

NEWS AND NOTES

GENERAL

The Ninth International Congress for Individual Psychology will take place in Paris, August 30 to September 2, 1963, at the Palais de la Mutualite, 24 rue Saint Victor, Paris 5. The President of the congress is Dr. Alexandra Adler, 30 Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.; the secretary, Dr. Herbert Schaffer, 28 rue des Archives, Paris 4. The Honorary President is Dr. Paul Daniel Sivadon, president of the French League for Mental Hygiene. The theme of the congress is "Individual Psychology and the Concept of Purpose." The program committee consists of Dr. K. Baumgaertel, Vienna; Professor H. Biaisch, Zurich; Mr. P. Rom, London; Dr. K. A. Adler, New York; Dr. B. H. Shulman, Chicago; and the president and secretary. The languages will be French, English, and German, and translations will be provided. Discussion groups may be organized by members, if desired. For information write to the secretary. For information regarding reduced group rates for airplane fares write to Mrs. N. E. Shoobs, 145 Hicks Street, Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

The *Second Annual International Summer School for Adlerian Psychology* has been announced by its sponsor, the Oregon Society of Individual Psychology. It is to be held August 4 through August 16, at Albert's Lodge on the McKenzie River, east of Eugene, Oregon. The purpose of the summer school is to provide formal training and conceptual understanding to leaders who have a substantial background in Individual Psychology. For information write to Dr. William Pew, 2430 Pioneer Pike, Eugene, Oregon.

Dr. Alexandra Adler took part as a panel member in a discussion on the topic, "An eclectic approach to psychotherapy—is it desirable or necessary?" This was held at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, May 11, 1961, in Chicago. It is reported in part in the *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1963, 17, 107-125. Dr. Stanley Lesse was moderator, and the other panel members were Drs. Silvano Arieti, Paul H. Hoch, Bernard Pacella, and Clifford Sager.

Dr. Alexandra Adler has a tape-recorded lecture, *Psychotherapy*, listed in the 1963 catalogue of Sound Seminars, 3402 Clifton Avenue, Cincinnati 20, Ohio. The 19-minute tape at the graduate and professional level, is described as "impressions based upon more than twenty-five years experience as a psychotherapist."

Dr. Joshua Bierer's work in extending the day-hospital concept to the treatment of children with severe emotional disturbances is represented in a sound film entitled, "This year, next year, sometime . . ." It is produced by the Marlborough Day Hospital, London, and is obtainable from the New York University Film Library, 26 Washington Place, New York 3, N. Y.

LeRoy Bowman and Ernst Papanek were honored by the League for Industrial Democracy, New York Chapter, at the Community Church, on December 13, 1962. Awards for distinguished service to democracy were presented to Dr. Bowman, sociologist, Brooklyn College (1946-1958), leader in political, educational, and community organizations, by Dr. Herbert H. Stroup, dean of students,

Brooklyn College; and to Dr. Papanek, professor of education, Queens College, former executive director, Wiltwyck School, by Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, dean of American educators. Together with a third recipient of the award, Rebecca Simonson, former president New York Teachers Guild, those honored spoke on "Building the city of the future."

Dr. Nicholas S. Ionedes, who is an Adlerian trained in Greece and Chicago, has been for the past two years director of the Legal Psychiatric Services Division, Bureau of Mental Health, District of Columbia. According to the 1962 report of the Division, he has in this time, with an increased staff, developed programs for training and consultation with referring agencies, public education, and greater emphasis on the treatment of offenders. He has widened and diversified the range of the Division's activity to include psychotherapy groups for inmates in jail, for offenders after their release, and for relatives of offenders. The bronze award for 1962 in the Annual Achievement Award competition of the Mental Hospital Service, American Psychiatric Association, was awarded Dr. Ionedes' clinic, as reported in *Mental Hospitals*, October 1962, 544-546.

The American Association for Humanistic Psychology is a newly created organization whose board of directors is the board of editors of the *Journal of Humanistic Psychology*. The president pro-tem is J. F. T. Bugental; among the board members are: Joe K. Adams, Charlotte Buhler, Hadley Cantril, Kurt Goldstein, S. I. Hayakawa, S. M. Jourard, Dorothy Lee, A. H. Maslow, Rollo May, Clark Moustakas, Ira Progoff, David Riesman, Carl Rogers, E. G. Schachtel, A. J. Sutich, and Henry Winthrop. All professional people concerned with those human capacities and potentialities that have no systematic place, either in positivistic or behavioristic theory or in classical psychoanalytic theory, are invited to join. For information write to the Association's temporary business office, 2637 Marshal Drive, Palo Alto, California.

