

NEWS AND NOTES

The *American Society of Adlerian Psychology* will hold its annual membership meeting in New York, May 16, 1964. In the evening it will join the Alfred Adler Institute, New York, in its graduation exercises. The guest speaker will be George A. Kelly, Ohio State University.

The *Alfred Adler Society of Los Angeles* elected the following as officers for 1964: Loren Grey, chairman; Paul Brodsky and Eva Olman, vice-chairmen; Mike Lazarus, treasurer; M. David Riggs, secretary, 9822 Dewey Drive, Garden Grove, California.

The *Oregon Society of Individual Psychology* announces the following officers for 1963-1964: Wm. Pew, president; Roberta Moltmann, vice-president; Raymond Proctor, treasurer; Gertrude Branthover, secretary, Cottage Grove High School, Cottage Grove, Oregon. The Oregon Society publishes a very full and lively News Letter, edited by Eva and Maurice Bullard, 333 North 6 Street, Corvallis, Oregon.

Dr. *Alexandra Adler* addressed the Southern California Psychiatric Association, on January 30, in Los Angeles, on "Psychosis in Adolescence."

William P. Angers has been appointed to the board of directors and executive committee of the New Jersey Association for Mental Health; he will serve as chairman of the public relations committee.

Heinz L. Ansbacher gave a guest lecture on Adlerian psychology at Brown University, February 21, 1964, under the sponsorship of Lewis P. Lipsitt and the psychology department.

Paul Brodsky has been appointed at the University of California, Los Angeles, to teach a graduate extension course in Early Childhood Development.

Ernst Papanek presented a paper on "Management of Acting Out Adolescents" at the Fourth Emil A. Gutheil, M.D., Memorial Conference of the Association for the Advancement of Psychotherapy, Inc., New York, October 27, 1963.

At the *Veterans Administration Hospital, Waco, Texas*, a workshop in psychodrama applied to mental hospital patients was held on April 2 and 3, 1964. Psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, nurses, nursing assistants, occupational therapists, recreational workers and volunteers. Over 50 participated. The leaders were Louis Leskin, M.D., and Walter E. O'Connell, Ph.D., as well as Robert L. Bell, Ph.D., and Laurence Abrams. The theoretical orientation was Adlerian as presented by O'Connell recently in this *Journal* (1963, 19, 69-76).

The *Federation of Mental Health Centers*, launched in 1960, consists of 13 clinics in the greater New York area, which "share in the desire to give our patients the best possible therapy at low cost, and for this purpose have set aside one afternoon a month to learn from each other how to achieve that goal." The Federation held its first annual conference on November 4, 1962, which was attended by 150 professionals. The nine papers presented have now been published in a brochure and include "The Staffing of a Psychiatric Clinic" by Dr. Kurt A. Adler

and "The Family in Treatment" by Danica Deutsch, both of the Alfred Adler Mental Hygiene Clinic, one of the member organizations. The address of the Federation is 30 West 60 Street, New York 23, N.Y.

Psychotherapy: Theory, Research and Practice is a new journal published by Psychologists Interested in the Advancement of Psychotherapy, a section of the Division of Clinical Psychology of the American Psychological Association. It sponsors the widest scope of orientations, rather than one point of view. The editor is Eugene T. Gendlin, University of Chicago. Among the members of the editorial board are J. F. T. Bugental, Charlotte Buhler, Arthur Combs, Eric Dreikurs, J. McV. Hunt, Sidney Jourard, Rollo May, O. H. Mowrer, Clark Moustakas, Victor Raimy, Julius Seeman, William Snyder, and F. C. Thorne. The first issue of 48 large pages is dated August, 1963. The subscription rate is \$8.00 per year for four issues. Address subscriptions to Dr. Lawrence Bookbinder, 2800 Ewald Circle, Detroit 38, Michigan.

The *Oregon State University* announces three two-weeks summer workshops based on Individual Psychology, July 6 to 17, 20 to 31, and August 3 to 14. The first, entitled "Psychodynamics and Group Dynamics in the Classroom," by Rudolf Dreikurs, will include theoretical foundations and techniques. The second is on "Role Playing and Sociometry" and will be conducted by Adaline Starr. The third, entitled "Group Procedures in the Classroom," will present practical classroom methods to assist the teacher with various forms of problem behavior; it will be conducted by Bernice Grunwald. For information write to Maurice Bullard, PO Box 610, Corvallis, Oregon.

A STRONG VOICE IN GERMANY

Professor Wolfgang Metzger, chairman of the department of psychology, University of Muenster, and president of the German Psychological Association, addressed the following letter to the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, which was published on November 29, 1963, under the heading "Discovered by Alfred Adler."

