

program were H. H. Garner, M.D., and Heinz L. Ansbacher, Ph.D., with John Cowen, M.D., program co-ordinator. The program was developed by Bernard H. Shulman, M.D., The conference was held in honor of Rudolf Dreikurs, M.D., on his 75th birthday. The proceedings will be published in the November issue of this *Journal*.

At the *Midwest Regional Conference, Association for Humanistic Psychology*, Chicago, April 30, 1972, Robert L. Powers will give a lecture and demonstration on "Language of Common Sense: An Adlerian Life Style Analysis."

The *German Society for Individual Psychology* has printed in leaflet form "Directives for Training and Examining." The training is divided into three parts: (a) a program of courses which comprises six semesters, (b) didactic psychotherapy, and (c) supervision of counseling, or psychotherapy, as the case may be. In order to qualify for the examination, the trainee must present a hand-written autobiography, submit reports on his studies and practice, prepare a paper of at least 25 typed pages, report in detail three completed cases according to a standard outline, and be a member of the Society. The final examination, which lasts 2½ hours, is conducted by two psychotherapist trainers, one of whom is unfamiliar with the trainee. One of the trainee's reported cases is presented and discussed, and he is questioned on the material in his courses. The examiners discuss the results of their testing with the trainee, and give him a written report—either stating that he has passed, or what areas are still to be worked on. The address of the business office of the Society is Kindermannstrasse 7, 8 Munich 19, Germany.

*Family Life Education Program* at the *Community Mental Health Center, Palm Beach County, Florida*, is a pilot project under the direction of Dr. Richard Sauber of the Health Center, for "primary prevention in mental health." The immediate objective of the project was to provide consultation and education to the community in parent-child relationships by teaching parents how to raise their children according to a philosophy of democracy based on the psychology of Alfred Adler, as advocated by Rudolf Dreikurs. Sauber had trained 20 professionals and paraprofessionals in this approach, to be the group leaders. The target population was the religious community, as this group was felt to be most receptive and supportive of efforts in the area of family life. Through the sponsorship of six religious congregations, 130 people responded. Each congregation guaranteed attendance of 20 to 40 parents to begin the ten-week course which started in January, 1972, and offered one or two lay-leaders-in-training. The program for these lay leaders includes (a) participation as a parent and member of a ten-week group, and (b) serving as co-leader of another such parent study group. The parent evaluation of the first session indicated marked satisfaction with their educational experience and the influence of the democratic principles on their home and family life. There has been a growing demand for continuation of the Family Life Education classes. Dr. Sauber reports, "Since the socio-teleological method over the years has proved to be theoretically sound, empirically valid, and practically valuable, the most challenging aspect of the program was the initiation and continuation of effective community consultation and supervision of paraprofessional leaders." The address of the Health Center is 1041-45th Street, West Palm Beach, Florida 33407.

*Erik Blumenthal* has been appointed by the University of Würzburg, Germany, to lecture on Individual Psychology. The newsletter of the German Society for Individual Psychology, October 20, 1971, from which this announcement is taken, adds, "This is probably the first time at a German university that Individual Psychology is represented by its own lecturer."

*Raymond N. Lowe*, professor, counseling department, College of Education, University of Oregon, Eugene, has for many years now been the guiding spirit and main instructor of a full program, 21 hours in all, in Adlerian Psychology and immediately related courses. These include children's maladjustments in the home, school, and community; opportunities for observing family counseling; Dreikursian principles and their comparison to those of other authors; an intensive consideration of Adler's theory; training in family counseling and in administration of community parent-teacher centers. These courses are offered throughout the academic year and in the summer session.

#### ADDRESS OF AN ADLERIAN PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The president of the American Psychological Association, 1970-1971, was Kenneth B. Clark, member of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology. His Presidential Address was entitled, "The Pathos of Power: A Psychological Perspective" (*Amer. Psychol.*, 1971, 26, 1047-1057). Though controversial, it has enormous significance for Adlerians because it drew upon some of Adlers basic ideas.

Some of Clark's arguments are, of course, familiar to Adlerians, and a few of his basic notions in the address had appeared earlier in this *Journal* (1967, 23, pp. 181-190). Clark indicates that the science of psychology seeks knowledge about human behavior in order to control it, to make it more effective. Hopefully, such altered behavior will lead to social stability and will ensure survival.

Clark's research on the ego development in black children documents the vulnerability of the ego to external forces and demonstrates that the child's perception of self-worth grows out of how he is perceived and treated by others in power over him and over whom he has no control. This impression of himself becomes a part of his personality which persists throughout his life and which may cripple him in his struggle for autonomy and self-affirmation. Such crippling among blacks as a group represents a social abuse of power.

