

NEWS AND NOTES

The 19th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology will be held at Timberline Lodge, Mount Hood, Oregon, near Portland, Friday, May 28, to Sunday, May 30, 1971.

The Alfred Adler Institute, New York, held its graduation exercises for students receiving certificates as of November, 1970, at a luncheon at the Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, January 17, 1971. Dr. Alfred Farau gave the address, on "The Legacy of Alfred Adler." Certificates in counseling were awarded to Benjamin Castillo, M.S.W.; Allen W. Chapline, Ed.D.; Margaret M. Michaelis, M.A.; Irene Odinov, M.S.; Anna Sten; and Margot Winter. Certificates in psychotherapy were awarded to Carl Drobnis, M.S.W.; Lionel Lorin, M.S.W.; Arno Safier, Ph.D.; and Dorothy M. Simon, M.S.

The Texas Society of Adlerian Psychology was organized the end of 1970. It is already issuing a newsletter, sponsoring study groups and organization meetings, making informal counseling available, and working on plans for hosting the 1972 annual meeting of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology. The officers are: Dr. Walter E. O'Connell, president, VA Hospital, Houston, Texas 77031; Fr. Victor Salz, president-elect; Dr. Vilma Falck, vice president; Rosalie Kilper, recording secretary; Gail Richardson, corresponding secretary; and Robert Fenske, treasurer. "The Society develops Adlerian family councils, neighborhood family study groups, and education centers," as stated by Dr. O'Connell in the first issue of the *Newsletter*. "These activities aim at creating and maintaining home and school atmospheres to help all members of society gain self-esteem in socially constructive ways. The Adlerian movement has faith that only in pursuing this active behavioral concern for human concerns will the answers to alienation, withdrawal, addiction, and violence be found."

The Individual Psychology Association of Greater Washington sponsored an all-day symposium on "Crisis in Authority," at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, November 14, 1971. Lectures and demonstrations were given by Drs. W. L. Pew, Rudolf Dreikurs, and Harold H. Mosak, and Mrs. Bernice Grunwald. Dr. Kurt A. Adler gave an address at the banquet that evening. The symposium was attended by some 500 persons.

The Washington Association opened a Family Education Center on October 17, 1970, at which Dr. Manford Sonstegard counseled the first family. The Association maintains a center at St. John's Episcopal Church, Bethesda, Maryland. Its *IPA News*, March 1971, Vol. 2, No. 5, has appeared in a new, enlarged format. The Association's mailing address is: Box 11, Garrett Park, Md. 20766.

Family Education Centers of Hawaii is "an educational non-profit corporation to provide a counseling service for parents and children." It now offers such counseling at five locations. There is no charge for this, all expenses being met through dues, money-raising projects, and grants. The professional personnel now number 12 counselors, 5 social workers, a physician, psychiatrist, attorney, and an accountant. There are also 12 mothers' study groups. A recent visit from Dr. Rudolf Dreikurs is reported to have created further enthusiasm for these activities. Dr. Raymond J. Corsini is the guiding professional spirit of the Hawaii

groups, assisted by Dr. Harold Kozuma. Dr. Corsini also gives a 10-weeks course for counselors at the University of Hawaii, College of Continuing Education.

The *Toronto Association of Individual Psychology* announces a Workshop in Adlerian Psychology, intended especially for teachers and guidance personnel, at York University, August 31 to September 3, 1971. Edith Dewey and Pearl Cassel will conduct the first day's program, and Dr. Harold H. Mosak will participate in the last three days. The Workshop is not for college credit. Following the Workshop, Dr. Mosak will conduct a private program in Toronto, September 6 to 8. For information write to Mrs. Edith Dewey, Aboard Sandeiling II, 10 Stadium Road, Toronto 2B, Canada.

Irmgard Carlé, who has a certificate in counseling from the Alfred Adler Institute, New York, is teaching music therapy at New York University in the first graduate and undergraduate program for this subject in the State. She is also music therapist at the Hillside Hospital, a 200-bed psychiatric teaching and research institution, the first internship affiliation for the music therapy program.

G. Edward Stormer has been appointed to the new, experimental, Governors State University, Park Forest South, Illinois, as director of academic development in the College of Human Learning and Development. He is setting up policy and program toward the B.A. and M.A. degrees in human relations and services in the areas of social welfare, community development counseling, correction, and pupil personnel. He was formerly at West Virginia University.

