

WOLPE, J., SALTER, A., & REYNA, L. J. (Eds.) *The conditioning therapies: the challenge in psychotherapy*. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1964. Pp. viii + 192. \$7.00.—This is a report of the University of Virginia Conference of which Dr. Wolpe was chairman, with a five-page "Survey of some clinical reports of conditioning therapy." A section, "Critical comments on the psychoanalytic Zeitgeist," contains a detailed account by P. Bailey which certainly gives the *coup de grace* to Freud as a scientist, and a paper by Thigpen and Cleckley which does the same for Freudian therapy (also discussing hypnosis and faith healing). The remaining contributions by Wolpe, Salter, P. J. Lang, A. Hussain, A. J. Bachrach, W. H. Gantt, H. S. Liddell, C. M. Franks, and Reyna give highly informative reviews of the theory and practice of therapeutic conditioning, and of new Pavlovian and post-Pavlovian research.

YATES, A. J. (Ed.) *Frustration and conflict: enduring problems in psychology, selected readings*. Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand, 1965. Pp. x + 246. \$1.95 paper.—A sampling from the vast quantity of research over the past 40 years, selected by the author of *Frustration and Conflict* (1962). The parts deal with frustration and aggression, fixation, regression, learning theory, and conflict. The book "assumes some familiarity with the general theories on the subject." It is surely not an easy field for the experimenter or student, posing as it does such serious methodological problems.

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## NEWS AND NOTES

*Adler in German* has since World War II and until recently been available only in the form of one of his books, *Menschenkenntnis* (Understanding Human Nature). This situation in Adler's native language is all the more puzzling since so many of his writings are today in print in English and also in French.

One explanation for this situation may well be that during the Nazi dictatorship the term *Gemeinschaft*, the main component of Adler's key term *Gemeinschaftsgefühl* (social interest), and also the latter term itself, were widely abused. E.g., Nazi coins carried the inscription *Gemeinnutz geht vor Eigennutz* (common interest before self-interest). Thus Adler's key term had become so discredited that it hindered the approach of a new generation to him. At least this is the opinion of Peter Seidmann in *Der Weg der Tiefenpsychologie* (Zurich: Rascher, 1959, p. 117).

In view of this, we particularly welcome the fact that two books by Adler have now been reprinted in German. They are the *Study of Organ Inferiority* and *The Practice and Theory of Individual Psychology*. The publishers are the Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, Hindenburgstrasse 40, Darmstadt. For a full bibliographical statement see "Books Received and Books Noted."

*The Austrian Medical Society of Psychotherapy* held its 15th annual meeting at the Vienna Poliklinik hospital on January 19, 1965. Professor Viktor E. Frankl was elected president. The meeting was followed by the presentation of two color films, on "The World of the Schizophrenic" and on "Value Dimensions in Teaching," a Hollywood Animators' film sponsored by the California College Associa-

tion, showing a dialogue between Huston C. Smith, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Frankl. Among the 1964 lecturers of the Society were: Charlotte Buhler, University of Southern California, on "Life Goals"; Godfryd Kaczanowski, Ontario Hospital, on "Logotherapy in North America"; Fritz Stippel, University of Munich, on "The Concept of Man in Education"; and Franz Schlederer, College of Pullach, on "The Contribution of Logotherapy to Education." Frankl's lecture in memory of Rudolf Allers was reported in the present volume, p. 113.

*The Esalen Institute*, Big Sur Hot Springs, California, which sponsors seminars concerned with the potentialities of human existence has been conducting the following weekend seminars and workshops on "Frontiers of Human Development" since August 27, 1965, and will continue until December 12. Rollo May: Frontier problems in psychotherapy and human development; Bishop James A. Pike and Alan Watts: Christianity in revolution; Gardner Murphy: A survey of the human possibility; Carl Rogers: The facilitation of personal development in individual and group settings; Richard E. Farson: Workshop with leaderless groups and work in the community-at-large; B. F. Skinner and Jerome I. Berlin: A science of human behavior and traditional conceptions of man; Jerome I. Berlin; Workshop on programming human change; Sidney Cohen: LSD and human potential; Maurice Friedman: Contemporary images of man—a source of understanding and direction for programs of change; Frank Barron: The psychology of creativity; George I. Brown: Creativity training workshop; Donald D. Jackson and Virginia Satir: The family; Virginia Satir: Institute on conjoint family therapy; Sidney Jourard and Gerald Goodman: A psychology of intimacy—self-disclosure and the secret; Gerald Goodman: Workshop on self-disclosure; J. B. Rhine: Parapsychology and the nature of man; Clark Moustakas and Hobart Thomas: Humanistic values in education; Robert Gerard: Psychosynthesis—imagination and meditation as integrative processes; J. F. T. Bugental: The further development of man. For information write to the Esalen Institute, Big Sur Hot Springs, California 93920.

