

NEWS AND NOTES

The *Alfred Adler Institute, Tel-Aviv, Israel*, has this year increased its staff by 13 new members who had taken intensive training with Dr. Rudolf Dreikurs for five months. During the winter semester, 1964-1965, Dr. Dreikurs taught eight courses, to approximately 350 students. Eleven courses are being offered during the spring semester, 1965. The Institute was founded by Dr. Dreikurs in April, 1963, with 8 staff members, and is sponsored by the Individual Psychology Association of Israel. Dr. Vera Mahler, Tel-Aviv University, is director; Mrs. Judith Eloul, Bar-Ilan University, executive secretary. The address of the Institute is 10 Gretz Street, Tel-Aviv, Israel.

The Formative Years of Adlerian Psychology in the United States, 1937-1943, is the title of a paper of 12 pages which has been prepared by Nahum E. Shoobs. It is on file at the Raissa Adler Memorial Library of the Alfred Adler Institute, 333 Central Park West, New York 25, N. Y. The paper is based largely on the records of the original New York Society of Individual Psychology and the early volumes of the *Individual Psychology Bulletin*, edited by Rudolf Dreikurs and published by the Chicago Society of Individual Psychology. An appendix presents an Adlerian roll call as of 1941 with ninety-one names.

Alexandra Adler presented a paper, "The Work of Paul Schilder, with a Clinico-Pathological Demonstration of a Case of Schilder's Disease," at a Schilder Memorial Meeting at the New York Academy of Medicine, January 28, 1965. Dr. Adler reminisced on the life of Schilder (1886-1940) whom she had known when they were both working at the Vienna Neuropsychiatric Clinic and later in New York, where he also met Alfred Adler. She also demonstrated a case of Schilder's disease, a form of diffuse sclerosis, from her collection of neurologic cases.

William P. Angers, associate professor of psychology, Newark State College, is the subject of a picture story, "Dr. Angers and the World of Psychology and Religion," in the *U. S. Catholic*, February, 1965, 43-48. Dr. Angers, his family, his training and his work are dealt with. He is described as a psychologist of the school of Alfred Adler who is deeply interested in his patient's religious life. "The tenets of Adlerianism . . . differ from those of other schools, and in so doing are often in harmony with Catholic philosophy and theology.

"*The Human Design*" by Hadley Cantril published in this Journal, 1964, 20, 129-136, has immediately been an unusually successful article. There have been three requests for permission to reprint the paper, one by a university department, one by the training division of one of the country's largest business organizations, and one by the editor of a book of readings in political thought. The most gratifying recognition has come in the form of a letter from Vice President Humphrey to Dr. Cantril, in which he writes: "Delighted to see your fine article on 'The Human Design.' My compliments for this useful summary of characteristics men everywhere share, despite cultural and other differences."

Joseph Meiers participated in a discussion of the First National Scientific Meeting, Association for the Advancement of Psychotherapy, as reported in the

Amer. J. Psychother., 1964, 18, Suppl. 1, 59-60. He made the plea that, in the face of the enormous need for psychotherapy, the Association should plan studies on a matchingly vaster scale, in the nature of "collective research" which would coordinate the efforts of many individual researchers to attack the same problems.

Bernard H. Shulman, past president of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology, has been appointed chief of the psychiatric service, St. Joseph's Hospital, Chicago. This is a new 500-bed hospital with a 35-bed psychiatric unit and an outpatient service. There is group therapy daily with the whole unit, and three times a week with small groups. Adaline Starr does psychodrama once a week. All types of patients are accepted for the therapeutic program, including patients from other wards. There is an in-service training program for nurses and aides. Nurses do not wear uniforms. Patients take considerable responsibility, have the freedom of the hospital after a few days, and help with the housekeeping. Many other procedures are being planned. Dr. Shulman is also assistant professor of psychiatry, Northwestern University Medical School and a member of the faculty, Alfred Adler Institute, Chicago.

Community Mental Health Journal is a new interdisciplinary quarterly. As a communication channel for community mental health centers it publishes articles on research and evaluation, programs, and theory. The editor is Sheldon R. Roen, 12 Dimmock Street, Quincy, Mass. 02169. Annual subscription rate: \$10.00. Business office: Box 233, Lexington, Mass. 02173.