The *Video Tape Series*, "Understanding your Children," by Rudolf Dreikurs, can be obtained by members of the Eastern Educational Television Network, from that Network, 381 Elliott St., Newton Upper Falls, Mass. 02164. Non-members can obtain it from Vermont ETV, Ethan Allen Avenue, Winooski, Vt. 05404. The rental fee for the series of 26 one-hour programs is \$910 (\$35.00 per program). The most practical approach for groups of interested viewers is to request their state ETV through their local university to show the series, possibly in connection with an extension course.

The video-tape series, "Dynamics in the Classroom" and "Motivating Children to Learn", also by Dreikurs, and by Bernice Grunwald, may be rented from Great Plains Instructional National TV Laboratory, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb. 68548.

The Seventh Annual Workshop in Psychodrama, for growth as a person and as a leader of groups, will be offered by the University of Maine, July 10-16, 1971, with Doris Twitchell Allen, Ph.D., director. For information write to University of Maine, Summer Session, Merrill Hall, Orono, Maine 04473.

Training Programs in Mental Health Statistics toward the Master's degree are being offered by the University of North Carolina, September, 1971. They deal with the application of statistics to fields such as mental health, community psychiatry, mental retardation, psychiatric research. NIMH fellowships are available. For information write to Donna R. Brogan, Ph. D., University of North Carolina, School of Public Health, Dept. of Biostatistics, Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514.

The International Journal of Mental Health, a new quarterly, will come out

in the Spring, 1971. Each issue will be edited by a specialist on a particular topic, and will be devoted largely to articles on that topic by "world renowned authorities." "It will thus have the scope of a book, but the immediacy of a periodical." General editor is Dr. Martin Gittelman. The topic of the first issue will be "Genetics and Mental Disorder." Subscriptions (\$20.00 for institutions, \$10.00 for individuals) available through International Arts and Sciences Press, 901 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y. 10603.

Correction. In the Proceedings of the 11th International Congress of Individual Psychology reported in this Journal, November 1970, the name of Harold H. Mosak, Ph.D., should have been included as principal author of the paper entitled, "What Patients Say and What They Mean," along with the name of Robin Gushurst, who read the paper.

KENNETH B. CLARK:

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Kenneth B. Clark, member of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology, is this year's president of the American Psychological Association, the national professional organization of over 30,000 members.

As president he has issued a call for social responsibility of psychology at a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the APA in New York, December 19-20, 1970 (1). Clark set six tasks to which psychologists must address themselves immediately, if psychology wants to be socially responsible and help develop "ethically sensitive social sciences." One of these is "the development of morally relevant theories concerning the nature of man and society," another, "the direct inclusion of the human values in the teaching of psychology at the elementary, secondary, collegiate, graduate and professional school levels" (4).

The call was favorably responded to at the next meeting of the Board in January, when funds were approved for staff positions for a proposed Board of Social and Ethical Responsibility for Psychology (2).

We are proud that it is a member of the ASAP who as president of the APA takes it upon himself to move the whole profession in the direction of greater social consciousness and social usefulness. Individually, Dr. Clark had already worked all his life in this direction. As a Negro he had been instrumental in the original civil rights legislation, and when he reported on this before the ASAP he added: "The most significant and persistent influence on my own thoughts and activities . . . has been the social dynamic theories of Alfred Adler. . . . Adlerian theory made it possible for me to see and believe in the social, moral and technological relevance of the field of psychology" (3).

We are also particularly pleased to be able to announce that Kenneth Clark has accepted appointment as a consulting editor of this Journal.

REFERENCES

1. *APA Monitor*, January 1971, 2(1), 1.
2. *APA Monitor*, February 1971, 2(2), 1.
3. CLARK, K. B. Implications of Adlerian theory for an understanding of civil rights problems and action. *J. Indiv. Psychol.*, 1967, 23, 181-190. Also in H. J. Vetter & B. D. Smith (Eds.) *Personality theory: a source book*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1971. Pp. 158-167.
4. CLARK, K. B. Psychology and social responsibility. *APA Monitor*, January 1971, 2(1), 2.

COURSES BY ADLERIANS

The following table presents the courses taught by Adlerians in the summer and fall of 1971, for which college or university credit is given. Courses offered by the various Adler Institutes are not included here.