*Voices* is the name of a new journal which is most assuredly not just another journal. The subtitle is *The Art and Science of Psychotherapy*, and it is published quarterly by the American Academy of Psychotherapists. The emphasis is not only on what the subtitle suggests but also on the therapist—as artist, scientist, and human mortal. The journal is for his encouragement, aesthetic cravings, growth, and renewal. It will "treat psychotherapy as an art form"; it will present serious studies, therapeutic experiences on the couch and behind it, in and outside the therapist's office, dialogues between therapists, and between patients and therapists. The tone is personal (bringing in families), with many photographs (over 30 in the first issue), and accordingly there are some self-revealing communications which are of touching honesty and seriousness. There are, besides, poetry and fantasy, illustrations and humor, and a sprinkling of quotations in the extremely captivating 152 pages of the first issue.

John Warkentin is the editor. Among his editorial board are one member of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology, Walter E. O'Connell, and two contributors to this *Journal*, Albert Ellis and Robert A. Harper. In the first issue Raymond J. Corsini reports an amusing incident in psychotherapy, and there are two quotations from Rudolf Dreikurs used as mottoes. The annual subscription

is \$8.00, to be sent to Alexander Jasnow, Ph.D., managing editor, 14-11 Lucena Drive, Fair Lawn, New Jersey 07410.

*Mrs. Lena Frender* died on March 29, 1965, after a prolonged illness. She was a devoted Adlerian, practicing in Breslau and Berlin in Germany, before coming to this country. She became a staff member of the Alfred Adler Mental Hygiene Clinic, New York, at its inception, and served it as a successful therapist and instructor in Individual Psychology until her impaired health forced her to resign. She was also especially interested in literature and made German translations, among them the poems of Robert Frost which were published in German journals.

#### KARL NOWOTNY, 1895-1965

*Dr. Nowotny*, born February 26, 1895 in Vienna, died on Easter Sunday, April 18, 1965 while on vacation near Vienna. Collapsing on the street, he thus was spared long illness. He was physically well and active until the end. Thus, another one of the old guard of Adlerians has passed away; we feel his loss keenly. He gave stature and honor to the Adlerian movement. After his retirement in 1960, he had many plans to continue the training of Adlerian psychiatrists. Circumstances made the progress of his plans difficult, and he passed away without having brought them into fruition.

Dr. Nowotny started the first therapeutic outpatient clinic at the University Clinic for Neurology and Psychiatry under Professor Poetzl in 1938. He wrote several papers on psychological and neurological subjects. His paper on tumors of the Trigeminal nerve found considerable acknowledgement.

During World War II there were only four neurologists in Vienna. For this reason Dr. Nowotny was not called into military service. However, he was not free from suspicion and persecution and had to keep his contact with his colleagues secret.

After the war, he became Dozent on the medical faculty of the University of Vienna, one of the few Adlerians with a university position. He also became director of the Maria Theresia Schloessel, a hospital primarily for neurological and psychoneurotic disturbances. Here, together with Professor Oskar Spiel, he conducted an *Erziehungsberatungsstelle* (counseling center for parents and children) until the latter's death. Both his counseling center and his lectures at the university were well attended.

Dr. Nowotny was a quiet man, not easily given to emotional demonstration. Only few knew him well. But those who did, appreciated him, and particularly his interest in and loyalty to the Adlerian movement.

*Chicago, Illinois*

RUDOLF DREIKURS, M. D.

#### OTTO PETER RADL, 1902-1965

Dr. Radl, distinguished staff member of the Alfred Adler Mental Hygiene Clinic, died Wednesday, April 28, 1965 in New York City. He was 63 years old. Always noted for his wide range of cultural and intellectual interests, Dr. Radl was particularly adept at dealing with the problems of young adults.

Dr. Radl attended the University of Prague and received his L.L.D. degree in 1934. He continued with postdoctoral studies at the Sorbonne. During his

stay in France he also translated works of Flaubert, Gide, and Maurois from French into Czech. During 1937-1938 he was a foreign correspondent in London for a Czech newspaper. After the outbreak of World War II, Dr. Radl came to the United States where he worked for the Voice of America of the Office of War Information. With the conclusion of the war Dr. Radl prepared himself for a new career by studying at the New School for Social Research and at the Alfred Adler Institute from which he graduated.

Personally Dr. Radl will be remembered for his kindness and his many practical skills among which was photography which he had developed to a professional level. He is survived by his wife, Lucia Radl, M.D., also a staff member of the Alfred Adler Mental Hygiene Clinic.

#### CRIME AND THE PAMPERED LIFE STYLE: LETTER

Paul Swartz in his review of Adler's *Social Interest* (this *Journal*, May, 1965, p. 90) asks, "Does evidence really exist to warrant the assertion 'that in the majority of cases one finds that law-breakers have been pampered or have had a craving for pampering when they were children'?"

