

is otherwise quite inaccessible in English such as H. Schultz-Hencke, K. Schneider, von Gebattel, Henri Ey, and especially von Weizsäcker to whom the book is dedicated. Wyss hardly understands Adler. Although he writes about him that diagnosis "is afforded by an investigation of the person's life style . . . Adler also considers 'social feeling' to be a criterion of health" (p. 260), Wyss also considers Adler even more positivistic than Freud so that the concept of personality "is even more alien to Adler than it is to Freud" (p. 374).

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## NEWS AND NOTES

The 16th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology will take place Friday, May 31, to Sunday, June 2, 1968, at Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville Campus. Chairman of the program committee is Robert T. Cross.

Alexandra Adler, M.D., participated in a workshop on psychotherapy at the University of California, Santa Barbara, February 5, 1968, and February 9 addressed a meeting at the Devereux School, Golita, California, on Individual Psychology, and also showed films, one on "Disturbance of Visual Perception after Brain Damage" and one on "Visual Agnosia."

Kurt A. Adler, Ph.D., M.D., has been visiting lecturer for the spring semester, 1968, in the Extension Division of Rockland Community College, Suffern, New York, delivering a series of 14 weekly lectures on "Personality and the Individual Psychology of Alfred Adler." The course was sponsored jointly by the College, the Alfred Adler Institute, New York, and the Rockland County Psychological Society.

Erwin Ringel, M.D., assistant professor of psychiatry, University of Vienna Medical School, president, International Society for the Prevention of Suicide, and president, Austrian Society for Individual Psychology, gave a lecture at the New York Academy of Medicine, October 9, 1967. His topic was "Prejudice from the Viewpoint of Individual Psychology"; the meeting was sponsored by the Individual Psychology Association, New York. From New York Dr. Ringel proceeded to Los Angeles to attend the International Congress for the Prevention of Suicide.

*Self-Regarding Attitudes: A Bibliography* has been prepared by Roger Boshier. It is a compilation of some 500 entries on 38 mimeographed pages. The emphasis is on material published since 1961 and thus not included in Ruth Wylie's bibliography in *The Self Concept* (reviewed in this *Journal*, 1962, 18, 190). The material is presented in 15 sections among which are self-regarding attitudes and achievement, social desirability, interpersonal relations, anxiety, vocational choice, creativity, body image, and physical as well as psychological handicap. The bibliography may be obtained from the author at Department of Psychology, Victoria University of Wellington, PO Box 196, Wellington, New Zealand.

The *American Society of Group Psychotherapy and Psychodrama* held its 27th Annual Conference at the Statler Hilton Hotel, New York, March 28 to 31, 1968. Adlerians on the program were Danica Deutsch, Rose Garlock, George La Porte, Beatrice Lieben, Joseph Meiers, Genevieve Painter, Helene Papanek, Benjamin Shangold and Isaac Zieman.—Material submitted by J. MEIERS, M.D., *New York, N. Y.*

### COURSES BY ADLERIANS

Training in Individual Psychology is being increasingly sought within an academic frame and beyond the Institutes in New York and Chicago. In recent years the number of Individual Psychologists giving such courses has also increased. However, information regarding them has not been systematically available. We have now collected such information for the summer and fall of this year, and are presenting it herewith in the accompanying Table 1. This listing can make no claim to being complete. We intend to publish such a table at regular intervals and would greatly appreciate it if all Adlerian instructors would keep us informed of their offerings.

TABLE 1. UNIVERSITY COURSES TAUGHT BY ADLERIANS, SUMMER AND FALL 1968

Date	Institution	Course title (credits)	Instructor
Summer	Univer. Calif., Los Angeles	X312.11 Development in Early Child- hood (3)	P. Brodsky
Summer	W. Virginia U., Morgantown	C&G270 Behavior Problems in the Classroom (3) C&G377 Counseling Practicum (3)	G. E. Stormer, M. Sonstegard, et al.
June— Aug.	San Fernando Vall. St. Coll., Calif.	X454 Student Behav. & Discipline in the School (3)	L. Grey
June 3— June 14 <sup>a</sup>	So. Illinois U., Edwardsville	Co.Ed.525-4 School Behav. Probl. & Prevention (4)	C. W. Meredith
June 3— June 21 <sup>a, b</sup>	Seton Hall Univ., So. Orange, N.J.	Ps.160 Psychology of Adjustment (3)	D. N. Lombardi
June 4— July 10	Texas Technol. Coll., Lubbock	Ed.5312 Supervision in Elementary Schools (3)	J. W. Tidrow
June 10— July 17	Adelphi Univer., Garden City, N. Y.	Ps.15 Child Devel. (3) Ps.16 Adolescent Adjustment (3)	Dorothy Dishar
June 17— June 28	Arizona Univer., Tucson	Ed.6397a Child Study & Guid. for Teachers (2)	O. C. Christensen
June 17— July 20 <sup>a, c</sup>		Ed.247 El. Sch. Counsel. (3)	
June 17— June 28	Rockford Coll., Rockford, Ill.	Ed. Encouraging Children to Learn (2)	Bernice Grunwald
June 17— July 5	U. of Illinois, Urbana	Ed.Psych.490	R. Dreikurs

