



group identity and group development were examined. The findings on group identity suggested that (a) groups perceived other member groups, and staff, to be more disruptive than they, (b) groups perceived the staff to be potential leaders who nonetheless produced anxiety, (c) the administrators were perceived to be the only group less competent than the staff, perhaps because they were the most appropriate targets for displaced anger at the staff, (d) the students were polarized with the administrators, and (e) the attributes which distinguished the teachers suggested that their identity was that of a defender of the work tasks. These findings suggested that group identity was affected both by defensive maneuvers and by association between the assigned positions and the roles which such groups have in actual school systems. The findings on group development consistently indicated that fight-flight behavior increased in a linear fashion across meetings. The members appeared to become more preoccupied with blaming the staff for the difficulties encountered than they were with actually carrying out the work tasks. Group identity X development interactions suggested that (a) the members attempted to localize anxiety over the breakdown of boundaries in the staff, (b) the students and administrators developed in opposite ways, and appeared to alternate between providing fight-flight leadership and dependency or work leadership, and (c) the teachers seemed to manage the simultaneous expressions of both fight-flight and work or dependency. While the basic thesis was supported by ample findings, certain aspects of this study (only two conferences were studied, the conferences were held on a single day, and the staff structure was quite complex because of the research task), argued for caution in generalizing the results beyond the context of a highly complex, intense, short-term intergroup situation. Order No. 73-26,298, 49 pages.

IMPLICATIONS FOR COUNSELING FROM ERICH FROMM'S VIEW OF MAN'S ETHICAL RESPONSIBILITY

William Martin KENNEDY, Ed.D.
East Texas State University, 1973

Adviser: Gerald W. Gattshall

Purpose of the Study: This study, motivated by man's current restlessness and lack of a stable frame of reference, focused upon man's ethical responsibility. Fromm was selected, not only because he has written extensively in this area, but also because he has employed ethics as the interconnecting basis for all of his efforts -- both theoretically and therapeutically -- for well over forty years. The present analysis was undertaken in the belief that the counselor's attitudes toward good and evil, right and wrong, and growth and decay are determined largely by the counselor's philosophical view of man.

Man, in the Frommian sense, is seen as the primary resultant of the process of evolution. Man's awesome greatness is exhibited both in his ability to transcend himself in love and creativity, and also in his ability to surrender himself to fanatical hatred and destruction. A realization of the true nature of humanistic ethics will permit man's escape from the hands of economic and bureaucratic interests which Fromm views as bent on the systematic and relentless corruption of his basic needs and noblest aspirations.

Procedure: The study probed Fromm's view of man and of the human condition as a foundation for a logical and consistent analysis of the nature of ethics. This analysis emanated from a critical study and evaluation of Fromm's writings available in the English language.

Findings: (1) The study indicated that neurosis is an ethical

individually to the collective demands of a society which can be termed alienated because of the diverse and corrupting influences of ignorance, prejudice, fear, and economic pressures. (2) In this study, adjustment psychology was understood as both superficial and dangerous because it sought either to "adjust" the client to an already alienated society, or to concentrate its efforts on mere symptom removal. If neurosis is viewed solely as the result of faulty learning patterns, character and personal choice are eliminated from the context of the analysis. The increasing division between psychology, ethics, and philosophy was seen as greatly complicating therapeutic efforts. (3) The study moved beyond mere social adjustment psychology and endorsed a therapy which was primarily aimed at the cure of soul, i.e., the total reorientation of the personality as based on Fromm's understanding of the nature of character.

Conclusions: The conclusions drawn from this study supported the contention that the neglect of ethics in psychotherapy deters the therapeutic effort. Fromm's synthesis viewed neurosis as a moral failure. Man's basic orientation is toward life and growth; however, this fundamental productive orientation can be weakened and seriously vitiated by choices favoring death and decay. The compounding of the death orientation by successive choices makes neurosis a matter of character, which is the key to the ethical problem in psychotherapy.

Finally, the therapist must realize that the healing is first and foremost in the hands of the client himself. The therapist's expertise may facilitate healing; he may even stand as a model as one who is more successful in the art of living. The real cure, however, is the ethical decision on the part of the client to cooperate more fully with growth oriented impulses. Psychotherapy rests upon that ethical decision, that is to say, on that free choice. Order No. 73-26,385, 147 pages.

SERUM URIC ACID, INTELLECT, AND PERSONALITY. [To obtain a microfilm copy please order directly from the National Library of Canada at Ottawa]

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University of Saskatchewan Regina Campus (Canada), 1972

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationships which existed among serum uric acid, intellect and personality in a sample of 84 first-year undergraduates at the University of Saskatchewan. Convergent thinking, divergent thinking and personality were assessed using the Primary Mental Abilities Test, the Wallach and Kogan Creativity Tests, and the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule, respectively. Subsequently four intellectual style groups were formed on the basis of the intellectual tests, those high on both kinds of intellectual tests, those low on both kinds of intellectual tests, and those high on one kind of intellectual test and low on the other.

Following the administration of these tests, the subjects gave 10 ccs. of their blood, and serum uric acid levels were determined using the spectrophotometric method. A year later, in 1971, SUA levels in 28 of the subjects were again determined, and the reliability of SUA levels calculated. The 1971 data also permitted re-testing of the SUA-intellect relationship.

No significant results were obtained for SUA and personality. Although multivariate data analysis indicated that personality patterns of a complex nature significantly discriminated between subjects of differing intellectual style, meaningful interpretation of the significant separations was not possible, especially as univariate data analyses provided scanty evidence of any simple personality traits associated with intellectual style. Only two of the fifteen personality traits discriminated significantly among the intellectual groups, when examined