

NEWS AND NOTES

The *21st Annual Meeting of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology* will be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, Toronto, Canada, Saturday, May 26 and Sunday, May 27, 1973. The Toronto Association of Individual Psychology will be the host. Postconvention workshops will be held May 28 and 29. The Association's address is: 214 Three Valleys Drive, Don Mills, Ontario, Canada.

The *12th Congress of the International Association of Individual Psychology* will be held in Milan, July 8 and 9, 1973. For information write to Marven O. Nelson, Ed.D., Secretary General, 8 Valley View Terrace, Suffern, New York 10901 or Dr. Pier Luigi Pagani, Via Giason Del Maino 19/A, 20146, Milano, Italy.

A Working Congress of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology, called by Robert L. Powers, president, met at the Midland Hotel, Chicago, January 26-28, 1973. It was attended by 89 persons from all parts of the country. The Board of Directors, at their November 1972 meeting in Minneapolis had decided on the necessity of more intensive study of several problems facing the ASAP, arising from growth in membership, activities, and affiliated associations. President Powers therefore invited all regional groups to send delegates to a congress to work together with the Board, specifically on the problems of an executive office, membership policy, training facilities, and publications and community education. A consensus of the deliberations was arrived at and taken under advisement by the Board, and several suggestions for amendments to the ASAP bylaws were drawn up for further consideration and submission to the membership.

The *New Jersey Society of Adlerian Psychology*, newest regional group, was initiated by Dr. Lilly Ehrlich, June 11, 1972, at her office in East Orange, when Dr. Kurt Adler and Mrs. Danica Deutsch addressed some 50 interested people. Dr. Ehrlich and Dr. Leo Gold are co-presidents; correspondence is to be addressed to Dr. Ehrlich, 377 South Harrison Street, East Orange, N. J. 07018.

The New Jersey Society held its first workshop at Seton Hall University, November 2, 1972, with 400 people attending. The theme of the all-day session was, "An Adlerian Approach to Community Problems," with Dr. Kurt Adler giving the keynote address, "The Modern World and the Meaning of Adlerian Psychology in the Future." This was followed by presentations of a panel of six speakers, each representing a problem area of the community. After lunch Robert Powers discussed the "Application of Adlerian Psychology to Community Problems." The audience then divided into three groups for demonstrations of Adlerian techniques: family counseling by Dr. Manfred Sonstegard, adolescent counseling by Mr. Powers, and early recollections by Dr. Gold. The groups then came together for a final discussion with the demonstrators.

Dr. Heinz L. Ansbacher, accompanied by his wife, Rowena, spent the last two weeks of November, 1972, on a lecture tour sponsored by the German Society for Individual Psychology, of which Erik Blumenthal is president. Prof. Ansbacher met with and addressed the four regional IP groups at Aachen, Delmenhorst near Bremen, Düsseldorf, and Munich, whose officers are respectively: Dr.

Rainer Schmidt and Siegfried Seeger; Thea Ahrens and Dr. Sigrun Koch; Prof. W. Ferdinand; and Kurt Seelmann and Franjosef Mohr. He also met with Dr. Josef Rattner's seminar in Berlin, and at the invitation of Dr. Günter Ammon addressed a monthly open meeting of the ego-oriented German Academy for Psychoanalysis in Berlin. He also spoke before the Dutch Adlerian group in Amsterdam, as arranged by Mrs. Hermine Gans and Mr. G. H. van Asperen. Finally, he was invited to speak at the University of Nijmegen by Prof. M. M. Nawas, and at the University of Münster by Professors W. Kosse and E. Bornemann.

Earlier, Dr. Ansbacher participated in a symposium on "Nietzsche's Impact on Western Thought" at Syracuse University, November 2-4, 1972. It dealt with Nietzsche's influence on the fine arts, literature, philosophy, political thought, psychology, and religion. Walter Kaufmann spoke for philosophy on "Nietzsche and Existentialism." Rollo May was the main speaker on "Nietzsche's Contribution to Psychology," the session in which Dr. Ansbacher participated with "Nietzsche's Influence on Alfred Adler." Dr. Ansbacher also addressed the psychiatric staffs, Upstate Medical Center and Hutchings Psychiatric Center in Syracuse.