When properly used, psychology can influence ethics, social justice and change, so that power is shared by formerly powerless persons or groups. This concept of power is explained along Adlerian lines which emphasize equality and sharing, empathy and compassion and social change for the benefit of all. But a paradox exists in modern society and we perceive that the forces of power and love run counter to each other and are mutually exclusive. Thus, those in power destroy the self-esteem of others and obstruct their fulfillment. Competition for power submerges or subverts the need for love, and individuals, groups and nations end up in a perpetual state of self-destruction.

Clark maintains that man is afraid to take a cold look at himself and to acknowledge his existential void and powerlessness; rather, he compensates

through kindness, creativity, civilization, love and compassion—or through destruction, defeat, hostility and selfishness—depending on the direction of his psychic fictions. The social sciences, and psychology in particular, promote kindness, compassion and love and lead away from the barbaric and animalistic expressions of man. Education, morality and religion, however, have failed in the past because they have been perverted to serve social power in disguise.

Because training people to become ethical, altruistic, and honest may have unpredictable consequences and is time consuming, Clark made the proposal—some say with “tongue in cheek”—which became so controversial, namely, that we resort to biochemical intervention to influence the minds and actions of men for bringing about peace and sanity in the world. At present, the emotional stability of leaders is questionable and man’s survival may be a matter of chance. Clark suggests that leaders-to-be agree to take such a drug in order to assure the proper use of power—in the service of mankind rather than their own egos. Clark would not regard the use of such drugs as manipulative or “immoral” techniques. Rather he sees the refusal to recognize the real danger of human destruction as an evasion of moral obligations. Since drugs are currently used to control and prevent human diseases, he argues, there is no reason why the same therapeutic principle cannot be applied to the control of the human brain to prevent human destruction.—A. NIKELLY, *University of Illinois, Urbana*.

#### EMIL FROESCHELS (1884-1972)

We are saddened to hear of the death of our long-time friend and teacher, Emil Froeschels, who died of cancer, January 18, 1972, in the Wickersham Hospital, New York, at the age of 87. Since the death of his wife several years ago, he had lived alone at the Dover Hotel in New York City, in fairly good health, active and in good spirits until his last illness. He had no immediate survivors.

Professor Froeschels was born in Vienna in 1884 and received his medical degree from the University of Vienna in 1907. In the same year he married Gertrude Topfer.

His life-long interest was in the field of logopedics, a word he coined, and in phoniatics. He was head of the Clinic for Logopedics, University of Vienna, from 1924 to 1938, and professor in the Ear, Nose, and Throat Department, of the University of Vienna. He was also president of the Austrian Society of Phoniatics.

In 1939 he emigrated to the United States. At first research professor at Washington University, St. Louis, he became in 1940 director of the Speech and Voice Clinic, Mt. Sinai Hospital, and subsequently at Beth David Hospital. He was founder and honorary life president of the International Association for Logopedics and Phoniatics and, since 1947, president of the New York Society of Speech and Voice Therapy. In 1961, the Austrian Government awarded him its Cross of Honor, First Class, for Science and Art; and he received a similar honor from the Federal Republic of Germany.

Professor Froeschels’ original therapy for stuttering consisted of using chewing movements during the process of speaking, in an effort to counteract the spasmodic contractions that occur in stammering and stuttering, and thereby

promoting a different way of innervating the speech muscles. These exercises were combined with an encouraging approach on the part of the therapist, which helped many to improve or completely conquer their speech difficulties.

His philosophy could readily be incorporated in Adlerian psychotherapeutic methods, and when the Alfred Adler Institute of New York was founded, in 1950, Professor Froeschels was asked to be its first Dean. He accepted the post, and was enthusiastic to help, as he always was when help was needed. Of his pupils, the late Dr. Deso Weiss, Mrs. Ina Block, Dr. Erika Mohr, and Mrs. Hannah Zweig have continued in his tradition as speech therapists at the Alfred Adler Mental Hygiene Clinic of New York.

Professor Froeschels was the author of 23 books and more than 300 articles on speech disturbances, voice, psychotherapy, and philosophy. On his 80th birthday a volume of *Selected Papers of Emil Froeschels, 1940-1964* was published (Amsterdam: North-Holland Publishing Co., 1964) which gives an excellent purview of the breadth and depth of this outstanding man's interests and knowledge. A charming poem in German by his pen, "*Gottes Lachen*," was read at his funeral by Dr. Alfred Schick. We venerate his memory.

*New York City*

ALEXANDRA ADLER, M.D.

