

NEWS AND NOTES

The *Ninth International Congress of Individual Psychology*, sponsored by the International Association of Individual Psychology, was held in Paris, August 30 to September 2, 1963, at the Palais de la Mutualite. Over 200 members participated.

Dr. Veil, secretary of the French Branch, World Mental Health Organization, read the address of the honorary president, Professor Sivadon, who had to accept a call to South America. The presidential address was delivered by Dr. Alexandra Adler, USA, who discussed the main theme of the Congress, "Individual Psychology and the concept of purpose." The section on psychotherapy was opened by Dr. Kurt A. Adler, USA, who spoke on "Goal directedness in neuroses and psychoses." Lewis Way, England, opened the section on philosophy with his paper on "Holistic social psychology," and the section on social psychology was opened by Professor Felix Scherke, Germany, who spoke on "Group therapy in industry."

Dr. Herbert Schaffer's excellent handling of the arrangements and program contributed a great deal to the success of the Congress. The tenth Congress is planned for 1966.

The *International Association of Individual Psychology*, at the meeting of its delegates in Paris, September 1, 1963, elected the following officers: Dr. Kurt A. Adler, USA, president; Dr. H. Schaffer, France, and Dr. W. Spiel, Austria, vice-presidents; Dr. K. Baumgaertel, Austria, secretary general; and N. E. Shoobs, USA, treasurer. The other members of the council are: Dr. Alexandra Adler, USA; Ruth Bichel, Denmark; Vera Mahler, Israel; and Paul Rom, England.

The *Twelfth Annual Conference of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology* was held at New York City, May 31 to June 2, 1963. The following papers were read: "The teaching methods of the near future (teaching machines, TV, etc.) as they affect the child at home and at school" by M. A. Sonstegard; "Group methods of influencing school children" by N. E. Shoobs; "Psychotherapeutic techniques with schizophrenics" by B. H. Shulman; "President Kennedy's mental hygiene bills and Adlerian theory and practice" by Joseph Meiers; "Adlerian treatment of offenders: three years' experience with eighty cases" by N. Ionedes; "On the authentic life style: at the crossroad between existentialism and Individual Psychology" by Irvin Neufeld; "Adler and existentialism: co-existence or final separation" by Alfred Farau; "First interview with children who refuse contact" by Emery Gondor; "Ordinal position in relation to guidance and counseling of college students" by W. P. Angers. A workshop for group therapy with married couples was held by Danica Deutsch. A symposium on social interest was held as a Dr. Lydia Sicher memorial event, in which H. L. Ansbacher, G. H. Fenchel, Leo Rattner and B. H. Shulman participated, with K. A. Adler as chairman. There was also a panel discussion, for members only, on teaching Adlerian psychology, with Helene Papanek and M. A. Sonstegard as co-chairmen and Alexandra Adler and H. L. Ansbacher as panelists.

The *American Society of Adlerian Psychology*, at the meeting of its board of directors in New York, June 2, 1963, elected Helene Papanek, M. D., president; Bernard H. Shulman, M.D. and Kurt A. Adler, M.D., Ph.D., vice presidents; Manford A. Sonstegard, Ph.D., secretary; and Oscar Pelzman, M.D., treasurer. The board consists additionally of Alexandra Adler, M.D.; Heinz L. Ansbacher, Ph.D.; Danica Deutsch; Rudolf Dreikurs, M.D.; Alfred Farau, Ph.D.; Frederic Feichtinger, M.D.; Harold H. Mosak, Ph.D.; Irvin Neufeld, M.D.; Ernst Papanek, Ed.D.; Marcelle Robinson, Ph.D.

The Individual Psychologist is a new publication of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology. Its editor is Gerd H. Fenchel, Ph.D., 50 West 96th Street, New York 25, N. Y. Irvin Neufeld and Ernst Papanek are members of the editorial board, and N. E. Shoobs is managing editor. The main purpose of the new journal is to present articles and other material concerned with the practical applications of Individual Psychology and to increase communication between Adlerian psychologists, as stated by the editor at the June, 1963, meeting of the Society. The first issue, of 20 pages, came out in March, 1963, and contains articles by Paul Rom on "Julian's withdrawal: Francois Mauriac as a psychologist;" Hattie R. Rosenthal on "Thinking, feeling, and perceiving in psychotherapy: an application of the principle of self-consistency;" and Helene Papanek on "Mental health and psychotherapy;" as well as two book reviews by the editor and one by Irvin Neufeld. The subscription costs \$1.25 for two issues per year, and is free to members of the Society. Single copies cost \$0.75.

Dr. Rudolf Dreikurs was visiting professor at Bar-Ilan University, Israel, from October, 1962, to April, 1963. During the Summer he taught at the University of Oregon. He also participated in the special Adlerian Summer School which followed (see next item).

The *Second Annual International Summer School of Adlerian Psychology* was held in Albert's Lodge, Eugene, Oregon, August 4 to 16, sponsored by the Oregon Society of Individual Psychology, Maurice L. Bullard, president, and William Pew, program chairman. Special emphasis was placed on improving skills in child guidance and psychotherapy. Faculty members included Oscar Christensen, Rudolf Dreikurs, Raymond N. Lowe, Dr. and Mrs. Pew, and Benson Rotstein.