Dr. Donald N. Lombardi, psychologist, Essex County Youth House and Juvenile Court, is responsible for a brief manual for and by counselors engaged in the work of this institution. His own contribution is a statement of 25 well chosen, simply expressed Adlerian principles for understanding and guiding young people.

Dr. Walter E. O'Connell, at the 14th Annual Congress of the American Onto-analytic Association, April 30, 1972, in Dallas, Texas, concluded the session on "Death, Dying, and Bereavement: the Patient, the Family, the Doctor, and the Community," with a paper entitled "The Humorous Attitude: Developing an Anodyne for Death Fears."

The Rev. W. D. Salisbury, S.S.J., chaplain for the Newman Apostolate at Texas Southern University, who is president of the Texas Society of Adlerian Psychology, was elected to the 12 member board of directors of the newly created Continuing Education of Roman Catholic Clergy, Inc.

The Formative Years of Adlerian Psychology in the U. S., 1937-1943, is the title of a 13-page manuscript prepared by Nahum E. Shoobs. Primarily the New York group is described, but also activities in Chicago, Detroit and Ogden, Utah, are mentioned. This is followed by a listing of Adlerians with their specific activities, including publications, and a listing by States. Copies are available from the author, 145 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11201.

Tapes by Adlerians are listed in the 1973 catalog of Behavioral Sciences Tape Library, 485 Main Street, Fort Lee, N. J. 07024, as follows: by Beatrice Lieben, two tapes on "Children with Learning Difficulties," and one on "Teaching as Therapy"; by Arthur Nikelly, a tape on "Counseling the Radical Student." These are one-hour tapes, at \$6.95 each.

George Goldberg, a charter member of the Individual Psychology Association, New York, died on December 29, 1972, in San Diego. He had been assistant principal of a New York City school where he conducted a guidance clinic. He was co-author with N. E. Shoobs of *Corrective Treatment for Unadjusted Children* (Harper, 1942), the first American book on Individual Psychology for educators.

He was a musician and painter, as well, and a man who lived according to his high principles. He is survived by his wife, Mildred, a son, George Gerard, his daughter-in-law, and three grandchildren.—NAHUM E. SHOOPS, *Brooklyn, New York*.

Georgia Jewell Chandler Daack died April 1, 1973, in her 60th year, in Portland, Oregon. She was in private practice and an enthusiastic member of the ASAP. She had worked much for the dissemination of the theory and practice of Adlerian psychology, especially in community colleges and through the Oregon Board of Education. Intermittent illness had not diminished her exemplary spirit. For the Toronto meeting of the ASAP, May, 1973, she had announced a paper entitled, "Individual Psychology and the Cancer Patient." She is survived by her husband, Aloys Daack, M.D., a son, James E. Griffith, and a daughter, Rachel.

ALFRED FARAU (1904-1972)

Alfred Farau, Ph.D., a practicing psychologist, associate dean of the Alfred Adler Institute, New York, and supervising psychologist and therapist at the Alfred Adler Clinic, since 1949, died after a year of illness, at his home, on November 14, 1972. He was a dedicated disciple of Alfred Adler.

Born in Vienna, he studied history and philosophy at the University there, after graduating from the Gymnasium and before meeting Adler in 1923. Since then he devoted himself to the theory and practice of Individual Psychology. Like many other young Adlerians at that time, he applied his skills for little or no remuneration, while earning his livelihood teaching theatrical and literary history at the Schubert Conservatory. In 1930 he married Sylva Markus, who survives him. In the years before 1938 he co-authored radio plays which were broadcast in numerous languages. In 1939, as an active social-democrat, he was kept at the Dachau concentration camp for four months. In 1940 he and his wife were able to emigrate to the United States.

While trying to establish himself in New York he published two slim volumes of German poetry. He also lectured, especially on German literature in exile, at New York University, Harvard, Brandeis, Cornell, and Minnesota, among others.

In 1953 his book, *Austrian Depth Psychology and its Impact on American Psychotherapy*, written in German, was published (1). After giving the historical background, Farau presented in the major part accounts of Freud, Adler, and to a minor degree, Jung. He ended this section pointing out important trends that, despite their feuds, these three had in common. The last third of the book discusses the American scene. The book was very successful, with translations in French (12), Italian and Portuguese. That year Dr. Farau also received his Ph.D. degree at the University of Vienna.