Journal of Applied Behavioral Science, a new quarterly, seeks to improve communication between research workers in anthropology, economics, political science, psychiatry, psychology and sociology, and leaders in groups, organizations, and communities. It focuses on the processes by which individuals and institutions are changed. The objective is to improve research and to facilitate its application. Editor: Goodwin Watson. Annual subscription rate: \$6.50. Business office: National Training Laboratories, NEA, 1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

The *Association for the Advancement of Psychoanalysis* (Horney group) will hold a meeting on "Emphasis on the Healthy Aspect of the Patient in Psychoanalysis," May 19, 1965, 8:30 p.m., at the New York Academy of Medicine. Dr. Melvin Boigon will be moderator of a panel on which Drs. Frederick A. Weiss, Silvano Arieti, Alexander Martin, and Jack L. Rubins will speak. "Psychoanalysis has overemphasized the pathological . . . The panel will discuss the ways in which the new emphasis on health constructively changes the therapy . . . and leads to a holistic, positive approach in the whole field of mental health."

Oregon State University, Corvallis, announces for its 1965 Summer Session as graduate courses in the School of Education two two-weeks workshops and an eight-weeks course based on Individual Psychology. The first workshop, entitled "Adlerian Theory," will be given by Heinz L. Ansbacher, University of Vermont, June 21 through July 2. The second workshop, on "Group Procedures in the Classroom," will be conducted by Bronia Grunwald, Chicago and Gary, Indiana elementary schools, July 5 through 16. The eight-weeks course is on "The Mal-adjusted Child," and will be given by Charline Edwards, principal, Harding Elementary School, Corvallis, June 21 through August 13. Each course will be

for three credits. For further information write to Maurice Bullard, 333 North Sixth St., Corvallis, Oregon 97330.

RUDOLF ALLERS, 1883-1963

Rudolf Allers died December 14, 1963, in Washington, D. C. Born in Vienna in 1883, he attained a Ph.D. degree as well as an M.D. degree specializing in psychiatry. He became a Privatdozent first in Munich, then in Vienna. In 1920 he turned toward psychotherapy in particular and eventually to philosophy. He was invited in 1937 to take over the chair of philosophical psychology at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., and taught there until 1948, when he was appointed professor of philosophy at Georgetown University. He was the author of numerous articles and several books, the last of which was *Existentialism and Psychiatry*, Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1961. Always opposed to psychoanalysis, he "belonged for a time to the inner circle of Adler's collaborators," as he himself stated it. He published an article on "Community as Idea and Experience" in Adler's *Int. Z. Individ. Psychol.*, 1924, 2(1), 7-10. He separated himself from Individual Psychology in 1927. Toward the end of his life he considered contributing to the present Journal a paper on "the place Adler's conceptions hold within the totality of modern mentality as it developed since the end of the century. This would be somewhat in line with the studies of Mr. Van Dusen [this Journal, 1959, 15, 100-111 & 143-156], but also different in more than one respect. But this must be left for a later time." See also the note on V. E. Frankl's paper below.

EDMUND SCHLETTER, 1891-1964

Dr. Edmund Schletter died August 23, 1964 at the age of 73 in Syracuse, N. Y. He was born in Austria and received the degree of doctor of jurisprudence at the University of Vienna. In 1924-1925 he took a training analysis with Adler. In 1949 he earned a master's degree in clinical psychology at New York University, and later studied at Northwestern University and North Dakota State University. He was senior clinical psychologist and psychotherapist at the State Hospital, Jamestown, North Dakota, until 1957. In 1958 he joined the staff of the Alfred Adler Mental Hygiene Clinic, New York City, and retired the following year. He was a member of the American Psychological Association and author of several articles, one of which, "Psychotherapy with Mental Patients and Counseling with their Relatives," was published in this Journal, 1957, 13, 56-67. We remember him as a very kind and cheer-giving person.

JOURNAL PUBLICATIONS

BRIND, ANNA B., & BRIND, Nah. "The Therapeutic Hour and the Rest of the Week." *Group Psychother.*, 1964, 17, 139-142.—The gap between these two situations is bridged "by maximally converting verbalization and interpretation into life-like experiential endeavor; by counterbalancing past-bound failure analysis with ongoing and future-directed ego strength-spontaneity training" through psychodrama.

CHODOFF, P. "Psychoanalysis and Fees." *Compr. Psychiat.*, 1964, 5, 137-145.—According to Freudian theory, the psychoanalyst must require that his patients pay fees high enough to impose a sacrifice on them, because this provides motivation and is beneficial to countertransference. The author presents data to show that the belief in the necessity of sacrificial fees is but a dogma. The wide acceptance of this dogma in psychoanalytic circles is explained as a possible rationalization of the psychoanalyst's profit motive.—Based on abstract in *Dig. Neurol. Psychiat.*

DINKMEYER, D. "Conceptual Foundation of Counseling: Adlerian Theory and Practice." *School Counselor*, 1964, 11, 174-178.—"Although the causes of many problems cannot be changed by either counselor or client, the client's use of his situation and his purposes are subject to change. Counseling is [therefore] directed towards developing an understanding of client goals, an understanding that first resides in the counselor and then in the client. However, all hypotheses about . . . goals . . . become effective therapeutically [only] when accepted and internalized by the counselee."

