

## NEWS AND NOTES

The *Ninth International Congress for Individual Psychology* will be held in Paris, August 30 to September 2, 1963. The Chairman of the program committee is Dr. Herbert Schaffer, 28 Rue des Archives, Paris 4, France.

Anyone who would like to present a paper please send an abstract of about 300 words, in duplicate, to Dr. Schaffer as soon as possible. For further information write to Dr. Schaffer directly, or to Dr. Alexandra Adler, president International Association of Individual Psychology, 30 Park Avenue, New York 16, New York.

Participants of the Congress wishing to avail themselves of reduced group rates for airplane fares please write to Mrs. Ned Shoobs, 145 Hicks Street, Brooklyn 1, New York.

The *Oregon Society of Individual Psychology* elected officers on July 10, 1962, as follows: Maurice L. Bullard, president, 333 N. 6th St. Corvallis; William Pew, vice-president, 2430 Pioneer Pike, Eugene; Mrs. Robert Moltmann, secretary, 246 N. 21st St., Corvallis; Mr. Monroe Shelley, treasurer, 131 E. 38th Avenue, Eugene; Clint Reimer, historian, 605 Herold St., Eugene. These compose the executive board. In addition two local chapter chairmen were elected: Mrs. Marlene Pickens, Portland chapter, 12556 SE Salmon St., Portland 33; and Robert MacLain, Eugene chapter, Eugene.

### INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY OF INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGY

The International Association of Individual Psychology has published a directory which contains an introduction by Alexandra Adler, president; a history of the Association by Paul Rom; the constitution and by-laws; and lists of officers of the council, of the member societies, and of the committees. The member societies and their secretaries, by countries, are:

*Austria.* WIENER VEREIN FUER INDIVIDUALPSYCHOLOGIE: Gertrude Georgi, Schallergasse 25/I/1, Vienna 12/82.

*France.* LE CENTRE DE PSYCHOLOGIE ADLERIENNE: Andree Hauser, 9 rue Edward Valentin, Paris 7.

*Great Britain.* ADLERIAN SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN: Nina Valere, 42 Fortune Green Road, London, NW5. ALFRED ADLER MEDICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN: E. K. Ledermann, 9 Weymouth Street, London.

*Holland.* NEDERLANDSE WERKGEMEENSCHAP VOOR INDIVIDUALPSYCHOLOGIE: H. W. de Ridder, Okeghemstraat 24, Amsterdam.

*Israel.* AGUDA-INDIVIDUAL-PSYCHOLOGITH BE ISRAEL: Wera Mahler, Dizen-goff Street 185, Tel-Aviv.

*Switzerland.* SCHWEIZERISCHE GESELLSCHAFT FUER INDIVIDUALPSYCHOLOGIE: Edith Haas, Im Schilf 3, Zurich 7/32.

*United States.* AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ADLERIAN PSYCHOLOGY: Manford Sonstegard, Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls Iowa. INDIVIDUAL PSY-

CHOLOGY ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO: Kay Stonehill, 2823 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Illinois. ALFRED ADLER SOCIETY OF LOS ANGELES: Abraham Waxman, 810 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles 14, Calif. INSTITUTE FOR INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGY, LOS ANGELES: Carol Edwards, 3712 Meier Street, Los Angeles 66, Calif. INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGY ASSOCIATION NEW YORK, INC., Gerd H. Fenchel, 50 West 96 Street, New York 25, N. Y. OREGON ADLERIAN SOCIETY FOR TEACHERS: Floy Pepper, PO Box 7602. Portland, Oregon.

The directory may be obtained from Ned Shoobs, chairman directory committee, 145 Hicks Street, Brooklyn 1, N. Y. Price \$0.75 paper.

### PSYCHOLOGY PROFESSORS RATE PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORISTS

The names of 142 prominent theorists in psychology from 1880 to 1959 were rated for their importance by 42 professors of psychology. The professors were from American colleges or universities with five or more psychologists on their faculties. In most cases they had taught a course in the history of psychology, or else were the department chairman or had relevant interests. The name of each psychological theorist was rated on a 5-point scale, 1 representing "most important," and 5, "least important." The study was conducted by Richard W. Coan and Salvatore V. Zagona, University of Arizona ("Contemporary Ratings of Psychological Theorists," *Psychol. Rec.*, 1962, 12, 315-322).

The outcome was: Freud was given the first place, with an average rating of 1.12. He was followed by a group of men in the behavioristic S-R tradition. After these are found Gestalt psychologists, followed by an assortment of early experimentalists, early functionalists and people of allied orientation, physiological theorists, and leading students of mental abilities.

Personality and clinical theorists on the whole did not fare too well. After Freud, the highest rank is 27, which was assigned to G. W. Allport. The authors comment: "This relative slighting of personality theory is consistent with other trends—favoring materialistic assumptions and nomothetic formulations—evident in the list as a whole. These trends obviously reflect a contemporary American outlook."