Dr. Farau's other writings were concerned with Adler, the man (9, 10), which carry the note of a close personal knowledge; descriptions and appraisals of Adler's work in general (2, 4, 5, 7, 11), a paper on Jung (6), one on existentialism (8), and one on social feeling (3), among others. Social feeling (*Gemeinschaftsgefühl*) was his theoretical main interest.

At times he perplexed his colleagues by a mystical cast in his writings, as in the following: "I can foresee a new science of psychology coming into being, developed in between a new spiritual physiology and a new concrete parapsychology.

In this way Adler's concept of Gemeinschaftsgefühl could become the principle of equilibrium. Through it, . . . man reaches out into space and, at the same time, it is a cosmic experience embracing . . . man as a social being" (10, p. 72).

In 1960 he was elected a member of PEN, the International Association of Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists and Novelists.

As one who knew Farau well for over twenty years in New York, and became his close friend, I am grateful for this opportunity to document his memory. He was a serene and serious person, beloved by students and patients for his constant quality of taking them seriously. Still, his humor was sparkling, in speech and writing, at times even caustic. His life and untiring searching will remain a lively contribution in the service of Individual Psychology.

New York, N. Y.

JOSEPH MEIERS, M.D.

REFERENCES TO WRITINGS BY FARAU

1. *Der Einfluss der österreichischen Tiefenpsychologie auf die amerikanische Psychotherapie der Gegenwart*. Vienna: Sexl, 1953.
2. The influence of Alfred Adler on current psychology. *Amer. J. Individ. Psychol.*, 1953, 10, 59-76.
3. The challenge of social feeling. In K. A. Adler & Danica Deutsch (Eds.), *Essays in Individual Psychology*. New York: Grove Press, 1959. Pp. 8-16.
4. Alfred Adler und die Zukunft der Psychologie. *Heilkunst, Stuttgart*, 1960, 2, 1-5.
5. Die Entwicklung der Individualpsychologie: ihre Stellung im heutigen Amerika. *Psyche, Stuttgart*, 1960, 13, 881-891.
6. C. G. Jung: An Adlerian appreciation. *J. Individ. Psychol.*, 1961, 17, 135-141.
7. Fifty years of Individual Psychology. *Comprehens. Psychiat.*, 1962, 3, 242-254.
8. Individual Psychology and existentialism. *Indiv. Psychologist*, 1964, 2, 1-8.
9. A few personal memories of Alfred Adler. *Indiv. Psychologist*, 1967, 4, 42-45.
10. My teacher Alfred Adler. *Universitas, Stuttgart*, 1968, 11, 65-74.
11. The legacy of Alfred Adler, with author's portrait. *Pirquet Bull. clin. Med., New York*, 1971, 19 (2, 3, 4); 20 (1, 2, 3).
12. with H. SCHAFFER. *La psychologie des profondeurs, des origines à nos jours*. Paris: Payot, 1960.

EGON C. FREY, M.D. (1892-1972)

Dr. Egon C. Frey, a devoted co-worker at the Alfred Adler Mental Hygiene Clinic, New York, from 1956 until recently, when his ill health of the past few years forced him to restrict his activities, died on December 24, 1972.

Born in Vienna, the son of a physician, his own medical studies at the University of Vienna were interrupted by World War I, when he served in the medical corps of the Austrian army. He was decorated with a medal for courage, but his health was permanently damaged, and he never forgot the horror of it all. Before going into medical practice he spent two years wholly in writing, and he continued to write throughout his life. Some of his poems, which were cheerful as well as serious, were read at meetings held in the German language.

Dr. Frey and his wife fled from Austria in 1938 to Yugoslavia and then to Czechoslovakia before coming to the United States in 1940. From 1944 on he

practiced medicine in New York, with special emphasis on nervous diseases, and served on the visiting staff of the Harlem Hospital. He published several papers in the field of neuropsychiatry, among them a study of a tic of the chin muscle with peculiar associated symptoms of the mind. A paper on "Dreams of Male Homosexuals and the Attitude of Society" appeared in this *Journal* (1962, 18, 26-34).

We shall miss his warm, helpful personality, and our deepest sympathy goes to his wife, Cecily.

New York, N. Y.

ALEXANDRA ADLER, M.D.