In answer I want to mention shortly what I pointed out in my book, *Alfred Adler, the Man and his Work* (New York: Liveright, 1963, p. 115), that such evidence does exist. E.g., J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, states in his book, *Persons in Hiding* (Boston: Little, Brown, 1938), that the criminals whose life he investigated were in most cases pampered in childhood!

London, England  
September 9, 1965

MRS. HERTHA ORGLER  
Adlerian Psychotherapist  
Friend and Co-Worker of Alfred Adler

#### JOURNAL AND SYMPOSIUM PUBLICATIONS

ADLER, ALEXANDRA. "The Work of Paul Schilder." *Bull. N. Y. Acad. Med.*, 1965, 2nd series, 41, 841-853.—The author quotes Schilder in describing his conviction "that life is not directed towards the past but rather towards the future; that psychological processes are directed towards the real world in a process of continuous trial and error." She emphasizes the link he established to schools of thought based on holistic and teleologic systems, as the Gestalt and Adlerian, "in which stress is laid upon the relation of the whole personality to its environment and upon action influenced by anticipatory thinking of the individual."

ALLPORT, G. W. "Crises in Normal Personality Development." *Teachers Coll. Rec.*, 1964, 66, 235-241.—One hundred college students in a course in personality theory were asked to discuss crises in their lives from the viewpoint of one of the theories. Most of them took that of Freud although this was not the instructor's favorite. Among those who chose this orientation the interpretation seemed to fit only in the 17% of the cases where the early family situation was disturbed. In the remaining 83% such conceptualizations seemed forced and artificial. The author wonders whether the same ratio might apply to cases that come before a counselor. A personality theory adequate to guidance will be relatively nondramatic and do justice to "the slow growth of each youth's unique style of life."

BRY, ILSE, & AFFLERBACH, LOIS. "In Search of an Organizing Principle for the Behavioral Science Literature." *Ment. Hlth Book Rev. Index*, 1965, 10, i-vii.—The authors, chairman and co-chairman of the editorial committee of the *Index*, give a history of library classification systems, showing how these reflect the changing ideologies in the study of man. They suggest an orbital organization with the psychological sciences in the center and other fields placed with respect to their degree of interaction with these. This system should replace the present one before it is reinforced by programming of computers.

BUHLER, CHARLOTTE. "Die ersten Beziehungen des Kindes zum anderen Menschen." *Crianca Portug.*, 1962-1963, 21, 47-57.—"We find from the very beginning a striving directed toward *mastery*, with trust in the offered possibilities, with experiences of success and failure, that is just as fundamental as the libidinous drive. In summary we can say: The social relationship towards the other person, in its beginnings, is founded firstly on the exchange of unstructured, merging feelings which produce an affective climate between two partners; secondly, on commonality which arises from the functioning together of two partners who are selectively attuned to one another and thus alternately steer one another. Here, obviously, primary dispositions as well as learning processes come into play."

CANTONI, L. J., & CANTONI, LUCILE. "Lay and Professional Counseling." *Rehabilit. Lit.*, 1965, 26, 169-171 & 179.—The authors of the helpful small book, *Counseling Your Friends* (New York: William-Frederick Press) make the well taken point: "The availability and the concern of a good friend are equivalent to emotional first aid. More professionals should begin to make systematic efforts to train interested, perceptive laymen to assume responsibility for this kind of first aid" (p. 169). "Through adult education programs, receptive friends will learn that the task of the helping lay person is different from but complements that of the professional counselor in today's culture" (p. 171).

EISENMAN, R. "Birth Order, Aesthetic Preference, and Volunteering for an Electric Shock Experiment." *Psychonomic Sci.*, 1965, 3, 151-152.—Among 19 first born and 19 later born nursing students, the former were found to be more anxious, to prefer simpler polygons, and to be more deterred from volunteering for a strong electric shock.

GATCH, VERA M., & TEMERLIN, M. K. "The Belief in Psychic Determinism and the Behavior of the Psychotherapist." *Rev. existent. Psychol. Psychiat.*, 1965, 5, 16-33.—Typescripts, of one hour each, of 10 Freudian and of 10 Existential psychotherapists were analyzed and compared. Surprisingly, "in spite of extreme theoretical differences about determinism and free choice, our sample . . . behaved in much the same way . . . Therapists spoke in a manner consistent with determinism when discussing the patient's past, but appeared to assume a choice-making capacity when speaking of the patient's behavior in the present or in the future." The authors resolve the theoretical problem by seeing "the chooser as one of the myriad determinants which always shape and mold his behavior."