DREIKURS, R. "Educating for Self-Governance: a Survey of Four Experimental Schools." *Humanist*, 1965, 25(1), 8-12.—The four schools are Summerhill, the Freie Schulgemeinde in Wickersdorf, the Adlerian Experimental School in Vienna, and the Gordon School in Tel-Aviv. "Some show possibilities which exist and others pitfalls which must be avoided." "The greatest challenge to today's educators is to win that segment of our school population which presently is hostile or apathetic." These students who need most to become involved in the school program are usually excluded from representation. They must be won for active participation.

FOULKES, D. "Theories of Dream Formation and Recent Studies of Sleep Consciousness." *Psychol. Bull.*, 1964, 62, 236-247.—In addition to Freud's theory of dreaming, Adler's dream theory "has gained much significance because it has formed a large part of the conceptual foundation of several recent and highly influential dream theories, those of Erich Fromm and Calvin Hall" (p. 239). From recent research the belief is rejected that dreams are instigated by dynamic forces of personality. "Rather it seems as if the dream allows the dreamer . . . to express himself in a rather profound way; it is not that the dream, by posing a basic challenge at its very onset, forces him to do this" (p. 246). This would not conflict with Adler's theory of dream meaning. But, according to the author, it would also not reject Freud's theory.

FRANKL, V. E. "Rudolf Allers als Philosoph and Psychiater." *Wissenschaft und Weltbild*, 1964, 17, 150-154.—Memorial lecture given at the fourteenth general meeting of the Austrian Medical Society for Psychotherapy, March 24, 1964. Frankl quotes Allers as stating with regard to psychoanalysis: "Where its results are correct they were obtained not through the psychoanalytic technique, but in spite of it, without it, almost against it." Allers considered neurosis "the consequence of the creature's revolt, turned pathological and deviant, against its natural finiteness and powerlessness." He found in every case of neurosis ultimately "the question concerning the position of man altogether, regardless as to whether it was a religious or a nonreligious . . . person."

HUNT, J. McV. "Traditional Personality Theory in the Light of Recent Evidence." *Amer. Scientist*, 1965, 53, 80-96.—Five beliefs need revision, in that recent findings cause "surprise or incredulity" on the part of those holding these beliefs. The beliefs are: that personality traits are the major sources of behavioral variance; that all behavior is motivated according to the drive-reduction principle; that emotional factors are much more important than cognitive factors in psychological development; that emotional attachments derive from gratification of libidinal or homeostatic needs; and the trauma theory of anxiousness, that encounters with painful stimulation in infancy always result in sensitivity and proneness to anxiety. Of the first, of these beliefs Hunt states explicitly that it has been shared by psychoanalysts; of the next three, that Freud has been the leading proponent. Of the last it would be fair to say that Freud generally accepted traumas as causal factors. We welcome the fact that Hunt's evidence is wholly nonconfirming of Freudian beliefs. Conversely, the evidence is quite in accord with what would have been expected on the basis of Adlerian theory. Some 85 references.

NIKELLY, A. "Existentialism and Education for Mental Health." *J. Existentialism*, 1964, 5, 205-212.—The major themes of existentialism, such as the meaning of life and of death, are "the basic education for human living and should be treated within the perspectives of mental health education" (p. 211).

O'CONNELL, W. E. "Practicing Christianity and Humanistic Identification." *J. humanist. Psychol.*, 1964, 4, 118-129.—"The initial answer to Freud's pressing question as to why one should love his fellow man is that this is the way one becomes a significant person or a model of identification for others . . . Brotherly love in action (Fromm, 1959) may be the common ground on which religion and psychiatry will find their peaceful co-existence. . . . For the present, suffice to say brotherly love may be based upon the possessor being willing and able to reduce tension in the other."

ROM, P. "Ueber ein entmutigendes Buch." *Psychol. Menschenkenntnis*, 1964, 1, 191-194.—Positive alternatives, with their Adlerian pedagogic rationale, are suggested for the negative, threatening, punitive episodes in *Struwwelpeter*.

SCHICK, A. "The Cultural Background of Adler's and Freud's Work." *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1964, 18, 7-24.—Assuming a dependency of psychotherapy on time and place, the author gives a richly drawn picture of the Viennese scene during the decline and fall of the Austrian empire. One misses some accounting for the essential differences between Adler and Freud which nonetheless emerged from this common background.

SCHOOLER, C. "Birth Order and Hospitalization for Schizophrenia." *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1964, 69, 574-579.—Among 415 female schizophrenics admitted to a state hospital between 1942 and 1946 there were significantly more last-born (143) than first-born (88). The last-born women also showed a lower degree of social competence and a higher incidence of bizarre behavior. Male patients showed no overall differences in birth rank.