

of a disengagement process by making it relative to the individual's style of life. For successful aging a person should be enabled to continue his style of life. From a thorough interview study of 168 aging Ss the authors arrive at the optimistic conclusion that "the majority of people in the dominant American culture . . . will be found to be relatively successful agers . . . the highly unsuccessful agers constitute a small minority" (p. 211). The concept of style of life used here, is explained by the senior author in the present issue of this *Journal*.

WOLMAN, B. B. (Ed.) *Scientific psychology: principles and approaches*. Consult. Ed. E. Nagel. New York: Basic Books, 1965. \$12.50. Pp. xv + 620.—The volume is "an attempt to bring about a rapprochement between scientific psychology and the philosophy of science." It consists of 30 original chapters by philosophers and psychologists arranged in 3 parts (principles, systems, issues). The part on systems, by far the largest, has chapters on Pavlov, neo-Hullian behaviorism, Gestalt psychology, Individual Psychology, personalistic psychology, but also on the vagueness in psychological theories, and choice points in behavior research, among others. The editor has succeeded in bringing many interesting papers together, including one third from countries other than the U. S. But one misses a clear organization of the volume and any attempt at integrating the various contributions.

NEWS AND NOTES

The 15th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology will be held in Chicago, May 28-29, 1966. As in the previous year, the meeting will take place at St. Joseph Hospital, 2900 North Lake Shore Drive. For further information write to Miss Margaret E. Goldman, executive secretary, 445 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60657.

The 10th International Congress of Individual Psychology will be held in Salzburg, Austria, September 1-4, 1966, in the *Kongresshaus*. For information and reservations write to Dr. Knut Baumgärtel, Tuchlauben 7, A-1010 Vienna, Austria.

Group Flight Arrangements have been made in connection with the Salzburg Congress for members of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology. The flight will leave Kennedy Airport, July 28, and return there, September 7. The rate is \$360.00 round trip. For further information write to Dr. Lucia Radl, 246 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10023.

Danica Deutsch read a paper, "Family Therapy and Family Life Style," at the Twenty-third Conference of the American Group Psychotherapy Association, Philadelphia, January 29, 1966.

Danica Deutsch and *Helene Papanek* were scheduled to be co-chairmen of a workshop, "Group Therapy with Married Couples," at the same conference, on the same day, but due to a broken hip suffered by Dr. Papanek in a fall on the preceding day, Mrs. Deutsch conducted the workshop singly. Dr. Papanek spoke on the same subject to the Association of Medical Group Psychoanalysts at a symposium on "Group Process and Community Psychiatry," in Brooklyn, April 3, 1966.

Rudolf Dreikurs has been a frequent contributor to the *Humanist*, 1965, Vol. 25. With O. H. Mower, Herbert Feigl, and M. M. Kaplan he participated in a symposium on "Models of Man," in which he restated five basic assumptions (pp. 259-260) presented earlier in this *Journal* (1960, 16, 6-7). He reviewed a book by Thomas S. Szasz, *The Ethics of Psychoanalysis* (p. 274). And in connection with the 25th anniversary issue of the *Humanist* the following earlier statements by Dreikurs were reprinted: on human equality (p. 223), on youth (p. 233), and on sexual life (pp. 244 & 245). This year he has published a paper on "The Scientific Revolution" (*Humanist*, 1966, 26, 8-13) in which he suggests submitting all psychological research data to a board of judges with varying orientations in order to obviate the necessarily biased judgment of the single investigator.

Existential Psychiatry is a new quarterly edited by Jordon M. Scher. Among the editorial board are Rudolf Dreikurs, Albert Ellis, Eugene Gendlin, Thomas Hora, Walter Kaufman, Harold Kelman, A. H. Maslow, J. L. Moreno, Ira Proffoff, Carl Rogers, E. S. Shneidman, Edith Weigert, and from abroad, Joshua Bierer, Henri Ellenberger, Karl Jaspers, and R. D. Laing among others. The journal is published by the American Ontoanalytic Association which had originally sponsored the *Journal of Existential Psychiatry*, now named the *Journal of Existentialism*. The editorial boards of the two journals overlap considerably. For further information regarding the new journal write to Mrs. Jane Jenkins, Suite 5908, 300 North State Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

Oregon State University, Corvallis, announces for its 1966 Summer Session two two-weeks workshops in the School of Education, for undergraduate and graduate students, of interest to Individual Psychology. The first workshop, entitled "Special Techniques: Behavior Problems in the Classroom," will be given by Dr. Norris G. Haring, of the University of Washington, Seattle, June 20 through July 1, and will include elementary school demonstration classes. The second workshop, on "Maladjustment: Diagnosis and Correction," will be conducted by Paul Brodsky, Director of the Alfred Adler Counseling Center of Los Angeles, July 5 through 15. For further information write to Maurice Bullard, 333 North 6th Street, Corvallis, Oregon 97330.

