

## NEWS AND NOTES

*The American Society of Adlerian Psychology* wishes to call attention to the fact that associate membership is open to any psychologist, physician, social worker, educator, or clergyman who is interested in Individual Psychology. For information write to Dr. Manford Sonstegard, Secretary, Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

An *International Book List for Individual Psychology*, Section 1, *English Language Titles*, has been completed by the Publications Committee, American Society of Adlerian Psychology, Nahum Shoobs, chairman. On 8 pages 77 titles are listed, many of which are out of print: 14 by Alfred Adler, 11 by Rudolf Dreikurs, 6 by Fritz Kuenkel, 5 by Erwin Wexberg, and 5 by Beran Wolfe. The remaining 36 titles are by 27 authors. The list makes no claim to be complete and does not attempt critical appraisal.

*Introductory Individual Psychology; A Syllabus*, by Dr. Harold H. Mosak and Dr. Bernard H. Shulman, has now appeared in print. See Books Received and Books Noted.

The *Alfred Adler Institute*, New York, offers currently a three-year program for psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, teachers, clergymen, and other professionals interested in psychotherapy, counseling, and guidance. Supervised practice in psychotherapy is provided at the affiliated Alfred Adler Mental Hygiene Clinic. For further information write to the Institute, 333 Central Park West, New York 25, N. Y.

*Dr. Alexandra Adler* was elected president of the Association for the Advancement of Psychotherapy for the year 1961, and vice-president of the Schilder Society for Psychopathology. Dr. Adler also was on a panel that discussed "Eclectic Approaches in Psychotherapy" at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, Chicago, May, 1961.

*Dr. William P. Angers* has been promoted to assistant director of the counseling center, and associate professor of psychology at the Newark College of Engineering. He participated in a symposium at the Annual Convention, Amer. Psychol. Ass., New York, September, 1961, speaking on "Patterns of Abilities and Capacities in the Epileptic." He is also author of a paper on "The Case of Benny; an Adlerian Approach," *Catholic Educator*, 1961, 31, 379-384ff., in which an 18-year-old boy is described who had been diagnosed as spastic paraplegia.

*Dr. Heinz L. Ansbacher* contributed a chapter on "Suicide; the Adlerian Point of View" in N. L. Farberow and E. S. Shneidman (Eds.), *The Cry for Help*, New York: Blakiston, McGraw-Hill, 1961, pp. 204-219. See Books Received and Books Noted.

*Dr. Raymond J. Corsini* represented "The Adlerian Approach" at a symposium on "The Lesser-Utilized Psychotherapeutic Approaches and their Interrelations" at the 37th Annual Meeting, Midwestern Psychol. Ass., St. Louis, April, 1960. The other two approaches were the Gestalt (Bill J. Barkley) and the Jungian (Carolyn Pratt).

Dr. Rudolf Dreikurs addressed the Eighth Annual National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, Atlantic City, May 22, 1961. The *New York Times* quoted him as saying, in part, that punishment and reward as pressures from without are ineffective and must give way to an understanding and change of the delinquent's motivation. Dr. Dreikurs also spoke on "Teleological Mechanisms" at the Conference on Existential Psychiatry, Chicago, May 7, 1961. Recent publications of Dr. Dreikurs are: "The War between Generations; Juvenile Delinquency Stumps the Experts," *Humanist*, 1961, 21, 15-24; and "The religion of the future," in A. E. Kuenzli (Ed.), *Reconstruction in Religion*, Boston: Beacon Press, 1961, pp. 3-20, reprinted from *Humanist*, 1955, 15, 210-215, 266-273.

Mrs. Marcelle Grey conducted a workshop, primarily for teachers, on "The Maladjusted Child," using Dreikurs' *Psychology in the Classroom*, at George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, June 19 to July 7, 1961.

Dr. Harold H. Mosak and Dr. Dreikurs were co-authors with Dr. John Shlien of a paper on "Effect of Time Limits: A Comparison of Client-Centered and Adlerian Psychotherapy," read by Dr. Shlien at the Annual Convention, Amer. Psychol. Ass., Chicago, September, 1960.

Mrs. Hertha Orgler addressed the staff and students of the Institute of Education, London University, May 17, 1961, on "Adlerian Psychology in Education Today." Professor Philip E. Vernon was chairman of the meeting.

Dr. Oscar Pelzman has published a paper entitled "Tranlylcypromine in the Office Treatment of Depression," *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1961, 35, 261-267. The report is based on 37 patients who were treated with this drug in combination with psychotherapy. Improvement occurred usually within 10 days.

Dr. Albert Reissner has written on "Religion and Classical Psychotherapy: How Freud, Jung and Adler Evaluated the Role of Religious Faith in Relation to Mental Well-Being," *Christian Century*, 1961, 78, 453-455.