UNIVERSITY COURSES BY ADLERIANS, SUMMER AND FALL 1971

Date	Institution	Course title	Instructor
June 7— June 11	U. Dubuque, Iowa	Couns. Workshop	R. Dreikurs
June 14— July 8	Southern Ill. U., Belleville	Ps. 151. Psychology	D. M. Braswell
June 14— July 17	U. Arizona, Tucson	Couns.202. El. Sch. Guidance ^a Couns.351a. Practicum El. Sch. Guidance ^a Couns. 351e. Practicum Family Counseling ^a Couns. 379. Workshop Family Counseling	O. C. Christensen & Staff
June 15— Aug. 15	W. Virginia U., Morgantown	C.G. 382-12. Spec. Topics Adlerian Couns. ^b C.G. 80-04. Spec. Topics Adlerian Couns.	M. Sonstegard
June 15— Sept. 15	Florida State U., Tallahassee	HMF. 535b. Fam. Couns. Practicum ^c	J. W. Croake
June 21— July 23	Xavier U., Cincinnati, Ohio	Ps. 233. Adolescent Psy- chology	V. J. Bieliauskas
June 21— July 26	Rhode Island Coll., Providence	Adlerian Counseling	R. J. Corsini
June 21— July 30	San Fernando Vall. St. Coll., Calif.	Ed.P. 452. Interpers. Rel. in the Classroom Ed.P. 555. Seminar in Counseling Ed.P. 311. Psychol. Foun- dations of Ed. Ed.PX. 454L. Lab. in Fam. Counseling ^e	L. Grey J. M. Platt L. Grey
June 22— July 8	Southern Ill. U., Edwardsville	CEd525-4. School Behav. Problems ^e	C. W. Meredith
June 28— July 16	Seton Hall U., So. Orange, N. J.	Ps.160A. Psychol. of Adjustment ^d	D. N. Lombardi
June 28— July 23	DePaul U., Chicago, Ill.	Ed.464. Guidance Con- sulting	D. Dinkmeyer
July 5— July 16	U. Vermont, Burlington	Ed.5292G. Counseling Adolescents	R. Dreikurs
July 12— Aug. 5	Southern Ill. U., Belleville	So.153. Sociology	D. M. Braswell
July 12— Aug. 25	Texas Tech. U., Lubbock	Ps.5322.Family Coun- seling	T. Andreychuk

July 26— Aug. 6	U. Brit. Columbia, Vancouver	Development, Couns., & Guid. Workshop	D. Dinkmeyer
July 26— Aug. 13	U. Hawaii, Honolulu	Educational Psychol.	R. J. Corsini
Aug. 30— Oct. 30	Governors St. U., Park Forest So., Ill.	Behavior Problems in the Classroom	G. E. Stormer
Aug. 30— Dec. 18	Edgecliff Coll., Cincinnati, Ohio	327. Childhood Behavior Modification 397. Educational Psy- chology	Eliz. R. Miller J. Ryan
Sept. 1— Dec. 18	Linfield Coll., McMinnville, Ore.	Ps. 120. Developmental Psychology	Marcelle Robinson
Sept. 1— May 15	Texas Tech. U., Lubbock	Ps. 5361. Advanced Practicum	T. Andreychuk
Sept. 12— Dec. 18	Florida State U., Tallahassee	HMF 576. Teleoanalytic Theory	J. W. Croake
Sept.— Dec.	U. Arizona, Tucson	Couns. 203. Guid. for El. Teachers Couns. 348. Procedures in Fam. Couns. Couns. 397. Workshop El. School Guidance	O. C. Christensen & Staff
	U. Texas, Austin	Ed. Ps. 667A1. Introd. Couns. the Individual	G. J. Manaster
	U. Vermont, Burlington	Ed. 220. Personality De- velopment Ps. 361. Principles of Psychotherapy	W. C. Marchant H. L. Ansbacher
Sept.— Jan.	Rockland Com. Coll., Suffern, N. Y.	Ps. 201 Child Psychol.	Maureen H. Haberer
Sept.— May	New York U., New York City	E85.1931(&2) Music Therapy	Irmgard Carlé

^aOffered also in the fall. ^bOffered also Aug. 2-Sept. 10. ^cOffered every quarter. ^dOffered also July 19-Aug. 6.