June 17— July 26	U. of Hawaii, Honolulu	EP702 Group Process in Guidance (3) EP602 Guid. in El.Sch. (3)	D. Dinkmeyer
July— Aug. <sup>a</sup>	Teachers Coll., Col. U., NY City	Spec. Ed. Nature & Needs of Emot. Dist. Children (3)	B. Mackler
July 1— Sep. 14 <sup>a</sup>	J. F. Kennedy U., Martinez, Calif.	Adlerian Theory of Psychosis & Neurosis (3) Adlerian Family Counsel. (3)	Lucy Ackerknecht
July 8— July 28	Univ. of Vermont, Burlington	Ps.340 Theory & Dem. in Fam. Counsel. Psychoth. (3)	R. Dreikurs
July 10— Aug. 1	Texas Technol. Coll., Lubbock	Ed.5359 Seminar in Supervision (3)	J. W. Tidrow
July 15— July 26	Oregon St. U., Corvallis	Ed.507 Pupil Control & Motivation (3)	M. Bullard
July 29— Aug. 9		Ed.507 Prevention & Correction of Mal- adjustment (3)	R. Dreikurs
Sept.— Feb.	CUNY Queens Coll., Flushing, N.Y.	Ed.718 Psychol. of the Exceptional Child (3)	E. Papanek
	New Sch. Soc. Res., NY City	Civilization & its Con- tent (2)	
Sept.— Feb.	Rockland Comm. Coll., Suffern, N. Y.	Ps.203 Psychology of Adjustment (3)	M. O. Nelson
Sept.— Feb.	Roosevelt Univer., Chicago	Ps.305 Clinical Psychol. (3)	H. H. Mosak
Sept.— Dec.	U. of St. Thomas, Houston, Texas	Ps.A37 Child Psychol. (3)	W. E. O'Connell
Sept.— Jan.	San Fernando Vall. St. Coll., Calif.	Ed.452 Interpersonal Relations in the Class- room (3)	L. Grey
Sept. 13—	Texas, Technol. Coll., Lubbock	Ed.332 Educational Psych. (3)	J. W. Tidrow
Sept. 17— May 28	Xavier Univer., Cincinnati, Ohio	Ps.177-178 Theories of Personality (4)	V. J. Bieliauskas

<sup>a</sup>Taught also in fall. <sup>b</sup>Taught also July 1-19. <sup>c</sup>Taught also July 23-Aug.23.

### THE GERMAN SCENE

A German Alfred Adler Society is now functioning again, with Professor Wolfgang Metzger, University of Münster, as president and Siegfried Seeger, counseling psychologist in Aachen as secretary. The late Dr. Oliver Brachfeld was a prime mover in the founding of the Society which has presently some 60 members. The secretary's address is: Holzgraben 13-15, 51 Aachen, Germany.

Last October the Society held two eight-day training seminars, one in Münster and one in Aachen. There were over 60 participants in each, consisting

of psychologists; physicians in private practice, public health, and industry; nurses; classroom, kindergarten, and rehabilitation teachers; social workers; and clergymen.

There were five lectures and discussions each day, as well as demonstrations, practical exercises, and "autogenous training."<sup>1</sup> The intention was to familiarize students also with other orientations while the focus was on Adlerian psychology.

Professors Metzger and Bernhard Pauleikhoff, M.D., of the University of Münster, and Dr. Rudolf Dreikurs, on tour in Germany, contributed several single lectures. The main teaching of Individual Psychology was carried out by Professor Lucy Ackerknecht of J. F. Kennedy University, Martinez, Calif., and Paul Rom of London. Mr. Seeger together with Herbert Mensen, M.D., carried out the autogenous training and the final discussion. The seminars were planned and organized by Mr. Seeger, with the assistance of Mrs. Seeger.

The seminars were on the introductory level and were to be followed by advanced seminars, again in Münster and Aachen, in April of this year, at the end of which a diploma could be acquired. Further courses are planned for this summer, probably in Berlin.