Texas Technological College, Lubbock, announces for its 1966 first Summer Session, May 31 to July 8, two courses to be given by Dr. Rudolf Dreikurs as visiting professor. One, in the Education Department, will be a seminar on the basic concepts of Individual Psychology. The other, in the Department of Psychology, will be on Adlerian counseling and will be limited to graduate students who have arrived at the practicum level of counselor training. For further information write to Dr. Theodore Andreychuk, PO Box 4100, Lubbock, Texas 79409.

AGAINST REDUCTIONISM

A Study Group on Foundations of Cultural Unity met last summer at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, August 23-28, 1965, under the chairmanship of Michael Polanyi, Center for Advanced Studies, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut.

The meeting was called to consider and discuss the following statement: "Since the 17th century the kind of knowledge afforded by mathematical physics has come more and more to furnish mankind with an ideal for all knowledge. This ideal also carries with it a new conception of the nature of things; all things whatsoever are held to be intelligible ultimately in terms of the laws of inanimate nature.

"In this light of such a reductionistic program, the finalistic nature of living beings, the sentience of animals and their intelligence, the responsible choices of man, his moral and aesthetic ideals, the fact of human greatness seem all of them anomalies that will be removed eventually by further progress.

"Their existence—even the existence of science itself—has no legitimate grounds; our deepest convictions lack all theoretical foundation."

The organizing committee also considered "in our time, existentialism, supported by the ideas of phenomenology, has been perhaps the most potent counter-movement" in the direction away from reductionism toward a different conception of the nature of knowledge and creative achievement, as well as of the human agent who inquires and creates, and of the entire fabric of culture formed by such activities.

The meeting which was considered a beginning, was attended by 26 persons from philosophy, psychology, biology, linguistics, zoology, physiology, political science and the arts. Among the psychologists were Sigmund Koch speaking on "Value Properties"; Henry A. Murray, on "Nature and Creativity"; Erwin Straus, on phenomenological psychology; and George S. Klein presiding at one of the sessions.

A PSYCHOANALYST DE-EMPHASIZES SEX

Dr. Jules H. Masserman, Northwestern University, is quoted in *Medical World News*, November 12, 1965, p. 77, as telling the American Academy of Psychosomatic Medicine "as a card-carrying analyst" that "problems such as impotence, frigidity, homosexuality, and nymphomania are often paraded by the patient as quasipornographic distractions for the psychotherapist." More frequently than not, these symptoms are "quite secondary to physical, familial, educational, economic, marital, and other maladjustments," and when these fundamental problems are cleared up in psychotherapy, the sexual problems predictably clear up with them. Sex, aside from its erotic and procreative aspects, is only one form of the basic longing for "friendly communion" with one's fellow beings. Furthermore, the amelioration of deviations does not lie in a verbal encounter between patient and analyst. Rather, the cure lies in what the encounter implies, but often fails to supply: a means to impart to the patient, by very personal and social ways at the therapist's disposal, that his deviant patterns are no longer as necessary as he had once assumed them to be. He must be shown that other modes of conduct will not only be considered more "normal" by society, but will eventu-

ally prove personally more pleasurable and profitable. Dr. Masserman has found "my own patients benefit from—and are personally and financially appreciative of—the more inclusive, individualized, versatile and often brief forms of therapy I have indicated."

The full text of this talk will appear under the title, "Sex and the Singular Psychiatrist," in J. H. Masserman (Ed.), *Science and psychoanalysis*. Vol. 9. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1966.

JOURNAL PUBLICATIONS

GUNDERSON, E. K. E. "Body Size, Self-evaluation, and Military Effectiveness." *J. Pers. soc. Psychol.*, 1965, 2, 902-906.—This paper is important as probably the first attempt to test Adler's propositions of inferiority feelings being related to physical deviation and of compensation for such handicaps. Among 486 young, healthy Navy men the author found these propositions confirmed with regard to weight and especially height. Lowest self-evaluation was found among very tall-overweight Ss; and they compensated by achieving the highest performance ratings.

PAPANEK, E. "American Youth for World Youth: Social Interest in Kilpatrick's Concept of Education." *Ed. Theory*, 1966, 16, 59-70.—The author who was an executive director of American Youth for World Youth gives an account of this organization and its activities. It was an educational "project" involving almost ten million children to supply the needs of, and to make direct contact with children of war torn countries. The project functioned from 1945-1950. Under the chairmanship of W. H. Kilpatrick it was guided by his educational principles.

ROGERS, CARL R. "Freedom and Commitment." Etc., 1965, 22, 133-152.—This is a fine up-to-date presentation of the old theme of determinism versus personal freedom. Rogers sums up his discussion in these words: "A part of modern living is to face the paradox that, viewed from one perspective, man is a complex machine. We are every day moving toward a more precise understanding and a more precise control of this objective mechanism we call man. On the other hand, in another significant dimension of his existence, man is subjectively free; his personal choice and responsibility account for the shape of his life; he is, in fact, the architect of himself. . . . This is a deep paradox with which we must learn to live." We remember that Adler used an almost identical metaphor when he said: "The individual is the picture and the artist. He is the artist of his own personality."