The First Annual Symposium on Phenomenology and Existential Philosophy was held in October 1962, in Lexington, Ky., and a society to sponsor future meetings was organized. The society invites the membership of all those who are interested in the theoretical and philosophical side of psychology. For information write to James M. Edie, secretary, Department of Philosophy, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

JOURNAL AND SYMPOSIUM PUBLICATIONS

ALLPORT, G. W. The general and the unique in psychological science. *J. Personality*, 1962, 30, 405-422.—To the well-known distinction between nomothetic and idiographic the author adds a parallel one between dimensional and morphogenic (accounting for pattern). Eleven morphogenic and semi-morphogenic methods of personality study are outlined. The author hopes that the concept "morphogenic" may catch on in preference to "idiographic."

ANGERS, W. P. Psychotherapy with the epileptic. In G. N. Wright, F. A. Gibbs, & Shirley M. Linde (Eds.), *Total rehabilitation of epileptics—gateway to employment*. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of Health, Education & Welfare, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1962. Pp. 129-133.—The case of a 20-year-old man who was dependent on his family, rejecting of himself and other

"handicapped" people, and unwilling to apply to a rehabilitation agency or to face his vocational problem and the responsibilities of becoming an independent adult. The successful solution of his problems "demonstrates the effectiveness of applying Adler's principles of Individual Psychology to the techniques of psychotherapy in understanding the epileptic," by showing him how he was using his disability to justify his dependent, restricted life style, by helping him to accept the responsibility for his attitudes and to change them in the direction of increased social interest.

BECKER, E. Toward a comprehensive theory of depression: a cross-disciplinary appraisal of objects, games and meaning. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1962, 135, 26-35.—The author postulates that "both the schizophrenic and the depressed suffer from meaning-poverty. . . . The meaning-poverty of the schizophrenic is behavioral. . . . The depressed person suffers instead from a too uncritical participation in a limited range of monopolizing interpersonal experiences." The generally noted oversight of the function of meaning, i. e., of the symbolic derivation of self-esteem, is attributed to "the historical neglect of Adler's early views." The existing narrowness of conceptualization has held on so long "not only because of Freud's prestige," but also because of the compartmentalization of the clinical situation itself.

BECKER, E. Toward a theory of schizophrenia: external objects and the creation of meaning. *Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1962, 7, 170-181.—"Schizophrenia is a poverty in external objects and consequently in selfhood and meaning." In developing this thesis, the author builds on Florence Kluckhohn and G. H. Mead. He finds Freud's drive theory of motivation an untenable anachronism. Instead the view is gaining that "certain types of maladaptation can be understood as a deficiency in 'enculturation,' " which accords more with Adler's view.

BECKER, E. Anthropological notes on the concept of aggression. *Psychiatry*, 1962, 25, 328-338.—Again Becker hacks away at Freud's basic assumptions, this time against the view of aggression as a primary destructive drive. As he remarks, "the idea dies hard," and as he shows, even so brilliant a thinker as C. Kluckhohn could "succumb to suffocation by the Freudian world view," and "stray under the influence of a dichotomous theory" in regarding man as a "hating animal," and in assuming aggression to be an inevitable reflex of frustration that must find expression in social life. Becker's own view, in line with James, Dewey, and Adler, is that aggression need not be a constant quantity; it may be an inept attempt toward self-affirmation, may be due to cultural learning, may be the only way for an individual to get a feeling of self-value and socially recognized power. It is good to come upon the acknowledgment, "as Adler observed long ago" (p. 337).

BRADLEY, R. A. Fathers' presence in delivery rooms. *Psychosomatics*, 1962, 3, 474-479.—Husband-wife cooperation has been carried one step further in the experience of an obstetrician over the past eight years. In his practice with mothers who have conscious, natural, spontaneous deliveries, the father is also educated and prepared to take his place as a member of "the birth team;" he coaches and stands by his wife, and is there to share the joy of the birth. Deliveries are easier for the mother, the father, and the doctor.

BRY, ILSE, & RIFKIN, A. H. Freud and the history of ideas: primary sources, 1886-1910. In J. H. Masserman (Ed.), *Science and psychoanalysis*. Vol. 5. New

York: Grune & Stratton, 1962. Pp. 6-36.—Through very careful documentation the authors show, among other things, that several beliefs about Freud which have originated with Freud and the Freudians and have persisted ever since, actually do not correspond to the facts. (a) It is generally believed that the early works of Freud were largely ignored or opposed by all but his direct followers. In fact, however, his *Interpretation of Dreams* (1900) was reviewed in at least eleven general and technical journals within an average time interval of one year. *On Dreams* (1901) was reviewed by nineteen medical journals within eight months. For *Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality* (1905) ten reviews were found. These reviews were, by and large, thorough, competent, and respectful; criticism was fair. Thus contrary to existing belief, “knowledge and appreciation of Freud’s work spread widely and rapidly,” almost as soon as it appeared. (b) Quite contrary to general belief, “Far from appearing altogether too novel, revolutionary or shocking, each one of Freud’s early books dealt with a subject that was familiar and accepted.” This includes the subjects of dreams, the unconscious, sex, child development, and various psychiatric topics. “All these subjects were in the foreground of interest in the late 19th century in a number of disciplines.” 85 references.

