

NEWS AND NOTES

The 7th *International Congress of Mental Health*, London, August 12-17, 1968, was attended by a number of Adlerians from various countries. Dr. Joseph Meiers, New York, was the delegate of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology to the World Federation of Mental Health which was part of the Congress. Mrs. Hertha Orgler, London, read a paper entitled "The Psychology of Power: An Adlerian View."

The Adlerian Society of Great Britain, Dr. E. Weissmann, president, held a "special interest meeting" (open forum) at the 7th International Congress of Mental Health, as reported by Dr. Meiers. The theme of this forum was "The Adlerian Viewpoint." An international panel of Adlerians answered questions, with nearly 100 persons attending.

Rockland Community College, Suffern, New York, is again offering a series sponsored by its psychology department, Marven O. Nelson, chairman, and the County Psychological Society, from October, 1968, through May, 1969. The series is entitled "Man's Concern for Man: Lectures on Humanistic Psychology." Its eight speakers and their topics are: Viktor E. Frankl, Meaning and Purpose in Human Experience; Rudolf Dreikurs, Freedom and Responsibility; Alexandra Adler, Values in Psychotherapy; Sidney Jourard, The Role of Values in Self-Actualization; Gustave M. Gilbert, Social Conflict and the Future of Man; Heinz L. Ansbacher, Cooperation and Social Interest; O. Hobart Mowrer, Morality and Humanistic Psychology; and James F. T. Bugental, The Authentic Self.

Seton Hall University, South Orange, N. J., Center for Continuing Education, is conducting a "Workshop in Human Understanding," October 9 to December 11, 1968, under the direction of Donald N. Lombardi, Ph. D., and Edmund Menken.

Group Relations Ongoing Workshops (GROW) is a new organization to provide space under a single roof for a "number of systems, methodologies, theories and techniques, that were developed by some people in the belief that they can benefit other people" through improving the relations between people. This fall, 20 workshops are offered. The directors are H. Edwin Smith and Mildred Cason Smith, and their board of advisors, Alexander Bassin, Edward Berger, Samuel S. Bucholtz, Daniel Casriel, Harold Greenwald, Phillip Kane, Stanley Krippner, Jack J. Leedy, Domenic J. Mizio, Helene Papanek, Colter Rule, and Samuel Tenenbaum. The address is 312 West 82 Street, New York, NY 10024.—Reported by Dr. J. Meiers.

The 2nd *International Congress of Social Psychiatry* will be held in London, August 4-9, 1969, under the auspices of the British and other national associations of social psychiatry. All inquiries regarding attendance and the reading of papers should be addressed to the Congress Bureau, 7 Hollycroft Avenue, London, NW 3, England.

ADLERIAN COUNSELING ON VIDEO TAPE

Dr. Rudolf Dreikurs taught a course on Theory and Demonstrations of Family Counseling and Psychotherapy, under the auspices of the University of Vermont Summer Session and Psychology Department, July 8-26, 1968. This was marked by several innovations. It was given in the new studios of the Vermont Educational Television network and was video-taped for later use as a college credit course or for general viewing by parents and professional people in guidance and counseling. Not only did Dr. Dreikurs address an actual class of over 75 students, and his future unseen audiences, but he also counseled individuals and groups before them, and guided counseling trainees who were attempting to put into practice the content of the course. He thus conducted a truly multiple-level learning experience.

The series of programs comprising the course is entitled "Understanding Your Children" and is now scheduled to be broadcast in the State of Vermont during the winter semester of 1969. It will probably be broadcast for general public viewing by member stations of the Eastern Educational Network beginning in the fall of 1969. A study guide to accompany the course is being prepared by Dr. Dreikurs. For information concerning the rental or use of this program, write to Odell Skinner, Vermont Educational Television, Ethan Allen Avenue, Winooski, Vt. 05404.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Adlerian Society of Great Britain held a "weekend school" on "The Psychology of Success and Failure" at T. E. Eliot College, University of Kent, Canterbury, August 30, to September 1, 1968. Paul Rom opened the meetings with a survey of Adler's place in psychology. Dr. H. Beric Wright, of the Institute of Directors, spoke on the failures on the human level of successful business men. John Mendelsohn, member of the House of Commons and professor of economics, University of Sheffield, spoke on success and failure in politics.

"Overcoming the Handicap of Blindness" was read from braille by John Jarvis, secretary of the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind—a largely biographical, fascinating account. "Overcoming the Handicap of the Thalidomide Baby" was the title of a talk, illustrated by color film, by Dr. Ian H. M. Curwen, of the Children's Prosthetic Unit of Queen Mary's Hospital. It was heartening to see the help which new devices are bringing to these cases.

