

The Blumenfeld Education Letter

"My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge." HOSEA 4:6

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The purpose of this newsletter is to provide knowledge for parents and educators who want to save the children of America from the destructive forces that endanger them. Our children in the public schools are at grave risk in 4 ways: academically, spiritually, morally, and physically — and only a well-informed public will be able to reduce those risks.
"Without vision, the people perish."

An Interview With Dr. William R. Coulson On the Origin and Dangers of Affective Education

San Diego, CA, April 28: It was only a matter of time before someone in the Humanistic Psychology movement would come forward and reveal not only how fraudulent the movement is as science, but how destructive it has been in practice. The man who stepped forward and has, in the last two years or so, become known in the conservative movement as a powerful teller of truth, is Dr. William R. Coulson, a former colleague of Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow, the two major figures in the development of Humanistic Psychology.

This new school of psychology — also known as the Third Force, the other two being Freudianism and Behaviorism — was developed in the 1950s and '60s by psychologist Abraham Maslow who achieved fame by conceiving the notion of "self-actualization" and a hierarchy of needs which must be satisfied before self-actualization could be achieved.

Maslow had rejected Freud's pessimistic view of human nature and the behaviorists' animalistic view of man. He was much more interested in human success than

in human failure. Maslow's biographer, Edward Hoffman, writes:

"[T]he issue was no longer 'What makes for a genius like Beethoven?' but 'Why aren't we all Beethovens?' Slowly and unexpectedly, Maslow's self-actualization research had become the basis for an entirely new vision of psychology with the premise that each of us harbors an innate human nature of vast potential that usually becomes blocked or thwarted through the deprivation of lower needs. This inner potential, Maslow believed, had not been taken into account by any existing school of psychology. . . .(p. 173)

"[H]e emphasized that true fulfillment in life comes from satisfying our higher needs, especially the need for self-actualization. The more we pursue and realize our loftier needs, Maslow contended, the happier and even physically healthier we will be." (p. 181)

Maslow himself wrote:

"People who have enough basic (need) satisfaction to look for love and respect (rather than just food and safety) tend to develop such qualities as loyalty, friendliness, and civic consciousness, and to become better

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