"*Research and treatment concepts in problems of character*" was the title of a special session at the Eastern Psychological Association annual meeting, New York, April 11 to 13, 1963. The participants were Danica Deustch, Harold Greenwald, Eva R. Grubler, and Ernst Papanek. The chairman was Stanley I. Gochman.

The *First Meeting of the American Association for Humanistic Psychology*, entitled, "Renaissance in humanistic psychology," was held in Philadelphia, August 28, 1963, prior to the American Psychological Association meeting. Approximately 100 persons took part. A. H. Maslow addressed the opening session on "The 'third force' in American psychology." Discussions, in groups and general sessions, dealt with key issues in current humanistic psychology. Panelists were: J. F. T. Bugental, S. I. Hayakawa, A. H. Maslow, Rollo May, Clark Moustakas, and A. J. Sutich. The following executive board was elected:

S. M. Jourard, president; E. J. Shoben, Jr., president-elect; J. F. T. Bugental, past president; Norma J. Rosenquist, secretary; Jeanne M. Shutes, treasurer; A. J. Sutich, senior editor, *Journal of Humanistic Psychology*; J. K. Adams and Gerard Haigh, members-at-large.

The program of the *Second Annual Meeting of the Society for Existential Philosophy and Phenomenology*, Northwestern University, October 31 to November 2, 1963, has been announced. The papers read at the three sessions and at the symposium on "The phenomenology of human expression" will be published by Quadrangle Books, Chicago. J. M. Edie, department of philosophy, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., is secretary of the society.

The death of Phyllis Bottome, August 22, 1963, English novelist and author of a biography of Alfred Adler, was noted by the *New York Times*, August 24, in an obituary of one thousand words with a portrait. She was described as the author of nearly 50 books who "drew substance and stimulation for her most effective works from two sources, Austria after World War I, and the doctrine of Dr. Alfred Adler, the psychologist." According to the obituary she and her husband, Capt. A. E. Forbes Dennis had spent several years studying under Adler and "her work under the founder of Individual Psychology was responsible for much of the merit and some of the defects of her writing. It also yielded her first big success, *Private Worlds*, published in 1934." This and her novel, *The Mortal Storm*, also became successful as motion pictures.

"NO FAN OF FREUD: GORDON WILLARD ALLPORT"

Under this headline the *New York Times*, September 2, 1963, published a biographical sketch with portrait of Gordon W. Allport, one of the associate editors of this Journal. The occasion was the presentation by the American Psychological Foundation of its gold medal, the highest award in American psychology, to Allport for his studies of prejudice, religious beliefs, rumor, and personality.

We quote the very revealing story of Allport's brief encounter with Freud. "Dr. Allport, who is 65 years old, met Freud in Vienna when he was a brash young Harvard graduate traveling abroad in 1920. Because he was interested in psychology, he decided to visit the founder of psychoanalysis.

"Freud received him, but the young visitor sat in stunned silence. He realized he had nothing to say. Finally he blurted out something he had observed on the way to Freud's office: the antics of a little boy on a trolley car who showed 'a pathological fear of getting dirty.' Freud observed him closely, then asked: 'And was that little boy you?'

"Gordon Allport decided that if the master could not distinguish 'a brash young man who should have been spanked' from a lad with a deep-seated fear of dust, there was surely room for one more behavioral scientist in the world."

Since then, "Dr. Allport has always emphasized an unpopular departure from Freudian concepts," believing "that Freudian personality theories fit only a minority of individuals."¹

We wish to add our congratulations to Gordon Allport for the honor received and to the American Psychological Foundation for their choice.

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JOURNAL AND SYMPOSIUM PUBLICATIONS

ADLER, ALEXANDRA. "Group therapy and Individual Psychology." *Exp. Med. Surg.*, 1962, 20, 5-9. —A historical sketch beginning with the innovations of Adler in child guidance.

ANGERS, W. P. "The spiritual life and Individual Psychology." *Spirit. Life, Milwaukee*, 1961, 7, 243-247. —Thomistic philosophy-theology and Individual Psychology-psychotherapy can be integrated and can help the individual to a fuller, more spiritual life.

BECKER, E. "The Significance of Freudian psychology." *Main Curr. modern Thought*, 1962, 19, 45-50; 1963, 19, 61-66. —An expansion of chapter 10 of the author's *The birth and death of meaning* (reviewed in this Journal, 1963, 19, 91-93). Becker's revolutionary appraisal of Freud contains within it an endorsement of Adler, "the one man in psychoanalysis who was most contemporary," and much of what Adler stood for. Fundamental to Becker's thinking are such concepts as the basic sentiment of self-value, the total behavioral style which is a unique creation of the individual, and "the self is rooted in an interpersonal context."