Dr. E. Weissmann, president of the Society, and organizer of this weekend program, spoke on the psychodynamics of success and failure, with illustrations from his private practice. The general theme was treated with regard to the parent, by Dr. N. R. Beattie, former principal medical officer of the Ministry of Health; with regard to children, by a child therapist from the Marlborough Day Hospital; with regard to formal education, by Professor Ruth M. Beard, University of London Institute of Education; and with regard to scientific research, by John Maddox, editor of *Nature*. Dr. W. J. Bier, of the Marlborough Day Hospital, speaking on success in medicine, concluded the sessions. Perhaps a comment of one of the speakers best sums up the spirit of this delightful, stimulating conference: "In my life there are no problems, only challenges."—From a report by ESTHER P. SPITZER, *New York*.

ADLER IN STORR'S HUMAN AGGRESSION

A review of the original English edition of Anthony Storr's *Human Aggression* (see Book Notes) in the London *Sunday Telegraph*, June 30, 1968, features Adler's concern with the problem. The review is actually illustrated with a portrait of Adler over the caption "Alfred Adler, Inventor of Inferiority." The review is by Nigel Dennis, writer and journalist, and nephew of the late Phyllis Bottome.

Mr. Dennis observes initially, "One of the most shameless things about the history of psychology has been the ease with which its principals have incorporated Adler's ideas without so much as mentioning Adler himself." He finds "One of the pleasures of Dr. Storr's book is that he tries to right this injustice at last," and he supports this with the following quotation from Dr. Storr:

As soon as the infant becomes capable of crawling, it is clearly demonstrating the beginning of an effort to explore and master the external world. . . . If Freud had been right in supposing that our chief aim is blissful satiation, it would be hard to explain this exploratory behavior; but if we assume an Adlerian striving for superiority, or else an equivalent to the appetitive behavior of animals seeking for stimulation, the difficulty disappears [p. 41].

Adler's concept of striving for superiority is noted as having developed from his original, 1908, conception of an aggression drive [p. 5].

In a review of the American edition in the *New York Times Book Review*, July 14, 1968, Robert Ardrey describes Anthony Storr as "Britain's most articulate psychiatrist, and one of the most respected names in British science. . . . He received his training in the Jung school." He was born in England in 1920.

The review by Nigel Dennis was sent us by Dr. Joseph Meiers and Mrs. Orgler.

ERWIN O. KRAUSZ (1887-1968)

Erwin O. Krausz, Ph.D., M.D., died in Chicago after a long illness on March 25, 1968. He was born in 1887 in Munkacz, Hungary, where his father, working for the Austrian government was assigned at the time. His grandfather was a Protestant minister. Dr. Krausz was brought up in Czernowitz, Bukowina, Austria, where he graduated from the University in 1911. He came to Vienna shortly afterwards where through his friend, the writer Stefan Zweig, he met Alfred Adler in whom he immediately became intensely interested.

In 1912, with a research fellowship from the University of Vienna, he went to London where he studied and served as correspondent for some German and Viennese newspapers. In 1914 he enrolled as a medical student at the University of London, but the outbreak of World War I brought him back to Vienna, and it was many years until he could fulfill his lifelong desire of becoming a physician.

In the meantime he taught English at a Gymnasium in Vienna, where, as far back as 1915 he was also counseling students. During all those years he was an active member of the Adlerian group in Vienna, together with Alexander Neuer, Erwin Wexberg, Carl Furtmuller, Leonhard and Danica Deutsch, Robert Freschls, and others. In the theoretical discussions of the group he had a strong voice because of his literary as well as philosophical training. He was also well known for his written contributions.

In 1935 he came to the United States where he finally got his medical degree

from the University of Chicago and Rush Medical School, while working part-time at the University of Chicago Student Health Center. He became a practicing psychiatrist, and always continued to base his work on Adlerian theory.

Dr. Krausz wrote six papers for the *Internationale Zeitschrift für Individualpsychologie*, including critiques of psychoanalysis. Three appeared in translation in the *International Journal of Individual Psychology*: "Homosexuality as Neurosis," "Psychology and Morals," and "The Pessimistic Attitude." He translated an address of Jan Smuts, "The Scientific World Picture of Today" for the *Zeitschrift* and through arrangements made by Adler, translated Smuts' book, *Holism and Evolution*, which, however, never could be published because of the political conditions in Germany. He contributed a paper on stuttering to the *Journal of Speech Disorders* and a splendid original paper, "The Commonest Neurosis" — by which he meant snobbism — to *Essays in Individual Psychology*, edited by Kurt Adler and Danica Deutsch.