DREIKURS, R. The interpersonal relationship in hypnosis: some fallacies in current thinking about hypnosis. *Psychiatry*, 1962, 25, 219-226.—The hypnotist does derive his power only from his willing subject; but in spite of this arrangement the hypnotist enjoys his personal power while the patient enjoys the relief he finds. This is harmful to the patient and is inappropriate to present democratic forms of relationship based on freedom to determine one’s own course of action and individual responsibility.

DREIKURS, R. Can you be sure the disease is functional? *Consultant* (Smith Kline & French Lab.), August 1962.—One point made with reference to Adler’s teleo-analytic theory is that it revives the pragmatism of Peirce and James, to which we might add that the latter’s psychology is known as *functionalism*.

PAPANEK, HELENE. Recent developments and implications of the Adlerian theory for clinical psychology. In L. E. Abt, & B. F. Riess (Eds.), *Progress in clinical psychology*. Vol. 5. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1963. Pp. 137-148.—Among many points, the author shows how certain of Adler’s concepts criticized for “over-simplification” were used by him in a very much broader sense than the critics have judged their meaning. For instance, “‘The striving for superiority’ is the search for meaningfulness, for the significance of one’s life as an adult; it is the striving for perfection and completion in the sense of self-realization.” To the three Adlerian tools for understanding the patient, early recollections, family constellation, and dreams, Papanek adds a fourth, the behavior in the therapeutic situation. “Adler’s conceptual framework has . . . strong, bold outlines; one concept fits snugly into the other, while the whole allows the behavioral scientist freedom to develop his own detailed viewpoints and preferences.”

PAPANEK, HELENE, & PAPANEK, E. Modern techniques of Adlerian therapy. In J. H. Masserman (Ed.), *Current psychiatric therapies*. Vol. 2. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1962. Pp. 86-93.—The topics discussed are psychotherapy in general, group psychotherapy, milieu therapy, and the therapeutic institution. Referring to Maslow’s hierarchy of motives, the authors agree that “where the lower needs . . . remain unsatisfied, the individual may not be interested in the higher.” “The

therapist's awareness of the patient as he is *and* as he can 'become' gives hope and encouragement to the patient and clarifies the purpose of the therapeutic relation: to help the patient to help himself through his own potentiality for co-operation, autonomy, and creativity."

SHULMAN, B. H. The use of dramatic confrontation in group psychotherapy. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1962, Part 1.—Three cases of impressively successful confrontations are given, and one of failure. The latter raises the core question of how often can the group correctly divine the patient's private goal? Perhaps further work can differentiate the kind of patient who does not respond to this otherwise quick and effective technique.

TAYLOR, W. S. Hypnoanalysis of a fetishism. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1962, 36, 83-95.—A very instructive case of fetishism is reported at length. The theoretical frame is indicated by the author's introductory comment that "today there is a strong tendency to disregard the Freudian formulations." Instead, the tendency is "to postulate the simpler and richer theory that . . . the perversions result from mislearnings in the struggle to live as a person." This is the author's understanding of the approach of Adler to these disorders, to whose writings he refers. The case indeed lends support to the Adlerian view.

TAYLOR, W. S. Psychoanalysis revised or psychodynamics developed? *Amer. Psychologist*, 1962, 17, 784-788.—The author reminds us that most if not all of Freud's offerings were anticipated or paralleled by others, and he feels that further development in the broad field of motivation, adjustment, and maladjustment would fare better at the hands of the give-and-take between workers in a common enterprise such as psychodynamics than within the encapsulation of a cult such as psychoanalysis.

WINTHROP, H. Self-sacrifice as autonomy, ego-transcendence and social interest. *J. humanistic Psychol.*, 1962, 2(2), 31-37.—Brief biographies and motivational analyses are presented of Pierre Ceresole and Mathilda Wrede as examples of self-sacrifice on behalf of all mankind. Here, "we see the more inspiring and significant examples of what Adler called *Gemeinschaftsgefuehl*." Outstanding component characteristics of such social interest are autonomy and ego-transcendence as described by Maslow. Ceresole was a Swiss physicist during the first half of this century who devoted his life to Christian service and peace. Mathilda Wrede was a Finnish noblewoman at the turn of the century who devoted her life to the betterment of the lot of prisoners.