BRACHFELD, O. "Poul Bjerre und die Psychosynthese." *Psychologe, Berne*, 1963, 15, 283-286. —A very informative note on the early Swedish psychoanalyst and later founder of psychosynthesis who celebrated his 85th birthday. Among followers of psychosynthesis R. Assagioli, C. Baudoin, Henri Baruk, and V. E. Frankl are named. We should like to add that Bjerre was mentioned by Adler as "the first to describe in a convincing manner the significance of the masculine protest and of the craving for security in the psychosis." (*The neurotic constitution*, New York: Dodd, Mead, 1926, p. 422n.)

CHABAS, ODETTE. "Quelques aspects Adleriens de la sante mentale." *Hyg. ment.*, 1962, 236-244. —The value psychology of Adler offers an alternative to the prevailing conception of the evil nature of man. This has implications for neurosis and delinquency, character formation, and the re-education of adolescents.

DREIKURS, R. "Individual Psychology: the Adlerian point of view." In J. M. Wepman & R. W. Heine (Eds.), *Concepts of personality*. Chicago: Aldine Publ. Co., 1963. Pp. 234-256. —See book reviews.

DREIKURS, R. "Psychodynamic diagnosis in psychiatry." *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1963, 119, 1045-1048. —The neurotic maintains his common sense consciously, but looks for alibis in accordance with his private logic. In psychosis private logic subjugates common sense. In the psychopath common sense was never adequately trained.

DREIKURS, R. "The psychological uncertainty principle." *Topic. Probl. Psychother.*, 1963, 4, 23-31. —"Freedom of will is an expression of the quantum principle applied on the human level. . . . Relative accuracy exists only in regard to large numbers since causality is merely an affect of statistical probability."

GILBERT, A. R. "The concept of life-style: its background and its psychological significance." *Jb. Psychol. Psychother. med. Anthropol.*, 1960, 7, 97-107. —"To understand the meaning of this Adlerian concept one must understand the meaning . . . to European psychologists. Life-style could be considered as any other style in our music, literature, painting" (*Psychol. Abstr.*, 1963: 3308).

GILBERT, G. M. "Toward a comprehensive biosocial theory of human behavior." *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1963, 9, 85-93. — This is a condensed version of the presidential address of the Seventh Inter-American Congress of psychology (1961) in which the author presents his own concept "largely borrowed and adapted from the ideas of . . . social psychologists like Adler, Fromm, Murphy and Cantril." He develops his theory through the aspects of basic motivating processes, a developmental scheme of personality, the adjustment process, psychotherapeutic rationale, and group behavior. He concludes that though man has a natural interest and need for his fellow man, he must constantly look into his own behavior and his educational and social processes, and guard against such specific tendencies as extreme authoritarianism and hostile ethnocentrism.

GINDES, B. G. "Delusional production under hypnosis." *Int. J. clin. exp. Hypn.*, 1963, 11, 1-10. — The author illustrates the point that under hypnosis the subject still acts in accordance with his total personality. If inhibitions are released during the seance, "the patient himself released them of his own volition, . . . it offered him unprecedented circumstances to release himself in certain acts with none of the responsibility."

LENNHOFF, F. G. "Einige persoenliche Erinnerungen an Alfred Adler." *Heilpaedag. Werkbl.*, 1962, 31, 98-99. — On the occasion the 25th anniversary of Adler's death the author, principal of Shotton Hall, Harmer Hill, Nr. Shrewsbury, England, recalls his meeting with Adler, and observing him in child guidance and teaching. Adler never judged the patient, but always helped to develop the positive in him. He not only gave patients confidence and strength, but gave to everyone — student, audience, or reader — the feeling not of the learner but of the codiscoverer and partner.

LESHAN, L. L. "Changing trends in psychoanalytically oriented psychotherapy." *Ment. Hyg.*, 1962, 46, 454-463. — In the concept of determinism, in the injection of values, the therapist's personality, and life problems into therapy, and in the acknowledging of positive forces, the changes in psychoanalysis seem clearly about-face, as the author describes them. Yet he concludes that this in no way involves the "discarding of Freud's brilliant and hard-won insights."

NIKELLY, A. G. "Toward effective mental health education." *Coll. Hlth.*, 1962, 11, 148-152. — The author suggests further exploration in mental health education along group-psychotherapeutic lines rather than the intellectual, didactic lines now generally followed.

NIKELLY, A. G. "Goal-directedness: a practical goal for psychotherapy." *Ment. Hyg.*, 1962, 46, 523-526. — In accordance with Adlerian and existential orientation, the author points out that "Unacceptable behavior is more meaningful when it is related to the type of goal the patient has adopted than when it is focused on conditions that existed prior to his mental illness." This view affords a practical advantage in psychotherapy.

NIKELLY, A. G. "Parsimony in Freud and Adler." *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1962, Part 1. — The author considers Adler's theory as such, and finds it more parsimonious than Freud's and hence, "according to the logic of science," more acceptable.

ROM, P. "Eine Fehlleistung Alfred Adlers." *Psychologe, Berne*, 1963, 15, 280-283. — Similar to a paper which appeared in this Journal (1961, 17, 172-176).