

Editorial by Vesa Routamaa (page 1)

Relating to MBTI a lot of development has taken place during the year 2003. Unfortunately, the MBTI world also faced a loss by the death of Mary McCaulley, who was one of the great authorities in the field and successfully carried on the work of Isabel Myers.

One of the aims of Isabel Myers was to make people appreciate more different personalities and by this way to develop both better individuals and team-members. Getting acquainted with the Jungian theory of personality would help people to deal with problems in many areas of life. In addition, knowledge and a better understanding of the type preferences would help people to understand more their behaviour, especially in the stressful situations. This is why there is still a lot to do in developing the field of MBTI further.

Moreover, this issue, which is dedicated to the memory of Mary McCaulley, contains among other things an introduction about the archetypes, conference news from Kista, Sweden and presentation about Jung. There are also articles an interview about different MBTI types and a book review of Jean Kummerows, Nancy Barkers and Linda Kirbys *Work Types*.

Mary McCaulley in Memoriam (page 3)

Mary McCaulley devoted her life on the development and research of the MBTI. She was a teacher in women's psychology but after being met with Isabel Myers in 1969 she became interested in doing research about MBTI. Mary and Isabel started a Typology Laboratory in the University of Florida, which later got the name "Center for Applications of Psychological Type" (CAPT). Together these ladies created the first database to analyze the MBTI forms.

Mary was very compassionate leader and known for her big-heartedness. The Finnish Research Team was very inspired by Mary's work and the support that she gave for example by arranging possibilities for Finnish researchers participate in MBTI

qualification trainings as well as to visit the CAPT. She was highly respected among the Finnish Research Team. The MBTI-world has truly faced a big loss but the memory of Mary McCaulley will live in the form of her achievements.

Conference news from Kista, Sweden (page 5)

Heli Vähätiitto and Sirkka Auvinen took part in conference held on work psychology. Conference was held in Sweden with 300 participants and it was arranged by the Swedish Assession.

One of the best presentations during the conference was Bernard Cooks presentation about MBTI and how different types behave under stress and also when facing changes. Mr. Cook emphasized that no specific type resists the change itself more than the others. The key when running change process is how to take into account the various needs the different types have.

Also, Paul Tieggers presentation of how to recognise different personality types was very interesting but could have been more profound. When learning about different types of people, the easier it is to communicate with different personalities.

The archetypes (page 6)

Carol S. Person and Hugh K. Marr have developed an archetype-indicator (PMAI) based on C. G. Jung's theory. According to PMAI there are 12 different archetypes which might help people to understand better the different phases in their lifespan. Generally, the ark types can be seen as different dimensions of the human mind and they appear in us in different ways. Archetypes are for example Creator, Ruler, Innocent, Hero and Explorer. The purpose of PMAI is to help individuals to learn more deeply about themselves, the complexity and the special characters of life.

The surroundings, culture, environment and individualism affect on the appearance of the archetypes in us. By learning to recognise different archetypes an individual might

find the logic in his/her life and be able to aim fulfilment and happiness. Also, when achieving balance and mature ness the happiness will reflect to the people around you.

Jung and Religion (page 9)

In this article Ossi Koskinen tells us about Carl Jung's relation to God and religion. Childhood of Jung and his fondness to different religions are also dealt with.

Jung came from a religious family and got interested in Christianity when he was just a young schoolboy. Afterwards he paid attention to other religions as well and showed interest on mystics and myths. Jung wrote a biography where he described intensively his relationship to God. He also cited the Bible in many of his works although he criticized the Church as an institution.

ISTJ Compared to ENTP (page 10)

Article handles the differences between ISTJ and ENTP people in a real life. 7 ISTJ people and 6 ENTP people were part of a survey and they were asked several questions in the following fields: Mottos and principles, weaknesses and strengths, traditional feminine roles versus modern family roles, leadership, greatest possible experiences and worse possible incidents. They also answered to questions dealing hobbies, benefits from one's personality, aspects of learning something new and which factors could change one's behavior, which characters irritate, which characters would describe a dream spouse and how one should grow up the children. Owing to small sample size the results of the survey cannot be generalized. Although they show that there are clear differences between these preference types in the every day life.

As we already know ISTJ and ENTP people are almost the opposite types in theory. And this small survey supported the original theory as well. Especially E and I preferences but also S and N preferences were clearly recognized in the answers. For example ISTJ types appreciated very much honesty and trustworthiness which was

seen in many of the answers. ENTP types on the other hand esteemed highly people being open minded and social.

ENFJ Type Interview (page 15)

In this interview Raija Salmimies tells about her personal life and work as an ENFJ type. In her own words she is a mother, a spouse and an entrepreneur. She is a psychotherapist, a Master of Health Sciences, a physiotherapist and a teacher of public health. At this moment she works as an instructor or educator in her field. She is interested in many different things and she wants to educate herself continuously.

Mrs Salmimies got interested in the MBTI type theory in a seminar of education a few years ago. She tells that it was interesting to know what was her own type and moreover how to benefit from the overall knowledge of the type theory. Now she understands better herself and others personalities as well. Nowadays she knows that it's far more efficient to instruct her clients in health and sports matters when she is aware of the differences between introverts and extrovert types. She uses different teaching methods according to different types.

In the same interview Salmimies tells about her family and free time. She analyses a little bit her family in terms of MBTI type theory and tells about her hobbies. As one of her preferences is intuitive, she loves to read and buy a lot of books, even if she never reads them all. Her sports activities are very systematically arranged as her preference of Judging could assume. She has a lot of sports hobbies and she burns systematically 1000 kcal per week in order to be in shape.

Work Types -Book Analysis (page 18)

In this article Katri Heinäsuo analyzed a book called Work Types. It was published in year 1997 by Warner Books. Firstly she tells about the education and previous works of the authors Jean M. Kummerow, Nancy J. Barger and Linda K. Kirby. Secondly

she writes about the contents of the book. Work Types handles the effects of the different preferences, cognitive styles and types of personality on every day work and communication situations. It is largely based on the MBTI theory. Katri Heinäsuo went briefly through the whole book and analyzed its contents. In her opinion this book is a good help in developing one's own working type and being able to get better results in working as well. Book also helps reader to better understand different kind of personalities at the working place. Book is meant for all people working in some kind of organization but a comprehensive understanding of the contents requires previous knowledge of the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator.

Is the Glass Half Empty or Half Full? (page 20)

The last page of the magazine is a humoristic story of how different MBTI types deals with the debatable question above.