

with the therapist or in the client's life, then that transference becomes a part of the conversation.

5. The remaining features include the Core Conception, Destiny, Searching, Concern, and the Therapeutic Alliance.

Bugental saw psychotherapy as a window to the human soul, its goal being to help people who are distressed about their lives and try to make their lives more satisfying.

Over the course of his career, James Bugental conducted workshops nationally; lectured internationally; received many prestigious awards; served on the editorial boards of many distinguished journals; and published numerous articles, chapters, books, reviews, and commentaries.

In addition to what has already been mentioned, over the course of his career, James F.T. Bugental was Professor Emeritus at the International Institute for Humanistic Studies; named Fellow of the American Psychological Association in 1955; Emeritus Clinical Faculty Member at Stanford University School of Medicine; a Rockefeller Scholar at the California Institute of Integral Studies; the first recipient of the APA Division 32, Humanistic Psychology, Rollo May Award; author of over 60 articles and chapters on Existential-Humanistic psychology and psychotherapy; author of seven books, including *Search for Authenticity*, *Psychotherapy and Process*, *Intimate Journeys*, *The Art of Psychotherapy* and *Psychotherapy Isn't What You Think*; and the editor of two versions of the *Handbook of Humanistic Psychology*. His books have been translated into many languages, and have been used widely in undergraduate and graduate schools of psychology and psychotherapy.

See Also

- ▶ Maslow, A. H.
- ▶ Rogers, Carl R.

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Bühler, Karl

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Basic Biographical Information

Karl Bühler was born in Germany in 1879. After receiving doctorates in medicine and philosophy, he went to the University of Würzburg to work with Oswald Külpe. Külpe was a former student of Wilhelm Wundt who had disagreed with his mentor over the appropriateness of experiments for studying thought. This was the area in which Bühler worked (Bühler 1907). It was the publication of Bühler's work that led to Wundt's famous attack on the methods of the Würzburg School (Wundt 1907). Bühler was not intimidated by the eminence of his critic and vigorously defended his work (Bühler 1908).

Bühler and Külpe must have formed a close bond since they moved together to the University of Bonn in 1909 and to the University of Munich in 1913. Upon the outbreak of the First World War, Bühler joined the German army and worked as a medical doctor on the western front. He was called back to Munich to take temporary charge of the psychology institute after the unexpected death of Külpe in 1915 at the age of 53. A few months later, Bühler married a graduate student from the institute, Charlotte Malachowski, after a whirlwind romance. As Charlotte Bühler, she was to become a famous psychologist in her own right.

Bühler was disappointed to learn that his position in Munich was not made permanent. He subsequently took up an appointment at the Technical University in Dresden. The position at a major university that he wanted came in 1922 when he became director of the psychology institute at the University of Vienna. Here, the Bühlers surrounded themselves with talented colleagues and graduate students, many of whom became

well known in the English-speaking world because of their subsequent emigration to Great Britain and the United States. They include Egon Brunswik, Else Frenkel, Paul Lazarsfeld, Marie Jahoda, and Karl Popper.

Bühler's eminence was recognized in 1929 when he was offered the chair in psychology at Harvard University which had been vacant since William McDougall had moved to Duke University in 1927. He decided to reject the offer. He and his wife were happy in Vienna and had no desire to leave. They were to regret this decision a few years later when they came to the United States as refugees and had a very different reception. Neither was able to obtain a permanent position at a major American university. Part of the problem was that refugees had started to arrive in large numbers from Germany after the Nazi takeover in 1933. The refugees who arrived after the German annexation of Austria in 1938 were relative latecomers, and there were few positions left. Another factor is that Bühler had become famous for his work on language in the 1930s, a topic that was neglected in American psychology during the years of behaviorist domination. It became important with the rise of cognitive psychology in the 1960s, but by then, Bühler was over 80 years old and in poor health.

After several unsuccessful attempts to obtain permanent positions at a major American university, the Böhlers became clinical psychologists at different hospitals in Los Angeles. Charlotte Bühler had a minor resurgence in her career after she became an enthusiastic advocate of humanistic psychology, but her husband was much less able to adapt. He died in relative obscurity in Los Angeles in 1963.

Major Accomplishments

If Bühler is mentioned at all in American textbooks on the history of psychology, it is in connection with his early work in Würzburg. The rest of his work is largely unknown. This stands in sharp contrast to Europe, where Bühler's books have been constantly reissued, and there is a substantial secondary literature on his work (e.g., Eschbach 1984, 1988).

Bühler's appointment in Vienna was largely due to his eminence in developmental psychology. His major work on the subject, *The Mental Development of the*

Child, was published in 1918 and was already in its sixth edition by 1930 (Bühler 1930a). An abridged version of the book, *Outline of the Mental Development of the Child*, was published in 1919 and had reached its fifth edition in 1929 (Bühler 1929a). An English translation of the latter was published in 1930 (Bühler 1930b). Bühler's main work from the 1920s is *The Crisis of Psychology* (1929b). Like many of his contemporaries, he was concerned about the bewildering variety of approaches to psychology that existed and put forward some cogent proposals for how they might be reconciled. Bühler's *Theory of Language* (1934) is generally regarded as his greatest work. It has been massively influential, being cited by scholars as diverse as Karl Popper, Roman Jakobson, and Heinz Werner (Brock 1994). Several Wittgenstein scholars believe that it was an important influence on Wittgenstein's thought (e.g., Bartley 1973). It was belatedly translated into English in 1990 (Bühler 1990).

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