

Relationship to Freud

カハーネ、ライトレル、シュテーケル、アドラー

Freud formed his original circle in 1902 by inviting four younger men to meet with him one evening a week to discuss problems of neurosis. One of these was Adler, 14 years Freud's junior. This group developed into the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society, and Adler eventually became its president and co-editor of one of its journals— just a year before his resignation in 1911.

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ツェントラルブラント

Freud considered Adler to have been his pupil, which Adler consistently denied. He would admit essentially only that “I profited by his mistakes” (p.358). This position is supported by Ellenberger who states, “Adler seems to have used Freud largely as an antagonist who helped him ... by inspiring him in opposite ways of thought” (p. 627). Ellenberger advises that in order to understand Adler the reader “must temporarily put aside all that he learned about psychoanalysis and adjust to a quite different way of thinking” (p. 571).

The difference is that between a physicalistic-causalistic and a Humanistic-finalistic way of thinking.