Adler was given the 33rd place, with a rating of 2.45. Between him and Allport are found Jung, Rogers, and N.E. Miller among personality theorists, taking the 30th to 32nd places. Adler is followed by the following personality theorists and their places: Goldstein, 44; Horney, 45; Sullivan, 48; Fromm, 53; Murray, 55; R. B. Cattell, 56; Dollard, 63; Maslow, 66; McClelland, 70; and Eysenck, 72.

The authors reported only the first 75 of their total list of 142 names. Among these 75, there are then, beginning with Allport, 15 names of personality theorists, and among these Adler was assigned the 5th place.

The study invites an inference as to what is probably emphasized in typical psychology instruction. The distressing conclusion is that apparently every psychology student must assimilate Freudian personality theory, and that any systematic alternative to it ranks far behind other "more important" curriculum matters.

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## JOURNAL AND SYMPOSIUM PUBLICATIONS

ADLER, ALEXANDRA. Group therapy and Individual Psychology. *Exp. Med. Surg.*, 1962, 20, 5-9.—“Individual Psychology undoubtedly has played an important part . . . in group therapy, so akin to the fundamental tenets of this school of thought.”

ADLER, ALEXANDRA. Psychotherapy, its present and future. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1962, 16, 307-310.—Presidential address, read before the Association for the Advancement of Psychotherapy, March 24, 1961, pointing out how neurotic symptomatology has changed during the last 60 years and that “there is some indication . . . that, in the future, the patient . . . will be suffering, to an increasing extent, from personality disorders, rather than from neurosis.” Therefore we are presented “with an increasingly urgent necessity to bring about the acceptance of values in our patients.”

ANGERS, W. P. Parents and the challenge of children. *The Life of the Spirit, London*, 1960, 15 (168), 34-40.—“In Adlerianism and Catholicism, parents and children will find the answer to total personality integration.”

DREIKURS, R. Early experiments in social psychiatry. *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1961, 7, 141-147.—“What we tried to do more than thirty years ago is still our obligation today.” 31 references.

DREIKURS, R. The Adlerian approach to psychodynamics, and to therapy. In M. I. Stein (Ed.), *Contemporary psychotherapies*. New York: Free Press of Glencoe, 1961. Pp. 60-79 & 80-94.—The author starts out with the statement: “We can presume one basic desire in all human beings: the desire to belong, which Adler called ‘social interest.’ Whatever any one does, he is trying to integrate himself into society, to participate in his social group” (p. 60). Thereby Adler’s goal of superiority or perfection is in fact replaced by a goal of “finding one’s place in the group;” and social interest which Adler considered a potentiality which needs to be developed is now conceived as an innate dynamic force which, however, can be interfered with by inferiority feelings. “Only if one considers oneself as less than others, . . . then one moves, instead of toward others, toward self-elevation” (p. 62). This is followed by a presentation of Adlerian basic assumptions, concepts and methods, illustrated with some striking examples.

FARAU, A. Fifty years of Individual Psychology. *Comprehen. Psychiat.*, 1962, 3, 242-254.—A readable, enthusiastic, very optimistic, and philosophically oriented account.

FLEISCHL, MARIA F. The understanding and utilization of social and adjunctive therapies. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1962, 16, 255-265.—Quoting Adler, the author states: “Social interest and feelings as well as the sense of belonging to and active participation in a group have long been known to have a beneficial effect on mental illness. . . . But psychiatry is only beginning to view the therapeutic social group as a valid medium . . . of psychotherapy.”

FRIEDMAN, ALICE R. Education as part of group therapy program. *Ment. Hosp.*, May 1962, p. 274.—A school program conducted by professional teachers who are also patients at Harlem Valley State Hospital, Wingdale, New York.

HOFFMAN, M. A note on the Origins of ego psychology. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1962, 16, 230-234.—The interesting observation that Adler, "the pioneer in the development of ego psychology," was in many respects anticipated by Thomas Hobbes, with the important difference that the latter's concept of man was pessimistic. "Freud . . . eventually incorporated many of Adler's ideas into his own system, especially after 1920."

LEDERMANN, E. H. Existentialism and psychiatry: comment on the article by Frank Fish. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1962, 108, 525-527.—A defense of existential psychiatry by the secretary of the Alfred Adler Medical Society of Great Britain.

PAPANEK, E. Some factors in the treatment of juvenile delinquency. *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1961, 7, 212-221.—"The goal is socialization and responsible cooperation, not submission and blind obedience."

SHLIEN, J. M., MOSAK, H. H., & DREIKURS, R. Effect of time limits: a comparison of two psychotherapies. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1962, 9, 31-34.—A Q-sort study showing that both Adlerian and Rogerian time-limited therapies are effective and efficient. The time limit was 20 interviews.