Based on the success of the seminars, the German Society has proposed that the International Congress of Individual Psychology in 1969 be held in Aachen or in Berlin, by which time the Society hopes to have its own Alfred Adler Institute.—Based on information received from Mr. Seeger and *Indiv. Psychol. News Letter*, 1967, 18(1-2), 7.

#### OLIVER BRACHFELD (1908-1967)

Oliver Brachfeld died suddenly on September 2nd, 1967, in Quito, Ecuador. He was one of the many disciples of Alfred Adler who by the political events in Europe in 1933 were dispersed throughout the world. Born February 18, 1908, in Budapest, he studied in Vienna with Karl and Charlotte Bühler, Paul Schilder, and Alfred Adler, and subsequently in Paris and in Budapest where he obtained his doctorate in 1930. After a varied career which took him at first to Spain, he finally received an appointment in 1951 at the Andes University in Merida, Venezuela, on the basis of his book, *Inferiority Feelings: in the Individual and the Group*, which has been translated into several languages. A year later he became full professor at Caracas. In 1954 he served as president of the Interamerican Society of Psychology. Through a political upheaval he lost his university appointment at this time, after which he continued with private practice and lecturing. In 1956 he returned to Spain, as a free-lance writer. From 1960 to 1965 he taught at the University of Münster (Westfalia), and since then had again been connected with various South American universities.

Dr. Brachfeld, according to Paul Rom, was a modest, charming man of immense knowledge and intellectual ardor. His many publications deal with a new ethics of work, dreams, and guided daydreams, among others. In his last

<sup>1</sup>This is a form of psychotherapy developed by J. H. Schultz and used rather widely in Germany, combining suggestion with Jacobson's "progressive relaxation." The latter is presently used also in this country, by behavior therapists. (See Wolman, B. B. [Ed.] *Handbook of clinical psychology*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1965. Pp. 1160 & 1236.)

period he was working on problems of social and managerial psychology. Much was still expected from him.

It was he who, during his years in Münster suggested that Professor Metzger join with him in reviving the Adlerian movement in Germany. It is sad that he could not see that this has since been accomplished. The newly founded German Alfred Adler Society will remain a monument to the influence of Oliver Brachfeld.—Largely after WOLFGANG METZGER, *Psychol. Rundschau*, 1968, 19, 56.

#### MARGARET KEARNEY (1901-1967)

Margaret Kearney, after a prolonged illness, passed away peacefully, in Los Angeles, October 19, 1967, in her 67th year. As an associate of Dr. Lydia Sicher, Miss Kearney helped reorganizing the Child-House Day Nurseries according to Adlerian principles and was for many years executive secretary of the Institute for Individual Psychology and secretary of the board of directors, Alfred Adler Counseling Center, Los Angeles. Australian by birth, Miss Kearney came to this country in 1921, starting as a medical secretary, perhaps because her father had been a physician. She settled in Los Angeles in 1941 and after hearing a lecture by Dr. Sicher responded with great interest in her personality and message, becoming in time her close friend and companion. Miss Kearney was remarkably able to observe and understand people, artistically and practically creative, and very loyal to Adlerian psychology which she fully incorporated into her daily life. With her passing, the Los Angeles Adlerian movement has lost a salient pillar and "a gallant woman."—PAUL BRODSKY, *Los Angeles*.

#### EDWARD W. SINNOTT (1889-1968)

Dr. Edward W. Sinnott, a plant geneticist and for six years dean of Yale University's Graduate School, died on January 6, 1968 at the age of 79. As president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1949 he urged the development of "the brotherhood of man through the brotherhood of science." Author of the *Biology of the Spirit*, he wrote for this *Journal* a paper on "A Biological Basis for Teleology" (1957, 13, 14-23) and wrote a new introduction for a 1961 reprint edition of Smuts' *Holism and Evolution*, a book which had "enchanted" Adler. Sinnott ended his foreword with the words from Smuts: "Our race and our civilization are today confronted with the alternatives of integration or disintegration. And Holism points the way to the former as against the latter alternative. It therefore supplies a clue not only for philosophy but also for a program of action."—In part after the *N. Y. Times*, January 8, 1968.

#### PITIRIM A. SOROKIN (1889-1968)

Pitirim A. Sorokin, the first chairman of the Harvard University sociology department, died February 10, 1968, at the age of 79. Born in Russia, a Ph.D. from St. Petersburg University and a member of the Kerensky government, he came to the United States in the 1920's after having been sentenced to death by the Communists. Author of over 30 books, he became best known for his concept of "creative altruism" and Research Center in Creative Altruism. He believed, "if individual human beings, groups, and cultural institutions in general did not become notably more creatively altruistic, nothing could save mankind."