HANS BECKH-WIDMANSTETTER (1888-1970)

All those who are interested in Alfred Adler's life and work are deeply indebted to the memory of Hans Beckh-Widmanstetter.

The son of an officer of the Austrian-Hungarian army, he was born in Marburg-an-der-Drau, a little town in Slovenia (now a province of Yugoslavia). At the University of Vienna he acquired a Ph.D. degree in mathematics and physics in 1911, and an M.D. in 1915. He had a varied career connected with medicine in university, hospital, and government posts. He was a man of refined aristocratic manners, an extremely versatile mind, and an accomplished multilinguist.

It was my good fortune to meet him in 1963 when I started an inquiry in Vienna for my book, *The Discovery of the Unconscious*. A collaboration started, of which I feel I was the only beneficiary. Beckh-Widmanstetter introduced me into the labyrinth of the Viennese archives, those of the Vienna University, and of the Jewish Community, and especially in the *Heimat-Rolle*, that extraordinary

center where one can instantaneously locate the files of millions of people. I was thus enabled to find first-hand information about Breuer, Bertha Pappenheim, Freud, Adler, and their families, among others. When I had to go back to Canada, he continued research on my behalf, especially on Adler, about whom so little was known from reliable documentary sources.

When I was able to go to Vienna for a second research period, Beckh-Widmanstetter arranged a kind of "Adlerian pilgrimage" for me. We went to all the places, one by one, where Adler's parents and Adler himself had lived, in chronological order, starting with Penzing through the Salmansdorf country house. My generous old friend went so far as to procure for me a photocopy of an old city plan, so that I could compare the Vienna of the late 1960's with the Vienna of Adler's childhood and youth. He evoked for me with almost hallucinatory vividness the image of that forgotten world in which he was able to wander as in a "second life." For that reason I feel that with his death an untransmittable treasury of knowledge has been lost to mankind. It is my duty and my pleasure so state here that, if there is any merit in the Adler chapter of my book, the greatest part of it belongs to my unforgettable old friend, Hans Beckh-Widmanstetter.

University of Montreal

HENRI F. ELLENBERGER, M.D.

PAUL BRODSKY (1900-1970)

Adlerians everywhere and particularly those of us in California, were greatly saddened by the passing of Paul Brodsky, September 9, 1970, in Los Angeles. Paul had been a resident there since 1940 and had been prominent as a child psychologist, psychotherapist, and lecturer and writer on Individual Psychology and child guidance. Born in Vienna, November 12, 1900, he was a student and associate of Alfred Adler from 1925 to 1937. He received his M.A. at the Federal Teachers College, Vienna, in 1936. He was a counselor in Adler's child guidance clinics and had also taught in the public schools in Vienna. In the United States he was a certified psychologist, and taught at the Adler Institute in Los Angeles, the adult schools of Los Angeles, and the University of California Extension Service. He was a devoted coworker of Dr. Lydia Sicher, and associate director of the Alfred Adler Counseling Center, the directorship of which he assumed upon her death.

Those of us who knew him were impressed with his gentleness, his wit, and the wisdom acquired from many dedicated years as an Adlerian. But, perhaps we remember him the most for his unique ability to understand and work with children, both as director of the Sunset Play Corner Day Nursery from 1948 to 1965, and as a child psychotherapist. His extraordinary empathy and skill in exploring, discovering, and bringing out the positive attributes of the children were a delight and an inspiration to observe.

Paul was altogether not only sensitive to others but artistically creative. He wrote poetry, composed children's songs and was an accomplished pianist.

The last of Paul's papers, on "Mental Health Prophylaxis," was posthumously published as the concluding chapter in the volume edited by A. G. Nikelly, *Techniques for Behavior Change: Applications of Adlerian Theory*. Paul had prepared an Adler centennial address at the Beverly Hills Evening High School,

which was read for him on March 31, 1970, when illness prevented him from being there.

The following is taken from the moving tribute by Mrs. Virginia Maecherlein, a mother, at Paul's funeral: "I never spoke with Paul without feeling as if I had given him something, and that was not because I had special qualities which he needed, but rather that Paul saw what could be given, and accepted it. This was, I think, Paul's greatest gift: his ability to assess a personality, with an eye to what might be contributed, and then to draw on it in such a way that he, too, could give, and was encouraged to go on giving."

