlerian Interpretation. 1973, 29, 76-87.
MADDI, SALVATORE R.	Alfred Adler and the Fulfillment Model of Personality Theorizing. 1970, 26, 153-160.
MAHRER, ALVIN R.	Interpretation of Patient Behavior through Goals, Feelings, and Context. 1970, 26, 186-195.
MCLAUGHLIN, JOHN J., & ANSBACHER, ROWENA R.	Sane Ben Franklin: An Adlerian View of his Autobiography. 1971, 27, 189-207.
MINTON, HENRY L.	Contemporary Concept of Power and Adler's views. 1968, 24, 46-55.
MOSHER, DONALD L.	The Influence of Adler on Rotter's Social Learning Theory of Personality. 1968, 24, 33-45.
RYCHLAK, JOSEPH R.	The Two Teleologies of Adler's Individual Psychology. 1970, 26, 144-152.
STERN, ALFRED.	Further Considerations on Alfred Adler and Ortega y Gasset. 1971, 27, 139-143.
STITES, RAYMOND S.	Alfred Adler on Leonardo da Vinci. 1971, 27, 208-212.
THORNE, FREDERICK C.	Adler's Broad-Spectrum Concept of Man, Self-Consistency, and Unification. 1970, 26, 135-143.
WINETROUT, KENNETH.	Adlerian Psychology and Pragmatism. 1968, 24, 5-24.

non-Adlerian contributors. We hoped that we might in this way become the natural focal point of the general development toward a social-science humanistically oriented psychology that has actually taken place.

Although this high hope was not fulfilled, we succeeded with our aim of integration to some extent—on the “input” side, so to speak, in attracting non-Adlerian authors, and on the “output” side, in expanding our circulation to non-Adlerian audiences. The contribution by non-Adlerians were often concerned with minor research studies touching on Adlerian themes. But a good number dealt also with general issues and application of Adlerian theory. A selection of these from the last six Volumes, 24 to 29, is presented in Table 1.

On the output side, our claim is best documented by pointing to the development of our circulation to libraries and institutions, as shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2. LIBRARY CIRCULATION BY YEAR

Year	1957	1959	1961	1963	1965	1967	1969	1971	1973
Circulation	60	118	180	238	314	421	495	554	601

UTILIZATION

During the period of better integration of Adlerian thought with that of psychology and related fields through the *Journal*, a great interest in Adlerian principles was developing at the grass-root level, especially as these were worked out by Dreikurs into techniques that were readily applicable by parents and teachers in dealing with children's problem behavior. Dreikurs introduced these through far-flung lecture-demonstrations in this country, Central Europe and Israel. To serve the interests of the professionals and paraprofessionals thus newly attracted, the Society founded *The Individual Psychologist* in 1963, a periodical of about 68 pages per year, edited in recent years by Manford A. Sonstegard, West Virginia University.

All this is quite within the spirit of Individual Psychology from the start when Adler identified with education and when, at his early height, he was most widely celebrated by persons in social work, social medicine, and education. It also coincides with a generally greater interest in techniques rather than in theories. And here we would like to express the hope that ultimately the most useful theory will prevail, that is the one best able to assimilate all techniques that have demonstrated their effectiveness.

During the first two phases the editor of the journal was the founder of Individual Psychology; during the period of consolidation he was one who "always stirred people to action"; during the period of integration he was an academic psychologist and systematizer. Thus it is quite logical that during the next phase in which the emphasis in Adlerian psychology will be on its utilization on a broad scale, the editor should be an applied psychologist.

In this sense we are very pleased to announce that Raymond J. Corsini will take over the editorship of this *Journal* beginning with Volume 30. A clinical psychologist in private practice in Hawaii and a very forceful personality, he is a diplomate in clinical psychology (ABEPP) and well known in the profession in general as author of *Methods of Group Psychotherapy* (1957); and as editor or co-editor of *Critical Incidents in Psychotherapy* (1959), *in Teaching* (1965), and *in School Counseling* (1972); *Adlerian Family Counseling* (1959); and most recently *Current Psychotherapies* (1973). One with his experience and interests, his proven ability to get people to work together, as well as his experience in editing, should be well able to meet the challenges awaiting the new editor.

Thus we trust that the *Journal* will in the coming years be steered toward ever greater utilization of the Adlerian heritage in the spirit of Adler who wanted his work to be judged by its usefulness. "There may be more venerable theories of an older academic science. There may be newer, more sophisticated theories. But there is certainly none which could bring greater gain to all people" (1, p. 364n).

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2. ANSBACHER, H. L. Editorial: a broadened policy. *J. Indiv. Psychol.*, 1957, 13, 3-5.
3. DREIKURS, R. Editorial. *Amer. J. Indiv. Psychol.*, 1956, 12, 177-179.
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5. KRONFELD, A., & VOIGT, G. Der V. Internationale Kongress für Individualpsychologie. *Int. Z. Indiv. Psychol.*, 1930, 8, 537-550.
6. OTTENHEIMER, HILDE. Soziale Arbeit. In Kaznelson, S. (Ed.), *Juden im deutschen Kulturbereich*. 2nd ed. Berlin: Jüdischer Verlag, 1959, Pp. 825-857.