#### FERDINAND RAY (1905-1972)

Ferdinand Ray, a nephew of Alfred Adler, and a layman actively concerned in the cause of Adlerian psychology, died in Melbourne, Australia, January 1, 1972. He was born in Vienna. His mother, Hermine, was the sibling following Alfred, the first girl after two boys in a family of six children. Mr. Ray lost his father when he was 17, and had to interrupt his education then in order to help support his family. He continued to educate himself, however, and all through his life was interested in psychology and active in helping people.

After emigrating to Australia, he worked continuously as a volunteer in the Personal Emergency Service sponsored by the Mental Hygiene Department of Victoria, in addition to his main occupation as a businessman. He found Adlerian psychology practically unknown as such, and, difficult as this was for a layman, undertook the work of establishing the Study Group of Individual Psychology. His first step took the form of an article on Adler in the University of Melbourne student newspaper, *Farrago*, June 16, 1967. Mr. Ray succeeded in creating an interest in Adlerian psychology at Monash University, Clayton, Victoria, and it was Dr. Maurice Balson of this University who expressed in the *Individual Psychology News Letter* that Mr. Ray, president of the Study Group he had founded, "will be greatly missed by us all." Mr. Ray is survived by his wife, Gertrude.

#### MARGARET GOLDMAN (1920-1971)

Margaret Goldman, one-time executive secretary of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology, died in Chicago, December 2, 1971. Born in Chicago, October 1, 1920, she was from childhood physically frail, and as a young woman was advised to lead a quiet life in a warm climate. But Meg had different ideas:

she came back to Chicago where she sought out activity for herself. Visiting one of the Child Guidance Centers, she was greatly impressed, and devoted her time and energy from then on to studying Individual Psychology and to serving the Centers. At first she was a volunteer, later an office manager, secretary of the board of directors, and social worker. She was the guiding spirit in upholding the Adlerian approach in the Centers. She contributed the chapter on "The Recorder" in the manual, *Adlerian Family Counseling*, edited by Dreikurs, Corsini, Lowe and Sonstegard, and was a co-author with me of the widely distributed pamphlet, *The ABC's of Guiding the Child*. She became a counselor and a very effective speaker, and gave classes in the fundamentals of Individual Psychology.

Meg is a shining example of how much can be done in the face of physical handicaps and no professional degree. By her unlimited willingness to give of herself she gave strength to everybody who was privileged to know her. For me she was a close dear friend and a cherished co-worker. We all owe her a deep-felt gratitude and will never forget her.

Chicago, Illinois

RUDOLF DREIKURS, M.D.

#### ALLEN ROSS McCLELLAND (1917-1971)

Allen Ross McClelland died of a sudden heart attack on June 24, 1971, in Sacramento, California, his home. He is survived by his mother, wife, two sons, and two daughters. Writer, poet, one-time professor of psychology at Sacramento College, practicing clinical psychologist specializing in family counseling, he was introduced to Adlerian psychology by Rudolf Dreikurs with whom he later collaborated editorially. Allen McClelland's unique contribution to Adlerian psychology was the expression of its thought in poetry. His small volume of poems, *The Errant Dawn*, was reviewed in this *Journal* (1969, 25, 241-242).

Born in Canada in 1917, with his early years spent in the South East, and his youth in Cincinnati, McClelland was a man of wide interests and experience, including all sorts of writing, acting and directing, studying and teaching in the field of clinical and counseling psychology. The common thread in these activities seemed to be concern for empathizing with and expressing human experience and for guiding it into the greatest good for all. William R. Reevy wrote: "As one of his first professors, I showed him a bit of how rewarding a field psychology can be if one devotes one's self to helping people. And this Allen did."

Charles B. Garrigus, Poet Laureate of California, said of him at his death: "As long as some men—somewhere—stand up for justice and the right of every human to possess the dignity he earns, the soul of this sincere, humble 'Man of Imperfections' lives on."

#### JOURNAL ARTICLES AND BOOK CHAPTERS

ADLER, K. A. "Power in Adlerian Theory." In J. H. Masserman (Ed.), *Science and Psychoanalysis*. Vol. 20. *The Dynamics of Power*. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1972. Pp. 53-63.—This paper, read at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Psychoanalysis, Washington, D. C., May 1, 1971, was noted in this *Journal* (1971, 27, 239). After reviewing especially Alfred Adler's 1928 paper on

"The Psychology of Power," Kurt Adler concludes, "History will judge our present and past leaders . . . in the light of Adler's expositions about the seductive lure to use power over others in compensation for *their* feelings of inferiority, when their feelings of empathy for mankind are not great enough."