In thinking of Paul, a statement by Adler comes to my mind, that true immortality is the contribution to the welfare of mankind through children and work. Certainly the countless children, many of them now adults, and their parents and teachers, who remember the many insights and directions toward a more useful life that Paul gave them are ample testimony to his place in the remembrances of all of us. He is survived by his wife, Grete.

Mrs. Brodsky has received from the American Society of Adlerian Psychology one of the Alfred Adler Centenary commemorative medals in silver, with the words: "Presented to Paul Brodsky, posthumously, on the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of Alfred Adler, as a token of the esteem and gratitude for his lifetime of contribution to Individual Psychology, by his colleagues and friends."

*San Fernando Valley State College,
Northridge, California*

LOREN GREY

FREDERIC FEICHTINGER (1900-1970)

Frederic Feichtinger, born in Munich, April 8, 1900, passed away December 13, 1970 in Brooklyn, New York. An M.D. from the University of Munich in 1926, he left Germany voluntarily in 1933.

He was an invaluable pioneer in Individual Psychology. With Alfred Adler he served at Long Island College Hospital mental health clinic, which he headed after 1937. He also directed the Community Church mental health clinic, which Dr. Adler initiated, from 1935 on for over twenty years. Together with the pastor, John Haynes Holmes, he conducted mental health forums at the church. He was associate professor of clinical psychiatry at the Downstate Medical Center, State University of New York (formerly Long Island College of Medicine). He had also been on the staff of the Coney Island Hospital, the Kings County Hospital, as well as the Alfred Adler Institute and Alfred Adler Mental Hygiene Clinic of New York.

Surviving are his wife, Klara, his son, H. George, three grandchildren, a brother, and three sisters.

To have been a friend of Frederic Feichtinger was a liberal education in intelligent kindness and loving understanding.

Brooklyn, New York

NAHUM EDWARD SHOOPS

ASYA L. KADIS (1902-1971)

Asya L. Kadis, charter member of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology, died suddenly—having met with a therapy group on the same day on February 4, 1971, in her home in New York City. She was internationally known

as a group psychotherapist who had pioneered in groups for individual clients, for families, and for teacher and pupils in the classroom; as well as in devising techniques and setting up teaching programs. She was director of the Postgraduate Center for Mental Health where she had organized and directed advanced workshops in group therapy for the last 12 years. She was also assistant professor, department of psychiatry, Downstate Medical Center; supervised the psychotherapy post-doctoral program at Adelphi University; and served as consultant to a number of schools and educational clinics. She had a private practice and was a lecturer at the Alfred Adler Institute.

Mrs. Kadis was co-author with Drs. Krasner, Winnick, & Foulkes of *A Practicum of Group Psychotherapy* (Harper & Row, 1963) which has been translated into four languages; and with Dr. Winnick, of *Group Psychotherapy Today* (Karger 1965). She contributed several articles to this Journal.

The former Asya L. Kadisch, she was born in Riga, Latvia. She studied at the University of Vienna and received her psychotherapeutic training from Alfred Adler. After practicing in Latvia, she came to the United States in 1940. She was the widow of Max Kadis, and is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Sary Wischner, two grandchildren, and three sisters.

Dr. Alexandra Adler spoke the following words at the funeral service: "We of the Individual Psychology Association, the Alfred Adler Mental Hygiene Clinic, and Institute, New York, feel deeply the loss of Asya. It is as if a bright star had suddenly disappeared from our horizon.

"We shall never forget her lively sessions on dream interpretation and early recollections with the students of our Institute. Whenever we heard loud laughter and discussion from one of the rooms, we knew it was Asya with a group of admiring students. She made an unforgettable impression on so many who came in contact with her. As a friend she never failed anyone, and as a teacher and therapist she showed an enthusiasm, interest, and readiness to initiate or join in worthwhile endeavors which were contagious and stimulated many to do their best. Her seemingly inexhaustible love of her fellow men was matched by a modesty that was particularly appealing in view of her achievements and wide recognition. It was as if she were saying to herself: 'Give. Give all — and all is not enough.'

"Her passing leaves an irreplaceable void, but her memory will live on in all who were privileged to know her."

JOURNAL ARTICLES

ABRAMOWITZ, S. I., & ABRAMOWITZ, CHRISTINE V. "Birth Order, Sensitivity to Socialization, and Student Activism." *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1971, 18, 184-185.—Neither sex nor birth order yielded a relationship to "socialization" or "activism" ($N = 41$). However, the authors did not take into account that socialization may be reforming as well as conforming, nor whether the parents were radicals or conservatives.