"THE EGO PSYCHOLOGY OF FREUD AND ADLER RE-EXAMINED IN THE 1970'S"

The above is the title of an article by Harry Guntrip based on a lecture at Aberdeen University Medical School, September 18, 1970 (*Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1971, 44, 305-317). The occasion was two-fold: the centenary of Alfred Adler's birth, and the opening of a Conference on Psychotherapy to inaugurate the Psychotherapy and Social Psychiatry Section of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association. The lecture was sponsored by the University of Aberdeen in conjunction with the Adlerian Society of Great Britain.

Guntrip, for many years a pastor, studied psychoanalysis with Flügel and became the foremost student of Fairbairn's "object-relations theory of personality." He is a staff member of the Department of Psychiatry, University of Leeds. The author of several books, he attempts to synthesize orthodox Freudian theory and the ego psychologies of Melanie Klein and Harry Stack Sullivan.

Guntrip credits Adler with having developed an ego psychology long before Freud, while Freud was intellectually imprisoned in a reductionistic philosophy of science. "Adler accepted that the ego has its own teleological, motivational, purposive energies, which are psychic, not physical. The person-ego, or true self living through its bodily organism, is the driver, not the car" (p. 309). Still Guntrip understandably prefers his own orientation, close as it is to Adler's. "I find myself agreeing with Adler at many points, as against Freud of that period, and yet I still feel that these very points are more fundamentally explained today . . . by later developments that have arisen on the basis of Freud's work" (pp. 311-312).

Guntrip's main criticism of Adler stems from his belief that Adler completely disregards objective conditions. Thus Guntrip argues that the psychotic has not merely "cut himself off from the rest of mankind," as he quotes Adler from Phyllis Bottome, but he may have actually been cut off "by parents who simply did not want him and did not relate at all to him" (p. 314). Guntrip obviously does not know that exactly having been an unwanted or a neglected child was one of the three kinds of objective conditions which Adler stressed throughout his writings as increasing the probability of an individual failing in life by discouraging him from striving on the socially useful side.

Hence Guntrip raises against Adler's theory the old objection of "too simple" (p. 315). But is it not perhaps Guntrip's approach to Adler which is "too simple," when, in addition to Phyllis Bottome and Lydia Sicher, he refers only to one paper by Adler, written in 1913, while completely disregarding his works of the subsequent 24 years?

H. L. A.

ON THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CHESS

At the time of the Bobby Fischer-Boris Spassky chess tournament in Reykjavik last fall, there was a special essay by Gilbert Cant, "Why They Play: The Psychology of Chess," in *Time Magazine*, September 4, 1972, 44-45. Cant began with the psychoanalytic opinions of Karl Menninger, Ernest Jones, and Reuben Fine, who agree on aggressiveness and destructiveness, a strong Oedipal urge to "kill the father," etc., as the main motivating factors. An extreme is reached by Fine whose book, *The Psychology of the Chess Player*, was called by Ernest Jones "a Psychoanalytic classic." We previously quoted from this book: "The other libidinal drives involved [in chess, besides aggression] date mainly from the anal-phallic level of development . . . The King stands for the boy's penis in the phallic stage . . . The ego of the chess player is opposite to that of the overt homosexual. . . . Chess offers both libidinal and ego gratifications" (this *Journal*, 1967, 23, 127).

This is followed by personality descriptions of numerous famous chess players, the larger part of the essay. Cant ends with quotations from non-Freudians, and we were glad to find the Adlerian position represented, by Kurt Adler. His words strike one like a fresh breeze of healing sanity. "To me," he quoted, "chess is a game of training in orientation for problem solving, not only in strategy and tactics and plane geometry, but in learning to use the pieces as a cooperative team. . . . The players are trying to overcome difficulties, and while they are also trying to attain mastery, the game is a form of social intercourse. . . . How much raw competitiveness enters into the game depends on the culture." In this formulation the basic tenets of Individual Psychology are quite masterfully worked in, forming a striking counterpart to the sinister Freudian fantasies.

H. L. A.

JOURNAL ARTICLES AND BOOK CHAPTERS

ADLER, ALFRED. "The Concept of Resistance During Treatment." In B. B. Wolman (Ed.), *Success and Failure in Psychoanalysis and Psychotherapy*. New York: Macmillan Free Press, 1972. Pp. 21-34.—This is a revised translation by Kurt Adler of a paper which is included in Adler's *The Practice and Theory of Individual Psychology*, as Chapter 10.