BLANE, H. T., BARRY, H., III, & BARRY, H., JR. "Sex Differences in Birth Order of Alcoholics." *Brit. J. Psychiat.*, 1971, 119, 657, 661.—Ss of the study were 683 males and 175 females from families of two or more children, from two out-patient clinics in Massachusetts. Among the males, 161 or 43% were firstborn and 211 or 57% last-born. Among the females 42 or 49% were firstborn and 44 or 51% last-born. The significant findings for males agree with findings in other countries. The overrepresentation of last-born male alcoholics was not associated with under-representation of any single earlier birth position. Suggested explanations are parental attitudes, especially development of "dependency conflict."

BRACELAND, F. J. "Psychiatry in a World Still More Troubled." *J. Nat. Ass. Private Psychiat. Hosp.*, 1971, 3(1), 5-12.—This is a review of the state of psychiatry in a world "still more troubled" than when William C. Menninger spoke 20 years ago on "A Psychiatrist for a Troubled World." Braceland, prominent psychiatrist and editor of the *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, concludes by advising young psychiatry students first of all to stay malleable and not to become case-hardened early in their espousal of one particular kind of therapy. Adlerian therapy is the one kind which Braceland mentions specifically as being reconsidered in a new eclecticism. "Doctrines once dismissed, such as Adlerian psychology among others, are now seen as having some relevance to the social aspects of illness." This may seem a modest statement. But we consider, to be taken off the "dismissed" list is a notable gain.

"Diagnosing 'Dangerousness' in Psychiatric Patients." *Roche Rep.: Frontiers Psychiat.*, 1972, 2(4), 5, 6, & 8.—The psychiatrist Harry L. Kozol, director of a team who exhaustively test and evaluate psychiatric patients, considers the answers to questions such as the following of greatest diagnostic significance: "What is the subject's view of himself? How does he feel about what he sees? Are [others] his potential enemies? . . . Are they seen only as objects that he may use or exploit? . . . A picture of the patient's 'general life style' is sought. Was the family constellation meaningful? . . . Did he feel that he belonged? Or was he a loner? . . . Was he concerned about his status in the eyes of others? . . . Did he have difficulty in school and work adjustments?" In sum, the "essence of dangerousness appears to be a paucity of feeling-concern for others."

LOMBARDI, D. N. "Self-reliance and Social Cooperation," *J. Drug Ed.*, 1971, 1, 279-284.—Drug addiction is only a side-show activity to evade the problems of every-day living. Instead, "There must be an emphasis on self-reliance and the courage to be imperfect. . . . The promise for our salvation and growth is in social cooperation. . . . Although we may have not control over the . . . circumstances . . . we do have control over our reactions to these circumstances."

O'CONNELL, W. E., & BREWER, DEANNA. "The Values of Role Reversal in Psychodrama and Action Therapy." *Handb. Int. Sociometry*, 1971, 6, 98-104.—

"For a happy change, the protagonist must experience the pervasive demands he creates—which are so commonplace as to be ignored by him as a cause of his failures." This is the essence of role reversal in action therapy and in fantasy. It is "accomplished with questions focused on feelings, demands, frustrations, and pains of the other." Female volunteers from the community have been found to make good "happy auxiliaries" who do not see the patient as a passive victim.

OMAN, J. B. "The Doctrines of Predestination and Freedom of Will in the Light of Individual Psychology." *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1972, 23(220), 63-66.—The author is the minister of the Wesley United Church Methodist, Minneapolis, and director of the Counseling Center at that church, sponsored by the Alfred Adler Institute of Minnesota. He interprets predestination in terms of the significant decisions made by each of us between birth and eight years of age, which, though necessarily based on limited experience and inadequate capability, will determine the destiny of our lives. Free will is attained when the basis for this erroneous judgment becomes clear, and the individual selects a more realistic opinion of himself and the world.

PAPANEK, E. "The Montmorency Period of the Child-Care Program of the OSE." In L. Wulman (Ed.), *In Fight for the Health of the Jewish People: 50 Years of OSE*. New York: World Union OSE & Amer. Com. OSE, 1968. Pp. 116-134.—OSE stands for *Organisation pour la Santé et l'Éducation*, and this chapter is a summary report of the director of a home-and-school for children who had been saved from Hitler Germany and Austria, in Montmorency, a suburb of Paris, 1939-1941. The home functioned on the principle: "All the children and adults . . . form a community that directs the life of the home by cooperating democratically in the administration. . . . The rights as well as duties . . . are the same in our small community and the larger one . . . the community of all human beings." "The organization had to reflect the striving for a meaningful life, and had to keep us all involved in this striving." A moving story of a great accomplishment.