"Alfred Adler presented as 'Humanistic Psychologist.'" *Roche Rep.: Frontiers Psychiat.*, 1971, 1(7), 3.—This is a brief report on a paper read by H. L. Ansbacher at the meeting of the Association of Humanistic Psychology, Miami, Florida, Sept. 1970. He pointed out that Adler, an original humanistic psycholo-

gist, through the concept of social usefulness "can still show the way" to the present-day movement of humanistic psychology.

CARLE, IRMGARD L. "Orff-Schulwerk; A Vitalizing Tool in Music Therapy Programs." *Musart*, 1971, 23(3) 10-11, 28-31. — The music therapist's goal is to lead the patient away from futility and to imbue him with positive feelings. A program must reach the clinic patient at the very first encounter, developing in him a sensitivity to the environment and group interaction. The Orff instruments and techniques bring about a feeling of ensemble, while allowing the individuals to express themselves nonverbally.

CARLE, IRMGARD L. "Music at Hillside Hospital" *Music J.*, 1970, 28 (9A), 20-21, 47-48.—In this institution for adolescents and young schizophrenic patients, whose stay is about six months, Mrs. Carlé's program consists of promoting music as a therapeutic tool, as a means of developing new skills, and as a part of pre-vocational training. One of the two photos of the therapist with three other players is reproduced on the cover.

CORSINI, R. J. "The Marriage Conference." *Marriage Counsel. Quart.*, 1970, 5(4), 21-29.—This is an ingenious technique by which married couples can hold their own conferences, by themselves, under rules specified by the counselor, so that they may arrive at true communication with one another, and thus reduce their "misunderstandings" and resolve their difficulties. The author gives the rationale of the "conference," as well as pointers to the counselor.

DE ROSIS, HELEN A. "Supervision of the First-Year Psychiatric Resident." *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1970, 44, 435-442.—Though young residents may be pleased to identify psychoanalytic concepts in patients, the author would say to them, "You may believe that your patient wants to return to his mother's womb, but how would it help him to discuss his dependency in those terms? Is it, further, of any help to him to discuss his dependency at all? Or might this only enhance his already abiding sense of inadequacy" (p. 437)? The most effective approach is "bringing the patient to whatever islands of nonpathology exist within himself." These may be hard to find, but "the possibility that is not believed in will not be possible" (p. 441).

GRONERT, R. R. "Combining a Behavioral Approach with Reality Therapy." *El. School Guid. Counsel.*, 1970, 5, 104-112.—The author relates reality therapy, Adlerian psychology, and behavioral modification, as illustrated in two cases. Selecting the behavior of the child to which the adult will respond, so that the child may learn through the consequences of his actions to take responsibility for himself, is the common basis in these approaches.

M[ENNINGER], K. A. "Reading Notes." *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1971, 35, 54-55.—A letter from H. L. Ansbacher is reported and extensively quoted, correcting Menninger's previous mention (*Bull.*, July 1970) of Freud as chairman of the 1910 Vienna Symposium on Suicide. Actually Adler is to be credited with the organization, greater participation in, and subsequent publication of the symposium, as well as chairmanship at the first session, with Stekel chairman at the second. Ansbacher's reference to Ellenberger's phrase of "the puzzling phenomenon of a collective denial of Adler's work" is also quoted, as well as his con-

cluding question, "will Ellenberger's statement be taken merely as the description of a *fait accompli* . . . or will it be a challenge to right a historical wrong?"

O'CONNELL, W. E. "Failures of Mental Hospitals—or of Society." *Psychiat. Opinion*, 1970, 7(5), 8-12.—"Symbols of competence and vested interests" tend to retard the change in mental hospitals from treating according to the disease model of mental illness to teaching new behavior according to the factors of social learning. This would involve exploring such values as love, creativity, courage, joy. It would "lead to the development of self-esteem and social interest, Adler's most viable concepts" (p. 12). The article is singled out in the editorial introduction to the issue by Harry C. Soloman, M.D., with the quotation from O'Connell that hospitals can develop "community-oriented leadership congruent with the humanistic spirit of democracy and the Judeo-Christian ethic," provided the professions and institutions "make an honest effort to examine their own interpersonal assumptions and behaviors."