ANSBACHER, H. L. "Alfred Adler and G. Stanley Hall: Correspondence and General Relationship." *J. Hist. behav. Sci.*, 1971, 7, 337-352.—Fragments of a correspondence have come to light revealing Hall's positive interest in Adler's early work, and the help which Adler sought and received from Hall for the *Int. Z. Indiv. Psychol.* after World War I. In fact Hall anticipated some of Adler's concepts, e.g., regarding the importance of self-esteem and the masculine protest in girls. Over the years Hall was "ambivalent" in his relation to Freud, and he was also not Adler's true friend as Adler had thought he was. Yet, during his initial enthusiasm for Adler, Hall had intended to invite Adler to the United States to lecture, five year after his invitation to Freud. It is an intriguing question what might have happened had the war in 1914 not prevented Adler's visit to become a reality.

ANSBACHER, H. L. "Die Psychologie Alfred Adlers, ihre Entwicklung und Bedeutung" (1957). In N. Petrilowitsch (Ed.), *Die Sinnfrage in der Psycho-*

therapie. Darmstadt: Wissenschaftl. Buchgesellschaft, 1972. Pp. 162-174.—This is a somewhat expanded and updated revision of a paper which appeared originally in *Fortschr. Med.*, 1957, 75, 675-679.

BOLSTAD, O. D. & JOHNSON, S. M. "Self-Regulation in the Modification of Disruptive Classroom Behavior." *J. appl. behav. Anal.*, 1972, 5, 443-454.—The extinction of disruptive behavior in first- and second-graders was studied through assigning points for its absence, points redeemable for pencils, erasers, etc. One group served as controls; one was rewarded on the basis of an observer's recording; and one, the children's own recording of their behavior (self-regulating subjects). The latter group came out slightly ahead. It is noteworthy that these young disruptive children were capable of observing and reporting their behavior accurately and that self-regulation can be even slightly more effective than external regulation. The controls also had significantly less disruption as "the whole social system in the classroom may be affected by intervention with selected children."

CORSINI, R. J. "A Standard Recording and Reporting System for Smoking Withdrawing Research." *Amer. J. pub. Hlth*, February, 1972, 159-163.—The author, a project director, Smoking Withdrawal Clinics, American Cancer Society, Hawaii, submits an innovative essential first step to comparative methods of cessation procedures. Since science requires common data, commonly interpreted, it is suggested that future research follow this method, and that data already collected be recalculated to conform to it.

DE CHARMS, R. "Personal Causation Training in the Schools." *J. appl. soc. Psychol.*, 1972, 2, 95-113.—When a person initiates behavior and experiences himself that way, he is referred to as an *Origin*: When impelled from without, and experiences himself that way, he is referred to as a *Pawn*. Personal causation training is designed to help a person be an Origin by helping him to determine: realistic goals for himself, his strengths and weaknesses, concrete action now toward his goals, and whether his action was effective. In a 3-year study teachers received training and designed classroom exercises in personal causation training during the first year and applied this during the next two years. It appeared that this had positive results on the motivated behavior of both teachers and children, and was related at least to some of the increase in academic achievement.—From *Ment. Hlth Dig.*, 1972, 4(12), 39-42.

DINKMEYER, D. C. "Use of the Encouragement Process in Adlerian Counseling." *Personnel Guid. J.*, 1972, 31, 177-181.—In line with the socioteleological model of Dreikurs, Dinkmeyer contributes several fine points, such as the following. The counselor expresses faith and acceptance in the counselee *as he is*: because he is human, he is of worth. The counselor ascertains the "ways in which a child seeks to be known" in order to identify his master motive. Peer feedback and encouragement that occur in the group are more effective than counselor encouragement. The mutual alignment of goals, and mutual responsibility for progress between counselor and counselee facilitate motivation to change.

ELLIS, A. "22 Ways to Stop Putting Yourself Down." *Rational Living*, 1972, 6(1), 9-15.—The author concludes that man should "accept rather than rate his so-called self and strive for enjoyment rather than justification of his existence . . . Man has value because he decides to remain alive and value his existence."