In his *Altruistic Love* (1950) he dealt with some of the ascertainable characteristics of 500 living American altruists and 4600 Christian saints. In *The Ways and Powers of Love* (also 1950) he showed that "unselfish, creative love can stop aggressive inter-individual and inter-group attacks."—After the *N. Y. Times*, February 12, 1968.

### JOURNAL ARTICLES AND BOOK CHAPTERS

ADLER, ALEXANDRA. "Probleme der Individualpsychologie (Alfred Adler)." *Landarzt*, 1967, 43, 1345-1352.—This is a brief presentation of the Adlerian view of the functional disorders and their therapy, illustrated by occasional cases, under the topics: hysteria, anxiety neurosis, phobia, compulsion, psychogenic depression, psychosomatic conditions, borderline psychosis; character disorders which include psychopathic personality, sexual aberration, and homosexuality; the therapeutic relationship, the role of dreams, and group therapy. A clear, simply written, and useful survey.

ANSBACHER, H. L. "Adler's Theory of Individual Psychology." In L. Gorlow & W. Katkovsky (Eds.), *Readings in the Psychology of Adjustment*. 2nd ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1968. Pp. 135-148.—This is essentially a reprinting from the author's introduction to the Torchbook edition of Adler's *Problems of Neurosis* (Harper, 1964). To this, a new concluding statement has been added pointing to Adler's pioneering in what is known today as community psychiatry (Helene Papanek), and to present-day practical applications of his work in the classroom (Dreikurs). The statement ends by quoting from Adler: "There may be more venerable theories of an older academic science. There may be newer, more sophisticated theories. But there is certainly none which could bring greater gain to all people."

HOLT, H. "Existential Analysis, Freud, and Adler." *J. Existentialism*, 1967, 8, 203-222.—Adler is criticized for using "anachronistic terminology" and being "moralistically inclined . . . which holds him back from profounder depths of human conflict." But, "Neither Adler's system, nor Freud's nor, we emphasize, existentialist application of the phenomenological method, constitute any sort of final answer to the problems of man's mental life" (pp. 220-221).

KO, JUNG-HO, & LIN, LI-HUEI. "Relationship between Ordinal Position and Personality Development: Part II." *Acta Psychol. Taiwanica*, 1966, 8, 29.—Among university and medical school students from traditional Chinese families, eldest sons were found to have least need for achievement, greatest desire to conform, and strong need for affiliation.—From abstract by ELIZABETH THOMA, *Psychosomatics*, 1968, 9, 55.

LEMAY, M. L., & CHRISTENSEN, O. C., Jr. "The Uncontrollable Nature of Control Groups." *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1968, 15, 63-67.—The authors compared underachieving freshmen who received group counseling, with controls not receiving it. The study was designed to measure the extent to which controls availed themselves of various other kinds of counseling on campus during the time of the group counseling. The fact that several controls had done so, may well be a factor in the lack of statistical evidence of positive effects from the group counseling.

LUDWIG, A. M., & FARRELLY, F. "Weapons of Insanity." *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1967, 21, 737-749.—"Since we cannot at this point in time unravel twisted genes, undo the past, reform society, or eliminate mental hospitals, we are left with . . . the treatment of the patient himself" (p. 737). The general view of schizophrenics "completely overlooks the rather 'naive' possibility that patients themselves become chronic simply because they choose to" (p. 749). "Starting with the assumption that patients *must* be regarded as responsible for their behavior" (p. 749), "we believe it most appropriate that the staff be allowed to give patients *accurate* and *honest* human feedback concerning the impact and social consequences of their behaviors . . . to be positive, warm, and loving when patients behave sanely and well, and also to be angry, rebuking, rejecting, and punishing when patients are obnoxious or bad" (pp. 745-746).—Called to our attention by W. E. O'CONNELL, *VA Hospital, Houston, Texas*.

MASLOW, A. H. "A Theory of Metamotivation: The Biological Rooting of the Value-Life." *J. humanistic Psychol.*, 1967, 7, 93-127.—Maslow lists here 28 theses as testable propositions. Metamotivation, found in self-actualizing individuals, is what he formerly called growth motivation, in contrast to deficiency motivation. The first eleven theses elaborate on the work motivation of such people. Among the remainder, Maslow proposes that growth motivation as well as deficiency motivation is biologically founded, that it is isomorphic with nature, and that the pleasure sought from the gratification of such motives might be called "metahedonism." Included are also a special listing of "motivations and gratifications of self-actualizing people, obtained through their work as well as in other ways, in addition to basic need gratification" and tables of general and specific "metapathologies," including alienation, anomie, meaninglessness, feeling totally determined, cynicism, utter selfishness, discouragement, etc. In Adlerian terms, Maslow is describing motivation under the condition that man's innate potentiality for social interest has been fully developed, and lists pathologies specific to underdeveloped community feeling.