Dr. Reissner also spoke on "Three Great Schools of Psychotherapy and their Attitude towards Religion," at the Association of Downstate Protestant Chaplains of the State of New York, Brooklyn, N. Y., December 8, 1960. This lecture has now been published in *Ministerium Medici*, 1961, No. 2, 55-65, an international periodical for Christians in the medical profession, published in Holland. Dr. Reissner spoke again at a meeting of chaplains of state mental hospitals, West Point, October 9, 1961.

Dr. Bernard H. Shulman will act as co-ordinator of the three divisions of the Chicago Branch of the Academy of Religion and Mental Health. Since the regional membership preferred small-group "in depth" discussion on a professional level, the Branch was divided into three divisions with a program of small monthly meetings for each.

The *Federation of Mental Health Centers* has been formed by a group of psychiatric clinics and psychotherapy treatment centers as a medium of exchange of ideas and practices. The officers are H. M. Rosenthal, M.D., president; Alfred Jones, Ph.D., vice-president; Hazel O'Neal, Ph.D., secretary; D. R. Hawkins, M.D., treasurer; Aaron Bortin, M.D., standards committee; Joseph Le Boit, M.S., public relations; Hilbert Ehrlich, M.D., special services; and Mrs. Danica

Deutsch, board member at large. The offices are at 128 Washington Place, New York 14, N. Y.

*Three New Adlerian Newsletters* have recently appeared. A *Newsletter* of the Education Division, American Society of Adlerian Psychology, is circulated by Mr. Oscar C. Christensen, 360 Leslie Street, Salem, Oregon. The *Oregon Adlerian Journal* is published every other month by the Oregon Adlerian Society, Mrs. Floy Pepper, secretary, P. O. Box 7602, Portland 20, Oregon. The *Newsletter, Individual Psychology Association, New York, Inc.*, is published semi-annually, Gerd Fenchel, editor, 50 West 96th Street, New York 25, N. Y.

*The British Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology*, a new journal, will be published for the British Psychological Society. It will be issued three times a year, the first issue to appear in February, 1962. The cost is \$8.50 per volume, \$3.50 per copy. Orders should be sent to Cambridge University Press, 32 East 57th Street, New York 22, N. Y.

#### MENTAL HOSPITAL DEDICATES BUILDING TO ALFRED ADLER

Adler was honored when a building at East Moline State Hospital, East Moline, Illinois, was renamed after him on March 23, 1961. Dr. Martin S. Sloane, superintendent, and Dr. Rudolf Dreikurs spoke at the ceremony at which a large photo portrait of Adler was unveiled. The plaque under the portrait carries the inscription: "Dedicated in Honor of Dr. Alfred Adler, 1870-1937, Founder of Individual Psychology."

As part of a program to humanize the hospital, alphabetic letters or numerals of the buildings at East Moline are being replaced by the names of leading contributors to psychiatric knowledge. The Alfred Adler building was the first one to be thus renamed. Other names to follow are those of Eugen Bleuler, Sigmund Freud, Benjamin Rush, Adolf Meyer, and Dorothea Dix.

Dr. Sloane explained: "Not only do we hope to provide memorials to the great men in psychiatry, we hope that the daily use of their names will be a source of inspiration and challenge to our professional staff, our employees, and our patients. Although most of our professional staff are not, in truth, Adlerians, we felt that if we were to memorialize those who have contributed to our understanding of the human psyche, Alfred Adler could not be left out."

At the dedication ceremony Dr. Sloane said: "Our decision to name one of our buildings after Alfred Adler grew out of the recognition that his writings have much to offer to our staff and our patients. We believe that there can be no better definition of the function of a mental hospital than to help the patient solve what Dr. Adler called the three basic problems: 'how to find an occupation which enables us to survive under the limitations set by the nature of the earth; how to find a position among our fellows, so that we may co-operate and share the benefits of co-operation; how to accommodate ourselves to the fact that we live in two sexes and that the continuance and furtherance of mankind depends upon our love life.'"

"The mental hospital," Dr. Sloane continued, "deals with individuals whom Adler has described as failures. Dr. Adler has said that 'every human being strives for significance; but people always make mistakes if they do not see that their whole significance must consist in their contribution to the lives of others.'

If we can help our patients achieve a personal sense of significance by contributing to the lives of others, we will indeed have done our job well. Adler says, 'We are self-determined by the meaning we give to our experiences; and there is probably something of a mistake always involved when we take particular experiences as the basis for our future life. Meanings are not determined by situations, but we determine ourselves by the meanings we give to situations.' Thus he gives hope to all of us by revealing that life is not totally mechanistic, and that we can subject it to our control for our own welfare and that of others. According to Adler, 'We are masters of our own actions. If something new must be done or something old replaced, no one need do it but ourselves.' We are naming this building in the memory of Alfred Adler with the knowledge that he will be a source of hope and inspiration to our staff and our patients."