ERMALINSKI, R., HANSON, P. G., & O'CONNELL, W. E. "Toward Resolution of a Generation-Gap Conflict on a Psychiatric Ward." *Int. J. Group Tensions*, 1972, 2, 77-89.—At a VA hospital generation-gap conflicts had at times, preceding this study, reached crisis proportions. 28 patients were asked to divide themselves into a younger, a middle, and an older group, and formed groups of 8, 9 and 11 Ss respectively. Each group was asked separately to define their self-image and images of the other groups. Then the groups met to clarify their mutual images and to explore how their own behaviors facilitated the other groups' images of their own group—the groups observing each other at this task. The groups were then redivided into two mixed groups to devise ways of alleviating discord. Most patients found conflict significantly reduced from such learning experience.

EYSENCK, H. J. "Evaluating Psychoanalysis Now." *Med. Tribune, New York*, April 4, 1973, 14(13), 16 & 35.—"As Popper and Kohn pointed out, Freud's system did not possess the essential property of *falsifiability*. . . . Freud could explain everything and predict nothing." "If psychoanalysis could be shown to work—i.e., to be instrumental in curing neurotic patients—then these criticisms might appear purely academic. . . . But the evidence is completely unanimous: if psychoanalysis has any effects, then these have never been empirically demonstrated." "From Freud's tragic failure have sprung other approaches, more closely linked with the psychological laboratory, and with modern theories of learning. We can still venerate Freud as a great pioneer, but we would be very wrong in still believing in his gospel, and following in his footsteps."—Submitted by J. MEIERS, M.D., *New York*.

FIXSEN, D. L., PHILLIPS, E. L., & WOLF, M. M. "Achievement Place: Experiments in Self-Government with Pre-Delinquents." *J. appl. Behav. Anal.*, 1973, 6(1), 31-47.—In a semi-self-governing living center for 7 boys between 10 and 16 years, nightly "family conferences" were held. They resembled in many respects the "family councils" promoted by Adlerian family education centers. The boys report one another's violations of rules, many of which are self-made. The violations are thoroughly discussed before the "family conference" for its decisions on guilt and consequences. The teacher-"parent" is also present, though non-voting. The procedure was found workable and beneficial.

FRIEDBERG, R. L., HAFLEY, J. E., & ANGERS, W. P. "The Individual Psychology of Alfred Adler." *Psychologia*, 1972, 15, 198-206.—This is a general survey article of Individual Psychology characterized by stressing the general mental health aspect. Thus, ideal normality and social interest are the first topics discussed and the authors conclude with: "It remains to be seen who among us will have enough social interest to teach the world the art of cooperation as a means to achieving positive goals." The journal is "an international journal of psychology in the orient," published at Kyoto University, Japan.

MOSAK, H. H., & GUSHURST, R. S. "Some Therapeutic Uses of Psychologic Testing." *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1972, 26, 539-546.—Written from an obviously rich experience with patient-therapist relations and the course of psychotherapy, the authors cite some 20 examples of when and how test results can be used to advantage, pointing out that "the general aim should be to evoke in the individual patient the feeling that he is understood." They mention the Rorschach MMPI,

and Adlerian Early Recollections, each in a specific situation. They explain how helpful test findings such as "hidden 'blocks,'" "underlying motives," "self-interest," "sensitivity," or "incipient psychosis" can be, but the actual tests which yield such knowledge are not disclosed. Interesting suggestions for the use of a second therapist are made.

NIKELLY, A. G. "Individual and Social Ethics of Clinical Psychology." *Clin. Psychologist*, 1972, 26(1).—The psychologist is confronted with a dilemma when his ethics and what he regards as his psychological principles are incongruent with those of the society. He commonly discovers that contradictions in society's values hamper a client's growth. Quoting Adler, "The honest psychologist cannot shut his eyes to social conditions . . . which interfere with the spreading of social interest," Nikelly holds that the clinical psychologists must build bridges between humanistic ethics and the actions of the establishment.

O'BRIEN, F., & AZRIN, N. H. "Developing Proper Mealtime Behaviors of the Institutionalized Retarded." *J. appl. Behav. Anal.* 1972, 5, 389-399.—This is a neat example of how a bothersome, prevalent problem can be corrected in a short time by a precisely conceived and executed behavior-analysis approach. Two groups of retardates, mean ages 31 and 35, mean IQs 39 and 28, acquired table manners which were better on the average than those of "normal customers in a restaurant." The study was designed and is reported meticulously.