MASLOW, A. H. "Neurosis as a Failure of Personal Growth." *Humanitas*, 1967, 3, 153-169.—While "all of us have an impulse to improve ourselves . . . toward self-actualization, or . . . fulfillment" (p. 163), neurosis "is a kind of timid and ineffectual striving toward self-actualization" (p. 162) less pathological than complete apathy and hopelessness. A noteworthy development in this paper is that Maslow sees common ground between Skinner's "intrinsic reinforcers" and his own "metaneeds," that is, growth motives (p. 160).

MOSAK, H. H. "Subjective Criteria of Normality." *Psychotherapy*, 1967, 4, 159-161.—Ten concepts of normality in the opinion of patients as expressed by them in psychotherapeutic interviews are listed: frequency criterion, other as referent, therapist as referent, self as referent, pre-morbid criterion, normality as conformity, as mediocrity, boredom, perfection, absence of symptoms. "Since resistance in therapy occurs when the therapist's and the patient's goals are at variance (Dreikurs), it is essential that the therapist be aware of the patient's goals." And since to become "normal" can be assumed to be one of the patient's goals, it is important for the therapist to know the patient's criterion of normality.

O'CONNELL, W. E. "A Defense of Mowrer's Eros." *Insight*, 1967, 6(2), 66-67.—The view is briefly supported that "Saints show agape; people eros." "The best operational definition of love is possibly neither agape nor eros, but the Gemeinschaftsgefühl definition of Adler."

RIESE, W. "On Causal Thought in Psychological Medicine." *Episteme, Milan*, 1967, 1(1), 3-16.—Man will face disease like any situation with which he is equipped to cope—in accordance with his style. "We thus place the greatest emphasis on that famous saying of Buffon: 'Le style c'est de l'homme.'" "The identity of our existence or the continuity of our own biography is not a finished text we just have to read; it is a text we have to write and to re-write over and over again. Though the style of an individual's life and of an artist's work emerges from these considerations as determining, i.e. causal agents, man is engaged in a permanent search for his style, whose definite expression he can hardly ever claim to have reached."—Called to our attention by J. MEIERS, M.D., *New York, N. Y.*

ROM, P. "Kunst und Psychologie." *Mededelingenbl. Nederl. Werkgem. Indiv. Psychol.*, Oct. 1967, 17, 3-6.—In his creation, the literary artist expresses his life style as well as veiled psychological and social conditions. The Adlerian approach is the attempt to understand this creation on its own terms, not to analyse it in the search for some determining elements in the artist's history. The figure of Siegfried from the Nibelungenlied is approached in this way and it is shown that the unknown author of the epic created indeed a hero with a realistic self-consistent life style that becomes quite understandable through Adlerian methodology.

SHARP, FLORENCE A. "The Child Imposter: Pseudomental Retardation." *Brit. J. Disorders Communic.*, 1966, 1, 91-98. "A 12-year-old girl with the appearance of retardation and a well established pattern of passive resistance which masked her control of others and her extreme aggressiveness" was given resident treatment by the author, a Los Angeles psychotherapist. After three weeks of deliberately and consistently misinterpreting and thwarting the girl's expectations, with limits clearly defined and firmly maintained, the therapist was able to return the girl to her parents who continued treating her from the same approach. Within three months she had become "a pleasure as well as a responsibility" to them, and was "on her way to a healthy and satisfying adolescence."

SHULMAN, B. H. "The Uses and Abuses of Sex." *J. Relig. Hlth*, 1967, 6, 317-325.—From its inception Adlerian psychology has considered it an axiom that sex is not a basic, fixed drive quality but rather is "used" by the individual in the service of his proximal and distal goals, in accordance with his style of life. The present paper offers a useful listing of six major and seven minor socially constructive "uses" of sex, and eight openly destructive or unsatisfactory uses. The first group are: reproduction, pleasure, feeling of belonging, sharing or cooperating, consolation, and healthy self-affirmation. The minor positive uses are: encouragement, relaxation, distraction, physical and emotional closeness, stimulation, a gift, and getting acquainted. The eight negative forms are the use of sex for mischief, distance (as in the perversions), domination, suffering, demonstrating success or failure, vanity, revenge, proving abnormality. These are the neurotic and sociopathic forms.