

TRANSATLANTIC AIR CHARTER
for the 7th INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MENTAL HEALTH
LONDON, AUGUST 12-17

Leaves New York August 10 and returns September 2, 1968, on Boeing 707 fan jets seating 165, at \$224.00 per seat, \$100 payable immediately to secure reservation, the rest before June 1.

As a member of the ASAP, which is affiliated with the World Federation of Mental Health, you (and your dependents) are eligible for this flight. For application blank and information, address: WFMH Charter Chairman, US-CAMH, Inc., 220 Central Park South (3A), New York, N.Y. 10019.

NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

(Continued from Vol. III, No. 2, May 1966)

By Nahum Shoobs, New York, N.Y.

[Editor's Note: In that issue of the *Individual Psychologist* we indicated the invaluable contributions of Dr. Alexandra Adler, as president of the Individual Psychology Association of New York, of Dr. Helene Papanek, Executive Director and Dean of the Alfred Adler Institute, and of Danica Deutsch, Executive Director of the Alfred Adler Mental Health Clinic.

-N.S.]

THE BEECHER INSTITUTE

Margo and Willard Beecher, two dedicated followers of Dr. Alfred Adler, continue their stunning successes in interesting the lay public in Adlerian Psychology. Last July, the Beechers were invited to a convention of the Investors Overseas Service, a vast international corporation founded by Bernard Cornfeld. The express purpose of this foundation is to find and develop local community projects on a world-wide scale. The Service has issued grants for orphaned, abandoned, vagrant, crippled and retarded children as well as for the deaf, blind, and illiterate.

At this international convention both Willard and Margo Beecher conducted many workshops as avowed Adlerians. Bernard Cornfeld himself bought 5500 copies of the Beechers' books and distributed them among representatives from 125 countries, to wit: *Parents on the Run* and *Beyond Success and Failure*.

100,000 copies of their *Parents on the Run* have already been printed, and an equal number of *Beyond Success and Failure* will be. Though they are orthodox Adlerians, the Beechers are not fossilized ones. They have studied, and still do, many other schools of thought and have accepted or rejected their techniques. The latter gain in effectiveness when used by therapists trained in Individual Psychology.

Information, Inc., a firm that chooses and puts out books of other publishers that it believes can be promoted successfully, is planning to present a first edition of their own, of 5000 copies of *Parents on the Run*. This is in addition to the 100,000 already in print, and this company has a mailing list of one million.

[THE FOREST SCHOOL

In writing of the Beechers in New York City, mention must be made of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Waldman of Montclair, California. They have organized and now run the Forest School there. Adlerian oriented, it is a school with a student body of more than 150 children from pre-kindergarten through the third grade. All of its teachers and supervisors are Adlerian-trained, and parents attend sessions on Individual Psychology. As far as we know, it may well be the only school of its kind.]

A PRIVATELY OWNED ADLERIAN CLINIC

In September 1967, our colleague and a long-time staff member of the Alfred Adler Mental Hygiene Clinic, Dr. Leo Rattner, opened his new Center for Psychotherapy in Forest Hills, Queens, N.Y. Located in the heart of a growing community, its main purpose is to provide low-cost psychotherapy to the residents of the area.

In the first six months of its operation, the Center has already attracted a number of patients who are ably served by skilled therapists. At present these patients are seen in individual sessions only. However, a large expansion of group psychotherapy is planned for the future. It is envisioned that all patients will receive a combination of individual and group therapy, thus accelerating the therapeutic progress. A number of experimental programs is also considered, such as married couples groups and group therapy for teachers.

The staff members of the new Center received their theoretical training at the Alfred Adler Institute. This is in line with the basic philosophy that guides the operation of this institution. While therapeutic techniques may be flexible, the treatment goals are clearly defined by Adlerian philosophy. To help the patient grow in awareness and social interest, to make him a cooperative and responsible member of his community—these are the aims which the treatment process tries to realize.

IDEA EXCHANGE COLUMN

by Roland Preston Rice

This column was submitted by Maurice L. Bullard, Corvallis, Oregon:

A Summary of the Panel Discussion on *The Four Goals of Children's Disturbing Behavior* during the Annual Meeting of ASAP, May 26, 1967. Panel Members: Manfred Sonstegard and Maurice Bullard for the affirmative; Ernst Papanek and Paul Brodsky for the negative.

THE AFFIRMATIVE

The phrase Four Goals of Children's Misbehavior refers to both a diagnostic and organizational concept developed by Dr. Rudolf Dreikurs especially for use by teachers and counselors. Reference is made to the immediate and short range purposes of children's *misbehavior*, which he chose to call "the goals." Children are largely unaware of these purposes, utilizing a rationalization at the moment in line with their faulty viewpoints or biases.

Four main "goals" are identified, with distinctions within the goals relative to usefulness or uselessness and the degree of activity or passivity. These goals are designated as 1) Attention Getting; 2) Power; 3) Revenge; 4) Display of Inadequacy (Giving Up). Only when these traits are used excessively to influence others are they referred to as "the goals."¹

A distinction can and must be made between the life style and the four "goals." The life style refers to habitual approaches to situations, stabilized by the child at the age of five or earlier and is best revealed when threatened with difficulties. In contrast, the four "goals" deal with the immediate situation in which the short range purpose may change from minute to minute, depending upon the child's perception of the situation. Indeed, he may spend much of his time not indulging in any of the "goals" of misbehavior.