SHULMAN, B. H. "Schizophrenia and Sexual Behavior." *Med. Aspects hum. Sexuality*, 1971, 5(1), 144-153.—Since all transactions with life are disturbed in the schizophrenic, sexual activity is also disturbed, especially in our society where so much is associated with it. The author classifies two kinds of disturbances: (a) consequences of severely distorted interpersonal relationships, and (b) symptoms of an acute psychotic state. He points out that sexual situations are common precipitating incidents, but, perhaps contrary to common belief, the schizophrenic is less sexually active and gets less satisfaction out of such activity than the rest of the population.

SONSTEGARD, M. "The Fiasco of 1970." *ASAP Calendar Newsletter*, Jan. 1971, pp. 8-11.—The author attended the White House Conference on Children and Youth, Washington, D.C., December 12-18, 1970, as delegate of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology. He characterizes the conference as "the tragedy of our decade when one considers the vast amount of work and money expended . . . by numerous people . . . not the least of whom were the 4000 delegates who paid their own expenses." He concludes, "It appears that if any inroads are to be made upon the overriding issues and problems during the next decade, it will have to be done on the local level."

[STEWART,] C. W. "A Journal Whose Identity is Care." *J. pastoral Care*, 1971, 25(1), 1-2.—Rev. Stewart explains that after having searched for a name betokening "the new era," the editors decided to "confirm their identity" under their present name because of what care means, and precisely because of its relevance today. "Care is *strong love*, which gives of its fullness so that others may attain strength to care. Not an opiate, Christian faith challenges social structures which depersonalize and dehumanize. To care is to care about society." Our review of *Love and Will* (*JIP*, 1970, 26, 230-233) pointed out that Rollo May's description of care bore a striking similarity to Adler's social interest. Again, in the words above, we see empathic feeling and useful behavior combined in "caring" as they are in social interest, and we also see an activist realization of social embeddedness which Adler emphasized. This is most heartening. It is also good to learn that *The Journal of Pastoral Care* will open its pages to laity as well as clergy, "who care and want to communicate new ventures and new ideas," and to

“‘secular’ world movements which point to the directions in which care is moving today.”

TSENG, M. S. “Locus of Control as a Determinant of Job Proficiency, Employability, and Training Satisfaction of Vocational Rehabilitation Clients.” *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1970, 17, 487-491.—According to the theoretical construct, locus of control, people range between those who believe events of their lives are beyond their control (externals) and those who believe they are under their personal control (internals). In the present study it was found that internals were significantly superior to externals in ability to work with others, cooperation, self-reliance, courtesy, reliability, work tolerance, work knowledge, care of equipment, safety practices, compliance with shop rules, training satisfaction, need for achievement, and other factors.

VERGER, D. M., & CAMP, W. L. “Early Recollections: Reflections of the Present.” *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1970, 17, 510-515.—This is a good review of the Adlerian technique and its rationale. The authors point out that eliciting early recollections is the only projective technique which is completely unstructured, one which can with the least expenditure of time yield insight into the whole personality, and has been available for the past 50 years. Yet it is not widely used. Collection of further data is suggested.

VERY, P. S., & VAN HINE, NANCY P. “Effects of Birth Order upon Personality Development of Twins.” *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1969, 114, 93-95.—Hypotheses about birth order and personality derived from Karl Konig were used to tell the birth order among 24 sets of twins. Using adjective check lists keyed to the birth order positions, the authors’ results were accurate beyond chance.

VERY, P. S., & ZANNINI, J. A. “Relation between Birth Order and Being a Beautician.” *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1969, 53, 149-151.—Among 210 beauticians the authors found 41% second borns, significantly more than the expected 33%.

VERY, P. S., & PRULL, R. W. “Birth Order, Personality Development, and the Choice of Law as a Profession.” *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1970, 116, 219-221.—Among 100 lawyers, 66 were first borns (against 37 expected).

WOLMAN, R. N. “Early Recollections and the Perception of Others: A Study of Delinquent Adolescents.” *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1970, 116, 157-163.—Delinquent boys and girls, 150 each, were asked to describe their earliest memories of their mothers and fathers, and to describe “recollections of the earliest experiences” in their lives. They were also asked to define words denoting significant people in their lives. Both tasks were rated in special ways. It was found that early recollections of “getting” went with immature definitions of significant people, whereas early recollections of independent activity went with mature definitions.