People who were privileged to call him their friend experienced over and over again his deep interest and concern for his fellowmen. In 1916 he married, and his wife, Tilde, remained his companion and supporter of his ideas to the last day of his life. Their relationship became proverbial, indivisible and indestructible.

Alfred Adler Mental Hygiene Clinic, New York

DANICA DEUTSCH

EDMOND R. SCHLESINGER (1893-1968)

Edmond R. Schlesinger died in Louisville, Kentucky, April 5, 1968, at the age of 75. He was born in Paris and reared in Vienna where he received a doctor of jurisprudence degree from the University and became a close associate of Alfred Adler. During the 1930's Dr. Schlesinger left Vienna for Paris, where he helped many fellow emigrants. He came to the United States in 1940 and taught first at Cornell University. In 1946 he came to the University of Louisville's University College as professor of modern languages and humanities.

The Louisville Times wrote of him on his death that he adopted the city as his own. "The mustachioed professor, rosy-cheeked and rotund, was an unofficial public-relations man for the U of L and for Louisville. . . . He once said he was 'people addicted.' " In 1955 he started the University College film festivals which he continued until his death. Although he "retired," he continued to teach and never stopped promoting his adopted city. He was committed to the principles of Adlerian psychology which he continued to practice in his teaching and working with students and in his way of living.

A student wrote of him in the college paper: "Trudging across campus, briefcase in hand and wearing a beret, Dr. Edmond Schlesinger was beautiful. On seeing him from a distance, one could invariably elicit a jolly, and somewhat thick 'Hello my friend!' Indeed, everyone who ever met him was his friend."

A faculty colleague, Carl Abner, professor of economics, writing in the same paper, said: "He was interested in everything and everybody, and he always remembered the little courtesies. . . . He lived with the knowledge of his imminent death from early fall until April, but he did not allow it to destroy him. . . . As soon as he could . . . he came back to the University to meet his classes and run

the film festival. It was typical of him—he loved students, he loved teaching, and he loved the University.” From this one certainly might say that his life style was one of courage. And indeed, forty years earlier he wrote a paper advocating the replacement of punishment and reformatories by “Encouragement and Encouragement Institutions” (*Int. Z. Individ. Psychol.*, 1928, 6, 81-85).

He is survived by his wife, Frida Hagen, a librarian at the University of Louisville; a daughter, Dr. Hilde Schlesinger of San Francisco; and a brother, Dr. Rudolph Schlesinger of Vienna. A scholarship fund of University College has been set up in Dr. Schlesinger's memory.

JOURNAL ARTICLES AND BOOK CHAPTERS

BARBER, J. D. “Classifying and Predicting Presidential Styles: Two ‘Weak’ Presidents.” *J. soc. Issues*, 1968, 24(3), 51-80.—“Style” is the character of performance and the “bundle of strategies for adapting, for protecting and enhancing self-esteem” (p. 52). Styles can be placed into four categories according to the dimensions of *activity-passivity* and of *positive-negative affect*. These simple variables delineate four political types oriented toward productiveness, personal ambition, affection, and minimal performance of duty (p. 53). Coolidge's withdrawn style represents the last type; Hoover's compulsive style, the second type. The types so arrived at appear to be similar to Adler's ideal, ruling, getting, and avoiding types derived from his own activity-social interest typology.

COOPERSMITH, S. “Studies in Self-Esteem.” *Scientific Amer.*, 1968, 218(2), 96-106.—This is a very important paper presenting results from a series of studies on the determinants of self-esteem and its effects on behavior. The studies are presented as a continuation of the thinking of William James, George H. Mead, and Alfred Adler. “The last, of course founded his system of diagnosis and treatment on the negative aspect of this theme: that feelings of inferiority and inadequacy underlie many neurotic disturbances.” The subjects were normal boys who were followed from preadolescence to early adulthood. The findings lead to the conclusions that “children develop self-trust, venturesomeness and the ability to deal with adversity if they are treated with respect and are provided with well defined standards of values, demands for competence, and guidance toward solutions of problems. It appears that the development of independence and self-reliance is fostered by a well-structured, demanding environment rather than by largely unlimited permissiveness . . . We have become convinced that learning at an early age to respond constructively to challenges and troublesome conditions is essential to becoming a self-respecting individual.” The paper is well illustrated and includes 8 graphs. It is available as an offprint at 20¢ from W. H. Freeman & Co., 660 Market St., San Francisco, Cal. 94104.