Dr. Dreikurs described the selection of the name of Adler "as so significant that it will reverberate not only throughout this country but all over the world." Dr. Dreikurs said further that the action signaled the beginning of the end for the Freudian theories that have fascinated so many in the field of psychiatry. "Adler was 50 years ahead of his time. The people are just now beginning to realize the integrity of his views and the philosophy that man is essentially a social being and many of his actions are centered on his free will. Man as a social being with a free will has the ability to determine his own goals and directions, and change is possible by redirecting him to more socially productive goals."

The dedication ceremony in the afternoon was attended by a capacity audience and was followed in the evening by an address by Dr. Dreikurs on "The Basic Principles of Adlerian Psychology."

#### OBITUARIES

*Oskar Spiel* died in Vienna on August 1, 1961. He was the last of the three great followers of Adler in Vienna — Alexander Neuer, the philosopher; Ferdinand Birnbaum, the theoretician; Oskar Spiel, the educator. He had the genius for being a true educator, not only inspiring the children to wanting to know but also to co-operate and contribute to the achievement goal of the class. He had Adler's psychology at his fingertips and could understand what made some children misfits among their group, and how to correct their attitudes.

The Vienna Board of Education offered the Adlerian-trained teachers in 1931 the opportunity to demonstrate in an experimental secondary school (children from 10 to 16) what their psychologically oriented pedagogy could achieve. Spiel was a director of this highly successful venture. Nazism swept the school aside, but after the war Spiel became the principal of a large combination of 28 school classes. He continued to train teachers in Adlerian principles of education at the Viennese Pedagogical Institute. And one of his trainees became the principal of the second experimental school based on Adler's ideas. The Board of Education made Spiel one of their number, with the title of *Schulrat*, and afforded him the opportunity, as he put it, "to have a finger in every educational pie cooking in Vienna."

Spiel was a dramatic speaker, and he wrote very well. "Letters to a Young Mother" have found wide distribution, and his book, *Am Schaltbrett der Erziehung*, has also been published in French translation by H. Schaffer, and is now being edited by Lewis Way for publication in London.

The last two and one half years of Spiel's life were saddened by his wife's illness. His old and young friends now mourn with her.

The gap that opened with Adler's death, and has been widened by the passing of his significant followers, is a terrible memento to all of us who are still here, to work harder and better—not because we could ever close the gap that these men left, but in order not to disappear within it.—LYDIA SICHER, *Los Angeles*.

*Mme. Suzanne Rolo*, therapist and teacher, died suddenly on June 21, 1961, in Zurich. She was born in Berlin, and studied there with Adler, Sperber, Kuenkel, and Mueller. Her position, though wholly within the frame of Individual Psychology, bore the mark of her individuality. She believed that to be really adapted to reality, one must at times rise against reality, and that there was an inner as well as outer reality. Her unusual ability as a therapist was probably due to her uncanny capacity for empathy. This gave her great sureness of interpretation and sensitivity in using her insights. Though she never wrote anything herself, she helped behind the scenes with many publications.—VIKTOR LOUIS, *Zurich*.

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## CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

(continued from page 134)

the Alfred Adler Mental Hygiene Clinic, the Postgraduate Center for Psychotherapy, Hillside Hospital, and Lenox Hill Hospital. She has published widely in group psychotherapy.

PAUL ROM (formerly Paul Plotke) studied at Leipzig and Paris. He joined the Society for Individual Psychology in Dresden in 1930, and is presently vice-chairman of the Adlerian Society of Great Britain. He is editor of the *Individual Psychology News Letter* which he founded in 1950.

HAROLD M. SCHIFFMAN had a degree in electrical engineering before he received his B.A. in psychology from George Washington University. He received his Ph.D. in psychometrics, 1961, from Princeton University. He has been engaged in research in psychopathology at Philadelphia Psychiatric Hospital since 1959.

CLIFFORD H. SWENSEN, JR., is associate professor of psychology at the University of Tennessee where he has been ever since he obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Pittsburgh in 1952. In addition to teaching, he practices in the University Psychological Service Center, does a little private consulting work, and dabbles in politics.

SILVAN TOMKINS received the Ph.D. in philosophy from the University of Pennsylvania in 1934. Formerly with the Harvard Psychological Clinic, he has been, since 1947, a member of the department of psychology of Princeton University where he is professor. He is presently on leave, at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences.