

facts, clear and unequivocal in their direction and in their consequences. Hardly anyone who heard Adler talk or spoke with him went away without seeing and knowing more than before. But science has not yet kept up with him. His teachings have not yet penetrated tradition and conservatism, although some try to regard them as historical, belonging to the past, as merely one phase in the development of psychology. Adler is quoted in textbooks, but how little is he understood in the citations! He gave with full hands, not cautiously selecting to whom he gave. The "experts" disliked such indiscriminate and tried to get their revenge.

We who had the privilege and good for-

tune to learn from Adler hold a treasure in our hands with which he has entrusted us. Let us be worthy of this responsibility; let us be zealous and modest in our service to a heritage which offers little glory because it does not please those who believe that they must know more than their fellowmen. But let us be aware that Adler's inheritance is bound to prosper because Adler understood the direction of evolution. Discoveries and reports from all fields of science prove the lucid foresight of Adler. He is gone; but what he said will live. Let us be courageous and develop our social interest so that we will keep the flame burning which was kindled by Adler.

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### NEW WAYS?

Alexandra Adler, M. D.

Karen Horney's group held its convention in the morning and afternoon of May 19, 1942, in Boston, simultaneously with the convention of the American Psychiatric Association. As is generally known, this group is said to have accepted most of Alfred Adler's teachings and to have given up much of Freud's. After listening to their lectures during the afternoon session, one cannot help being struck by a few peculiarities. Alfred Adler's teaching is cited frequently verbally without reference to his name. The one time it was mentioned, the statement was wrong. In the author's knowledge, Alfred Adler never defined the instinct as based on "sadistic drives," as the speaker, Dr. Marmor said, but rather, in agreement with the speaker, as de-

pending on environmental circumstances. Therefore, one wonders whether this group really does not know whose teachings they are using for their "New Ways" or whether they purposely do not care to say a slight "thank you" to the giver of their "New Ways." It is true that in many instances, particularly when talking to people who have not much training anyway, it is unnecessary to quote sources. It is, however, quite a different thing when a trained audience is to be addressed or when an attempt is made to establish a new line of work. We would expect any group to have cleared concepts and to know more about the source of their knowledge than the Association for the Advancement of Psychoanalysis apparently does.

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### CHICAGO GROUP

At the annual meeting of the Individual Psychology Association of Chicago on June 26, 1942, Dr. Nita Mieth Arnold gave an introductory address, (part of which is given on page 66).

Dr. Harry Sicher read then the address by Dr. Lydia Sicher, "Thanks to Alfred Adler," and Edyth Menser read a paper

by Alfred Adler on "The Meaning of Neurosis," which is the transcript of a lecture given by Dr. Adler at the University of Chicago in November, 1935.

This meeting, at which new officers were elected, was an impressive and dignified conclusion of the Association's activities for the year.

THE MEMORIAL MEETING OF NEW YORK

The Individual Psychology Association of New York held a meeting in memoriam of the fifth anniversary of the death of Alfred Adler on Wednesday, May 27. There were 125 persons in attendance. The evening opened and concluded with songs by Schubert, which were the favorites of Adler.

Nahum E. Shoobs, the vice-president of the Association, presided. Dr. Edmond Schlesinger spoke in commemoration of Dr. Hugo Sperber, Ida Loewy, and Dr. Alexander Neuer. Then Dr. Frederic Feichtinger reviewed the merits of Alfred Adler in the field of medicine.

Thereafter messages from Lydia Sicher and Dr. Rudolf Dreikurs and a cablegram from Phyllis Bottome were read.

The next speaker was Mr. Isaac Bildersee, the principal of Seth Low Junior High School. In his speech he said that the great contribution of Dr. Adler was to take the discoveries of the newer approach to psychology from the laboratories and the consultation rooms and to make them available to lay workers in the field of education and of social service; to cleanse them of their extravagances, their mysteries, their strange and useless terminologies, and thus to render them potent instruments for service in the hands of those most willing to render that service; to supply a definite and practical method of approach for those of us who would seek to ameliorate the misfortunes of our pupils who are maladjusted.

The conclusion was on a personal note, of deep reverence for Dr. Adler himself, for the simplicity that made him great, and for the greatness that made him simple. Mr. Bildersee added that he blushes still when he thinks of his abominable blunders made with his pupils and their teachers before he knew Adler.

Dr. Martin Staiman, director of classification of the Department of Correction, stated that he had not had the good fortune to know Alfred Adler personally, but that he had received from

Adler's books a deep knowledge which assisted him and which will assist him greatly in his work with juvenile delinquents.

Mrs. Danica Deutsch spoke as a mother. She expressed her conviction that no memorial of Alfred Adler could be imagined without stressing his contribution to the understanding of the relationship between mother and child.

Mrs. A. Kadis and Mrs. A. Heinrichs presented a case history written by Dr. Adler, in the form of a dialogue. Mrs. R. Frohnknecht, the secretary of the Association, concluded the series of speeches with the following remarks:

"Friends:

"When we learned in Holland of Adler's death, a friend of ours said: 'This is a loss which will not become smaller but will grow deeper and deeper every day.' Adler was our friend, a friend of each of us, a friend of every human being. But he himself was lonely. Why? Because he was some generations ahead of us in his conception of life and human relationships. He had reached a level so high that we could not follow him. So Adler was bound to be lonely. And out of this loneliness he built up his teaching to a better life for all of us.

"Five years ago, on the 28th day April, 1937, one month before his death, Alfred Adler spoke in our largest teachers' seminary in Amsterdam. He told us about his work and his consultation bureaus. At the end he said: 'In Germany and Austria they have closed them but in America we will rebuild them.' What confidence he placed in America and in the Americans! He himself could not fully achieve it. So he left us this difficult task. But would he not be the first to ask us: 'Where is it written that you should have an easy task?'

"Friends, let that be a challenge to us, let us act according to the words with which Alfred Adler took leave of his friends in Vienna two years before his death:

"'Children, do something and do it well.'"