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NEWS AND NOTES

The *Seventh Annual Conference of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology* was held in Los Angeles, Calif., on May 17 and 18, 1958. The program of papers read was published in the preceding issue of this Journal. Among business transacted, Alexandra Adler, M.D., was elected delegate to the World Federation of Mental Health meeting in Vienna, August 24 to 29, 1958. The following officers were re-elected for the year 1958-1959: Heinz L. Ansbacher, Ph.D., president; Lydia Sicher, (M.D.), Ph.D., and Kurt A. Adler, M.D., vice-presidents; Bernard H. Shulman, M.D., secretary; and Oscar Pelzman, M.D., treasurer.

Adler's biography by Phyllis Bottome, third edition, has been published in the United States by The Vanguard Press, New York, price \$5.00. The English edition was reviewed in the November, 1957 issue of this Journal.

Time Magazine, June 30, 1958, carried an extensive review of the new American edition of Phyllis Bottome's biography of Adler and of the principles of Individual Psychology which the book sets out "so clearly and completely."

An *English edition of The Individual Psychology of Alfred Adler*, edited by Heinz L. and Rowena R. Ansbacher, has been published by Allen & Unwin, the end of May, 1958. The price is 30 shilling.

Contemporary Psychology, 1958, 3, 143-144, contains a communication by Ronald Taft, senior lecturer in psychology, University of Western Australia, according to which Adler ranks first among those who have had a major influence on other theories of personality. This conclusion is especially remarkable in that it is based on the results of a statistical analysis. Taft applied the technique of cluster analysis to a table of dimensional comparison of 17 personality theories presented by Calvin S. Hall and Gardner Lindzey in *Theories of Personality*, a recent and widely used college textbook. Taft found, among other results, that the theories of Adler, Horney, Fromm, Sullivan, Murray, and Lewin form one cluster, representing the "field theory approach to the interaction between the individual's

purposive striving and his social and psychological environment—functionalist field theory," while the behavioristic-Freudian theory of Miller and Dollard, the factor-analytical theory of Eysenck, and the constitutional psychology of Sheldon form the opposite, negative pole of this cluster. Taft gives special attention to the finding that Adler's theory is most similar in factors to the 16 other theories, followed by the theories of Freud and Murray. From this he concludes that "Adler, Freud, and Murray are either very eclectic in their theorizing or have had a major influence on other theories." Only the second of these alternative interpretations is applicable to Adler's case, since his theory has seniority over all the others under discussion, with the exception of the Freudian theory prior to 1911. This would mean that Adler's is first among the most influential theories.

Reader's Digest, September, 1958, featured a fourteen-page condensation of Marie Beynon Ray's *The Importance of Feeling Inferior*, which was reviewed in the last issue of this Journal.

The *Journal of Projective Techniques*, 1958, 22, 302-311, has an important article on "Early Recollections as a Projective Technique," by Harold H. Mosak, Roosevelt University, Chicago. Mosak carries the theory of one of the original methods of Individual Psychology further by introducing several new concepts. After a historical introduction, Mosak distinguishes between a "recollection" which is a specific anecdote, and a "report" such as "I remember I used to like to read." Only the former can be interpreted projectively. It is interpreted (1) thematically, and (2) with respect to details. Mosak makes the further distinction that while a recollection always portrays a characteristic outlook, it does not necessarily portray a characteristic behavior. Thus a recollection of danger would indicate that danger is present in the individual's attitudinal frame of reference, although a variety of behaviors would be possible within this framework. The article gives examples of applications of the method, identifies various problems still needing clarification by research, and includes a 56-item bibliography.

The American Academy of Psychotherapists invites inquiries and applications for membership which should be addressed to its vice-president, Jerome M. Schneck, M.D., 26 West 9th Street, New York 11, N. Y.

Rosel Frohnknecht who, with her husband, had been a long-standing friend of Alfred Adler and was devoted to furthering the work of Individual Psychology, died at the age of 78 after a prolonged illness on May 14, 1958 in California. While she was still in Holland, she was instrumental in forming the Adlerian group there, and her house was always a center of hospitality for guest speakers and co-workers. Coming to the United States, Mrs. Frohnknecht got in touch with the Adlerians who had left Europe. It was due to her efforts that the Individual Psychology Association, New York, Inc. was chartered by the state in 1943. She remained active as sponsor and secretary of the Association until her husband's death when she moved to the West Coast. There she turned her full interest to the Los Angeles Institute of Individual Psychology and especially the Alfred Adler Counseling Center, while continuing her loyalty to the New York Association. She was a generous supporter of many projects. In her death both groups have lost a cherished friend. Contributions have come to the Los Angeles Counseling Center in her memory, as she would have wanted it, to increase a scholarship fund for a young psychiatrist or psychologist to be trained in Adlerian Psychology.