

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?

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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.