

suddenly said, "Harold, let's do some work. You know, we have been making some tapes. Let's continue." So we made tapes, and his mind was just as alert as ever. He fished in his memory for things fifty years back, and he found them every time. Some of these tapes, I imagine, will either be distributed or published in one way or another.

As much in pain, uncomfortable and sometimes depressed as he was, he did not lose his sense of humor. One Sunday I received a call to come and see him. I went over. He was depressed and behaved like every depressed patient. He knew all the patients' tricks very well. I decided that to get him out of this depression I had better do what he taught me, that is, get the patient angry. So I set out to provoke him, and I got him real angry. He flared at me. But right in the middle he stopped, smiled, shook his finger at me, and said, "Harold, I taught you too good!" I am glad he did, because he stopped being depressed.

There are thousands of things like this that happened over the years that I could share with you. But I guess we have to leave some for other times. We have come here not to mourn, but to honor the memory of Dr. Dreikurs who at once was our friend, mentor, healer, a man who tried to bring to fruition his vision that man could be a fellowman to other fellowmen. He was a *Mitmensch* himself. We shall miss him. We shall not see the likes of him again soon.

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#### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ANNOUNCEMENT

The Papers of Rudolf Dreikurs have recently been added to the Library's collections. . . . Dreikurs has been a major force in . . . the transformation of Adlerian psychology . . . into an actively practiced therapeutic technique of increasing significance. . . . Building on the theories of Adler, he systematized their application, particularly by detailing the goals of misbehavior in children, the dynamics of the family constellation, and the techniques of family counseling, and by further sharpening diagnostic techniques for elucidating a client's life style. . . . The Dreikurs papers comprise approximately 1,840 items. . . . When processed, the papers will be available for scholarly use in the Manuscript Division Reading Room.—[JANET R. TERNER.] From *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, June 2, 1972, 31(22), 242-243.