"Partnerships with Patients can be Extensively Developed." *Roche Rep.: Frontiers Psychiat.*, 1971, 1(20), 5-6.—At the Harborview Community Mental Health Center, Seattle, of which Dr. Lindbergh S. Sata is executive director, there is a "patient advisory board." Such a board can give "immediate feedback" on what is needed and what kinds of therapeutic intervention are effective. A project is being developed through which patients will be able to pay for their mental health services through "services in kind"—such as working for the clinic or some community organization, which might include visiting isolated senior citizens, a carpentry project for a church, or baby-sitting for a young mother who might otherwise not get to the clinic. Such activity is in itself beneficial to the patients, enhancing their self-esteem, making them feel worthy and adequate. The Center staff thus works "in partnership with those whom they serve."

ROM, P. "Reflections on the 'Sense of Humour.'" *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1971, 17, 225-229.—Without actually defining humor, the author concludes from numerous illustrations, "To abstract a 'sense of humour' from concrete individuals

does not seem to make sense. Healthy personalities will develop and use . . . humour as a friendly attitude . . . ; neurotics and other misfits usually . . . abuse humour."

SCHATZMAN, M. "Paranoia or Persecution: The Case of Schreber." *Family Process*, 1971, 10, 177-207.—The late Nathan Ackerman comments that the implications of this paper "are in some respects revolutionary" (p. 212). To this we would add: revolutionary for those who are still loyal to Freud's theory of paranoia as a "defense" against homosexuality which he developed on the basis of the Schreber case. Schatzman, a London psychiatrist, examined the writings on child rearing by Schreber's father, an eminent orthopedist and pedagogue. From the samples and the illustrations the author gives father Schreber emerges as a veritable home despot, making the conclusion seem justified that the son "did not imagine he was persecuted; he was [in fact] persecuted." His experiences can now be linked directly in a meaningful way "with his father's behavior."

#### NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, July 26, 1971, carried a report by Olivia Skinner, entitled, "Solving Family Fusses Democratically." It tells about the activities of the Adlerian Family Education Center at Berea Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, sponsored by the Midwest Society of Individual Psychology. Mrs. Robert Mass, 8141 Pershing Avenue, University City, is coordinator of the program. One of the counselors is Miss Ruth Dunlap, another Mr. Joe Pewitt. Mrs. Sally Laufketter, past president of the Midwest Society, and Raymond E. Troyer, Ph.D., professor of counselor education, Southern Illinois University, current president of the Society, are quoted with examples from counseling sessions. The article is illustrated with a picture of Mrs. Florida Bosley and Mrs. Dorothy Briner, public school counselors, discussing family problems with parents at the Center.—Submitted by PAUL J. KAHN.

*The National Observer*, January 1, 1972, featured on pages 1 and 14, under the headline, "Let 'Em Fight: How to Rear Kids and Stay Sane," an article by Mark R. Arnold, Minneapolis, dealing with Rudolf Dreikurs' principles of child rearing. The article included cases and an interview with Dreikurs, as well as a fine photograph of him, and also dealt with the Adlerian organization and activities in Minneapolis.

The *San Francisco Sunday Examiner and Chronicle*, February 13, 1972, under the heading, "First, Get Rid of Report Cards," carried a report by Sandra Pesman on Dr. Dreikurs' views expressed in his recent book, *Maintaining Sanity in the Classroom: Illustrated Teaching Techniques*.—Submitted by PAUL J. KAHN.

*The Los Angeles Times*, February 27, 1972, had an article quoting Dr. Loren Grey on the basic philosophy of the Lab in Family Counseling, an extension course at Valley State College, for counseling parents and children in front of an audience. The Lab is beginning its third year after having had a participating attendance of more than 3,000 children and parents during its first two years. The article, by Kenneth J. Fanucchi, is headed, "Counseling Lab Holds Spanking Often Harmful." A picture of Dr. Grey is included.

*The Minneapolis Tribune*, Sunday, February 27, 1972, had in its family section a front-page article headed, "Family Finds Democracy Hard—but Worth Effort: Parental Tyranny was Failing so they Tried Adler's Ideas." The writer is Catherine Watson. It is the story of a family with a run-away daughter, with photos of the parents and their four children. The story ended very happily and affords excellent reading. A parallel article by Miss Watson is entitled, "Centers Offer Aid to Families with Problems," and describes the set-up of the Family Education Centers in the Twin Cities and the other activities of the Alfred Adler Institute and the Adlerian Society of Minneapolis. It is based on an interview with Dr. William Pew. These two articles give an accurate and understandable account of the Adlerian approach to family counseling.

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