GEORGE, A. L. “Power as a Compensatory Value for Political Leaders.” *J. soc. Issues*, 1968, 24(3), 29-49.—The author, a political scientist, presents here an operationalization of the key terms in Laswell's hypothesis that political power-seeking is a compensation against deprivation. “Power is expected to overcome low estimates of the self” (p. 29). This, of course, goes back to Adler, and according to the author, “The fruitfulness of Adler's theories . . . is now widely recognized” (p. 29). The Adler-Laswell hypothesis has had some influence on

five studies of political leadership, including that by the author and his wife on *Woodrow Wilson and Colonel House* (1956), New York: Dover Press, 1964. (See Book Notes). A definition of low self-esteem for the collection of data would include evidence of feelings of unimportance, of moral inferiority, of weakness, of mediocrity, and of intellectual inadequacy (p. 34). Such operationalization is illustrated with reference to Wilson. In the conclusion it is pointed out that among the compensation-seeking political personalities there will still be found individual differences since, like man in general, "*homo politicus* is likely to be a multi-valued personality."

MEIERS, J. I. "Tragedy and Triumph of Psycho-Socio-Drama." *Group Psychother.*, 1967, 20, 187-188.—The author expresses the ever more urgent need for the triadic group movement based on the three pillars: sociometry, psycho-socio-drama, and group psychotherapy.

OMAN, J. B. "One Parish's Educational Counseling Plan and How it Grew." *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1968, 19(184), 37-44.—The Parent Education Center, Wesley Methodist Church, Minneapolis, is described. It is based on Adlerian theory and practice. Parents and later their children appear before an audience partly of other parents with problems, are interviewed by the director and given suggestions by him and the audience. While the director is not identified in this article, it is Dr. W. L. Pew, as reported in the Newsletter of the Minnesota Society of Individual Psychology, June, 1968.

ROM, P. "Brief eine deprimierte Frau." *Prakt. Psychol.*, 1968, 22, 125-127.—After developing the theme that depression is the expression of veiled aggression, the author presents further Adlerian insights in reference to marital and general adjustment. Of particular interest is a quotation from Schiller in which the depreciation tendency is prefigured: "They arduously strive to raise themselves through reduction of the others."

ROM, P. "Du und dein Lebensstil." *Prakt. Psychol.*, 1968, 22, 158-162.—After some striking illustrations in support of the concept of self-determination, the author explains the concept of "life style" and why it is preferable to "character." Life style contains the ideas of goal striving, striving for self-esteem, personality ideal, and social interest. To change inadequate behavior we must work on changing these aspects of life style.

SCHERKE, F. "Mut und Entmutigung." *Prakt. Psychol.*, 1968, 22, 115-121.—"The theory of all discouragement is, 'I cannot.' . . . Courage is the motor of activity, and activity is at the same time also an essential source of courage; both are mutually determined. . . . Thus one who wants to become courageous must first of all be active, must dare to approach the difficulties that are ahead of him. . . . It is usually better to make at first a mistake than to do nothing at all."

SHULMAN, B., & KLAPMAN, H. "Organ Inferiority and Psychiatric Disorders in Childhood." In E. Harms (Ed.) *Pathogenesis of nervous and mental diseases*. New York: Libra Publishers, 1968. Pp. 49-62.—The authors summarize: "When the child experiences an organ inferiority as personally injurious . . . (feelings of inferiority), this in itself constitutes a psychic stress and may provoke psychiatric disorder. The particular . . . disorder provoked, need have no relation to the type

of organ inferiority. It is possible however, that childhood schizophrenia and infantile autism may contain a CNS defect in its etiologic background. . . . The question of organ inferiority as a predisposing cause is complicated and must be individually answered" (p. 61). Seven treatment recommendations are given, basic among which is: "Try to prevent the child from developing the conviction that the defect is an insuperable obstacle to a useful and happy life" (p. 59).

WALDMAN, R. D. "Pain as Fiction: A Perspective on Psychotherapy and Responsibility." *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1968, 22, 481-490.—"Fictional pain is both a creation and 'consequence' of the sick role that the patient has chosen, albeit for reasons of which he may not be aware" (p. 484). Such pain is "a tactic in the evasion of life's obligations and responsibilities." Such an approach to pain "allows for an interpretation of human action wholly consistent with the task of psychotherapy to enable man to become free" (p. 490). The author refers to Adler, Sartre, Szasz, and Vaihinger among others.

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