"Regarding the report, 'The Image of Man of Psychoanalysis,' covering the meeting of the German Psychoanalytic Association in Goettingen, October 25 to 27 (F. A. Z., November 5), I should like to comment:

"The Association should have placed a wreath on the graves of Alfred Adler and Fritz Kuenkel, because what was mentioned at this meeting as new trends and emphases, and was in part attributed to a generation of Europeans who made their homes in Anglo-Saxon countries during the 1930's, can be found in the two above-mentioned authors considerably earlier. The sum total of the new trends—rejection of the objectifying approach of Freud; pointing out that the person is in any event an indivisible whole (in-dividual) and not an irresponsible scene of energy displacements; pointing out the role of self-preservation and self-maintenance, as for example in the realms of power and significance; pointing out that neurosis is frequently based on faulty social co-ordination, i.e., an abnormality of the group structure; emphasis on responsibility and the life goal—all these innovations can be found in part, half a century earlier, in Alfred Adler. They were, as is well known, the reason for Adler's separation from Freud, and were

discussed in detail as early as the 1920's by Adler's student and coworker, Fritz Kuenkel.

"When one points out these historical facts," Professor Metzger continues, "the followers of Freud generally answer that these insights have long since been taken over into psychoanalytic doctrine. The reply to this is that it is good scientific usage not to conceal priorities but in all modesty to acknowledge them. To do so has never detracted from the esteem of those who make the acknowledgement. The explanation why, nevertheless, this is so often not done, cannot be found in Freud, but it can be found in great detail in the writings of Adler and of Kuenkel."

Professor Metzger, one of the leading exponents of Gestalt psychology, is presently engaged in founding a German Alfred Adler Society.

PAUL KLEMPERER, 1887-1964

Dr. Paul Kiemperer, former head for 29 years of the department of pathology, Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, died there on March 4, 1964 at the age of 76. He was the last of the founding members of the original Adlerian society. A member of the Freudian circle since 1908, he was among the group of nine who left the circle in 1911 upon Adler's resignation. When Adler shortly afterward founded the Society for Free Psychoanalytic Research, which later became the Society for Individual Psychology, Dr. Klemperer was its first secretary-treasurer.

Last year the editor of this *Journal* was in communication with Dr. Klemperer about these early days. According to Dr. Klemperer, the Adlerian group was rather informal and no minutes of its meetings were kept. He recalled its founding "in the summer of 1911 at a table in the Cafe Central." He particularly remembered "the meeting of the Freudian society in the Cafe Arkadenhof, in the fall of 1911, where my friend Hanns Sachs read the indictment against Adler and moved that it was incompatible to belong to both societies. Carl Furtmueller replied in a brilliant speech, worthy of his political affiliation, but the motion was carried and we six Adlerians rose, left and went to the Cafe Central where we celebrated with Adler. Subsequently we had meetings in his home, Dominikanerbastei 10."

Dr. Klemperer left Vienna in 1912 to become a pathologist in Bruenn and lost interest in psychiatry. He emigrated to the United States in 1921 for a productive and honored life in medicine. He was a strong, buoyant, wise and forthright man with a wonderful sense of humor, who directly communicated these qualities to those around him.

RUTH L. MUNROE, 1903-1963

Dr. Ruth L. Munroe died last October in New York City at the age of 60. A Ph.D. from Columbia University, she taught and did research in psychology at Sarah Lawrence College from 1933 to 1949. From 1947 to 1958 and during 1962 she was a professor at the graduate department of psychology, New York City College. She also had been in private practice as a psychologist since 1936.

To us she has become most memorable for the deep understanding of and fairness toward the psychology of Alfred Adler which she showed in her book, *Schools of Psychoanalytic Thought* (New York: Dryden Press, 1955), the crown-

ing achievement of her life. She was most impressed by Adler's use of early recollections as a diagnostic instrument, "actually the first approach toward projective-test methodology now so widely used" (p. 428). She deplored that Adler generally did not receive his due appreciation, although "Almost all of Adler's specific formulations have become part of the common stock of ideas. . . . His fate is like that of Heine, whose little masterpiece *The Lorelei* attained such prompt popularity that when he himself asked a group of people singing it for the name of the author, he was told, 'Why nobody wrote it—it's a folk song'" (p. 335). But even then she observed that "a sort of renaissance is now beginning" in the recognition of Adler.

There was a beautiful, sensitive quality in all her writings, in the honesty and fairness mentioned above, in her keen theoretical grasp, and in the sympathy and respect she showed for her patients, which was admirable and heartening.