O'CONNELL, W. E. "Frankl, Adler, and Spirituality." *J. Relig. Health*, 1972, 11, 134-138.—An excellent Adlerian answer to Frankl's claim that Adlerian psychology is "overarched" by his own. "Frankl has been unfair . . . by his misinterpretation of (a) the chief motive of the Adlerian approach as a simple 'will to power,' (b) social interest as devoid of socio-temporal connotations, (c) spirituality as different from social interest, (d) logotherapy as something new in psychotherapy." These points are briefly discussed and the conclusion is reached, "There seems to be no 'overreaching' of Adler by Frankl as yet—or in the near future."

O'CONNELL, W. E. "Inductive Faith: The Confluence of Religion and Humanistic Psychology." *Desert Call*, 1973, 8(1), 14-16.—Both Teilhard de Chardin and Johannes Baptist Metz "have been unknowingly Adlerian in spirit." Cosmic evolution reaches its culmination in man's socialization, but man himself is responsible for his "auto-evolution" through the passionate concern for our common destiny. This is a here-and-now accent, based on man's experiencing rather than on deductions from platonic concepts. "One's radius of action is increased with greater love, if one believes he himself is an integral and functional part of a greater reality (along with all others) then merely being accepted by God."

PAPANEK, HELENE. "Group Therapy with Married Couples." In H. I. Kaplan & B. J. Sadock (Eds.), *Comprehensive Group Psychotherapy*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1971. Pp. 691-723.—The author gives a brief overview of the many possible variations beyond the dyad, between therapist(s) and marriage partner, partners, or others. These have all developed since the early restrictive psychoanalytic condition that analyst and patient "confront each other in isolation from any outside influence" (p. 691). Several brief case histories are presented

and 18 pages of excerpts from transcripts of therapy sessions with four couples suffering from marital pathology. Dr. Papanek concludes with a summary of the dynamics of the individuals, their interrelationships, and the steps toward change.

RUTTER, M. "Maternal Deprivation Reconsidered." *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1972, 16, 241-250.—Citing evidence from the literature, the author deals with the specific conditions presumed to result from maternal deprivation: acute distress, developmental retardation, intellectual impairment, dwarfism, delinquency, affectionless psychopathology. He claims that several of these are undoubtedly due to a disruption of a "bonding process." It is the bond formation which matters; the bonds need not be with any particular person. Also, lack of stimulation is a factor in retardation, not the mother's presence; it is a matter of "experiential," not "maternal" deprivation. Conversation, its distinctiveness and meaningfulness, are the important factors, rather than the mere presence of an adult or the absolute level of stimulation.—From *Dig. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1972, 40, 308.

SCHAFFER, H. "Psychotherapie adlerienne." *Encycl. Med.-Chir.*, Psychiatrie, fasc. 37813 A-10, 9, 1970.—Although only 6 pages, this is a large article, the format being 10 x 12½". In the introduction the author points to similarities with the views of Wertheimer, Lewin, Allport, Mounier, Wm. Stern, Jaspers, Frankl and Minkowski. In the main part all of Adler's key concepts are covered. Regarding psychotherapy the author holds, "Adler's social reference affords a conception of the neuroses and a definition of mental health which no other school of psychology could furnish." The goal of therapy is finally to have the patient replace his revolt with "common sense and a consciousness enlarged by the social reference."

Suess, J. F. "Short-Term Psychotherapy with the Compulsive Personality and the Obsessive-Compulsive Neurotic." *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1972, 129, 270-275.—The present author, referring to Berne, Sullivan, Salzman, is in fact in many points quite Adlerian. He speaks of the compulsive patient as having "a lifestyle of ambivalence, doubting, isolation" (p. 271). "The interviewer should encourage the patient's attention to the present affective meaning of his pathological behavior rather than to its genetic or historical origin" (p. 271). The therapist should be careful not to engage in a power struggle for which the patient is likely to provide provocation. This tendency "may be manifested by the patient's making issues out of the appointment schedule, fees . . . and so forth" (p. 274). Amazingly, Adler begins the chapter on resistance in his *Practice and Theory* (Chapt. 10) with just such a request by a patient to change her appointment time, and continues, "In such and similar cases . . . we are justified in assuming that the desired alteration is an indication of intensified aggressiveness" (p. 144). The goal of treatment is also quite Adlerian, namely, that the patient "direct his feelings and abilities in a mature fashion toward realistic goals" (p. 275).