SCOME ESPORO John Wood

ESTUDOS E PESQUISAS NA
ABORDAGEM CENTRADA NA PESSOA

THE PERSON-CENTERED APPROACH I

by John Keith Wood

As far as I know, the first time the person-centered approach was referred to in print was by Rogers in 1955 ("Persons or Science? A Philosophical Question" in *The American Psychologist*, 10(7) 267-278) when he wrote, "person-centeredness." The phrase, "the person-centered approach" came into common usage around 1974.

Because the phrase appeared around half-way through the sixty-year chronology of Rogers's work and because it began being applied to a hodge-podge of activities, its historical and practical significance has been obscured.

Currently, the approach itself, the common essence of client-centered therapy, student-centered learning, group-centered encounters, is almost universally misunderstood. Replete with category errors in its usage, the term "person-centered approach" may denote almost anything, from a "science," to a "philosophy," to a "political movement," even to a body of followers of tenets that resemble a religion. It is pursued as a "method of counseling," as a "professional status," as membership in a "school of thought," and as a personal "identity." Anything, it seems, except merely what it is, an approach.

Even worse, due to the chronological development of the name, analogies suggesting that the approach is the superficial and colorful foliage of a tree whose roots are the ample and reliable client-centered therapy are abundant.

Whereas, this image should be turned upside down.

The person-centered approach may be more precisely and more constructively conceived of as the "root" of a "tree" whose principle "branch" is client-centered therapy.

Other branches are student-centered education; small group encounter for personal growth; large group workshops for trans-national understanding, for the resolution of inter-group conflicts and, most important, for learning (largely through large-group workshops) about culture, its formation and transformation.

Carl Rogers's most important achievement, in spite of a long and distinguished career as a psychotherapist, may not have been so much the development of a successful method for effective psychotherapy in a particular time and place. It may have been the cultivation of this *approach* that could be applied creatively by people at various times and places, under various circumstances, in various endeavors. (Estância Jatobá, March 1999)

Rogers's PCA

concentration	creating an "ambience"	"moving away from any approach which was coercive or pushing"	an approach to psychotherapy based on successful aspects of known methods at that time	attitudes of the psychotherapist	the approach applied to psychotherapy	distillation of method of psychotherapy and tentative applications of the approach to other areas: group-centered leadership, student-centered teaching.	application of the approach to daily life	application of the approach to schooling	application of the approach to small group encounter	application of the approach to societal issues (large groups)	social and political implications of the approach	integrative approach : social and subjective perspectives with emphasis on "creating an environment"
publication		paper given to National Council of Social Work: The Clinical Psychologist's Approach to Personality Problems.	The Clinical Treatment of the Problem Child	Counseling and Psychotherapy: New Concepts in Practice	Significant Aspects of Client-Centered Therapy in The American Psychologist, Vol. 1 No. 10	Client-Centered Therapy: It's Current Practices, Implications and Theory	On Becoming a Person	Freedom to Learn	On Encounter Groups		On Personal Power	A Way of Being
name		an approach	an approach	the non-directive approach	client-centered approach	client-centered approach	client-centered approach	client-centered approach	client-centered approach	person-centered approach	person-centered approach	person-centered approach
date	1928	1937	1939	1942	1946	1951	1961	1969	1970	1974	1977	1980