JOURNAL AND SYMPOSIUM PUBLICATIONS

ANGERS, W. P. "Familial ordinal position in relation to guidance and counseling." *J. educ. Res.*, 1963, 57, 116-124.—Oldest children among college freshmen come for information and guidance three times as often as for psychotherapy, whereas the reverse is true for youngest children. Middle children come almost equally for each type of counseling. Based on data from 150 subjects.

COMBS, A. W., & SOPER, D. W. "The perceptual organization of effective counselors." *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1963, 10, 222-226.—A research study supporting the hypotheses that good counselors in contrast to poor ones perceive themselves as: altruistic rather than narcissistic, freeing rather than controlling, worthy, able, identified with rather than apart from people, friendly, thinking in terms of people rather than things, empathic, dependable, concerned with larger meanings, self-revealing, and adequate. These attributes are listed here in the order of their correlation with staff judgments of counselor effectiveness. The correlations range from .64 to .39.

HOAGLAND, H. "Science and the new humanism." *Science*, 1964, 143, 111-114.—The author, an experimental biologist and president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, takes the position that science and purpose are related to man's unique characteristic as "a moral and ethical animal." "Man may be considered to have free will. . . . He is responsible to himself and for himself, and he is unique among animals in being able to direct and control his own evolution" (p. 114).

KARON, B. P. "The resolution of acute schizophrenic reactions: a contribution to the development of non-classical psychotherapeutic techniques." *Psychotherapy*, 1963, 1, 27-43.—A treatment approach combining aspects of Freud, Sullivan, Fromm-Reichmann, Rosen, and a great deal of Adler and Albert Ellis. In diagnosis, the author finds it particularly useful to ask for the earliest recollection. "Frequently this leads directly to the patient's central problems" (p. 36). In suicidal cases, the author considers Adler's theory of suicide as most valid and "most useful therapeutically." "The primary motivating fantasy for actually attempting suicide is always the wish to hurt someone else and the belief that the suicide will accomplish this. The patient has an image of how sorry people will

be if he dies. . . . I have found it most effective to attempt to contradict this fantasy" (p. 39).

KNIGHT, J. A. "Calvinism and psychoanalysis: a comparative study." *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1963, 14(Dec.), 10-17.—The author is a theologian and psychiatrist and director of the program in psychiatry and religion, Union Theological Seminary. Quoting from Ernest Jones, O. H. Mowrer and Philip Rieff, he presents the following similarities between Freud and Calvin: ascetic tendencies, compulsive work habits, consuming interest in religion, a view of religion as patriarchal and father-centered, conviction of man's essential depravity and worthlessness, and firm belief in determinism.

MONRO, A. B. "The social attitudes of neurotic and inadequate personalities." *Brit. J. Psychiat.*, 1963, 109, 775-778.—The author's orientation is towards social factors in personality "in accord with one of the main traditions of psychology, exemplified by Adler, H. S. Sullivan, and Murphy." His techniques derive from Drever, Cattell and Eysenck. 150 patients were rated for 56 social attitudes. "The conclusion is that a population of neurotic and inadequate personalities shows more 'antisocial' patterns than a normal population." "It is also suggested that lack of social education and training may be significantly related to neurosis and inadequacy."

ROM, P. "Bist du ein Menschenkenner?" *Geist und Tat, Frankfurt*, 1963, 18, 309-311.—The author explains to the general reader that the ability to understand human nature is not an innate gift but can be learned according to the principles of Alfred Adler which are briefly presented.

SCHACHTER, S. "Birth order, eminence and higher education." *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1963, 28, 757-768.—Numerous studies have indicated that eminent scientists, scholars, and men of letters tend to be first-born or only children. Data are presented which indicate that this relationship is simply a reflection of the fact that scholars, eminent or not, derive from a college population in which first-borns are in marked surplus. Factors that might explain the heavy over-representation of first-borns in college populations are considered.—Author's abstract.

VLACH, M. "Alfred Adlers Lehre von der richtigen Erziehung und Lebensfuehrung." *Erziehung und Unterricht, Vienna*, 1962, No. 7, 398-399.—On the 25th anniversary of Adler's death the author summarizes in this Austrian educational journal Adler's contribution to "correct education and conduct of life." "May the basic thoughts of this psychologist of fellowship (*Mitmenschlichkeit*) and of this philosopher of a life without anxiety . . . be called back to memory."

VLACH, M. "Alfred Adler und die Volksbildung." *Oesterr. Volkshochschule*, 1963, No. 48, 20-21.—A review of Adlers' work in adult education in the journal of the Austrian Association of Adult Education, for the benefit of a new generation to whom Adler is little known. According to the author, Adler started to lecture at the *Volksheim* in the Ottakring district during the Winter 1918-1919 and continued to do so for almost 10 years. Also the first of his famous child guidance clinics, conducted before an invited audience, was established at this *Volksheim*.