

YEAR BOOK 2002

From the Editorial

In this issue of the *Adlerian Year Book*, we are yet again privileged to present articles from the United Kingdom and our friends in Canada and the United States of America.

The first piece is a critical review by Karen John of Richard Webster's book *Why Freud Was Wrong*. Dr. John points out how Individual Psychology long ago put forward similar, and in some cases identical, criticisms of Freud's ideas. She summarises Webster's analysis of Freud by drawing attention to his unwitting use of Adlerian principles without acknowledging Adler's considerable contribution to our knowledge of human motivation and behaviour.

This next paper is an analysis by Professor Bruce Alexander on the side-effects of "free markets" and "globalisation". In this thought-provoking paper, Prof. Alexander suggests that free markets inevitably produce widespread dislocation that disrupts communities and accelerates the spread of addictions.

Anthea Millar presents an article summarising her research findings in a study on the problems experienced by men when considering counselling. In producing this article, she contributes to a much needed area of research.

In collaboration, Professor Manford Sonstegard, Jim Bitter and Patricia Robertson review Adler's Life Tasks and offer them as a guide for daily living and as an assessment tool in professional practice.

Clair Hawes suggests an apparently simple exercise for couples to practise which, if applied conscientiously, will help them improve their communication and therefore facilitate greater intimacy. She draws examples from her work as an Adlerian therapist.

Geraldine Lander, using metaphor and myth, argues that our most defended spaces are also our most painful, and warns against violating them without due respect to their function. She draws on Adlerian and Existential Psychology to illustrate.

Next, Steven Slavik shows how the basic conception of a person in Adlerian thinking depends on the ideas of goal and creativity. Through his analysis, he also argues that Individual Psychology is "constructivist" and he further explicates what this means theoretically. Other basic theoretical constructs in Individual Psychology depend on this notion of the person.

Finally, and perhaps in response to our invitation in last year's editorial, Hugh Clarke, in the first of a two-part exploration into the Adlerian approach as a base for integration, discusses ways in which Adlerian theory meets up with concepts from Field theory, Humanistic (Person-Centred and Gestalt), Existential theory and Cognitive Psychology.

We are approaching the end of a year that has obliged us - perhaps - to rethink prevailing and global orders. In this climate, we wish to thank very warmly all our contributors. They invite us to perceive through their eyes and to consider through their arguments the human condition, with special reference in the main, to the precept of community feeling, as advocated by our mentor, Alfred Adler.

The Editors

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