GOSHEN, C. E. "The Importance of Patient-Laid Traps in the Psychotherapeutic Study of Schizophrenia." *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1965, 19, 75-86.—Should a patient succeed in manipulating the therapist, there would be little hope for discontinuing the patient's schizophrenic way of living. The latter consists in

searching for ways of avoiding responsibility, demands made on one, decisions, and work; and also in searching for justification of these ways. The therapist must therefore not accept the patient's excuses, not refer to his discomfort as evidence of illness or inability, not take seriously his fantasies. Instead the therapist should center his and the patient's attention on what the patient is doing—or failing to do—to prevent the solution of his problem, and on what he might actually do in the future to obtain the satisfactions he did not get in the past. At the same time the therapist must win the patient's confidence and trust by being incorruptible, i.e., he must follow through with what he believes to be in the patient's interest. And the therapist must allow the patient the choice of continuing his unhappy, fruitless ways or of wanting to reverse the process. In the latter alternative the therapist and patient can work cooperatively toward a common goal. There is much here to remind one of Adlerian principles, also of Glasser's *Reality Therapy*; and Goshen's way of avoiding the specific trap of suicide threats is very much the same as Karon's (this *Journal*, 1964, 20, 206-212).

HARMS, E. "Inferiority and Superiority as Primarily Psychological Concepts." *Stud. Gen.*, 1965, 18, 361-364.—Inferiority and superiority are viewed as "independent emotional elements in themselves," existing in some contradictory relationship within the self. One must agree with the author that this is a contradiction of Adler's view—but not on the grounds that Adler was too physiological in his thinking! One need only quote the motto of Adler's *The Neurotic Constitution* (1912), "*Omnia ex opinione suspensa sunt*," as evidence of his phenomenological approach.

HOOVER, K. K., & SHULMAN, B. H. "Therapeutic Democracy: Some Changes in Staff-Patient Relationships." *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1964, Spec. ed. 3, 16-23.—It is surprising to find in this paper on therapeutic democracy references to Buber, Rollo May, and Rogers, but none to Adler and Dreikurs.

MACKLER, B., & GIDDINGS, M. G. "Cultural Deprivation: a Study in Mythology." *Teachers Coll. Rec.*, 1965, 66, 608-613.—The point is made that successful children do come from disadvantaged areas, although they need help in acquiring positive attitudes toward realizing their possibilities, even as their teachers and parents need guidance toward the same end.

MACKLER, B., & SHONTZ, F. C. "Life Style and Creativity: an Empirical Investigation." *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1965, 20, 873-896.—The results of this study on 100 college women which varied conditions with stimulation and destimulation are interesting, particularly in that only one of the 6 hypotheses was confirmed: art and dance groups did score higher on creativity on initial testing than the other "life style groups" and controls.

PAPANEK, HELENE. "Recent Developments and Implications of the Adlerian Theory for Clinical Psychology." In L. E. Abt & B. F. Riess (Eds.), *Progress in clinical psychology*. Vol. 5. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1963. Pp. 137-148.—The author asks, why should one continue to be Adlerian and to adhere to a conceptual scheme developed in the first half of our century? She answers, because Adler's original formulations merit further study and elaboration; find more and more support and validation from other schools; and leave much room for fresh thinking, observations, and research. We hold that this last reason is most suc-

cessfully exemplified by the author's own contribution to understanding as set forth in this paper. Essential reading regarding the Adlerian position today. 43 references.

PAPANEK, HELENE. "Group Psychotherapy with Married Couples." In J. H. Masserman (Ed.), *Current psychiatric therapies*. Vol. 5. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1965. Pp. 157-163.—A group of married couples is found to speed up the therapeutic process because of the empathic, non-judgmental understanding its members can offer the individual. Through the group experience couples may learn to communicate with each other, to become aware of their mutual needs for acceptance and support, and resolve their conflict between the need for closeness and the threat of it.

PATTERSON, C. H. "Suggested Blueprint for Psychiatric Rehabilitation." *Commun. ment. Hlth J.*, 1965, 1, 61-68.—The presently emerging social-psychological model conceives of emotional disturbance as a disorder in interpersonal relationships. Explicit recognition of this would complete a revolution in the treatment of the emotionally disturbed second only to that which occurred when the medical model replaced the magico-religious, and would lead to the development of open door hospitals, social clubs, and halfway houses.

ROM, P. "What is your Style of Life?" *Humanist* (London), 1965, 80, 205-207.—A brief essay on "style," goal, the "I" and the "We," the role of choice, and the possibility for change.

ROM, P. "Ueber zwei Lehrer rechten Lebens." *Psychol. Menschenkenntnis*, 1965, 1, 318-322.—German translation of "The notion of solidarity in the work of Albert Camus," this *Journal*, 1960, 16, 146-150.

SHULMAN, B. H. "On the Theory of Schizophrenogenic Ontology: a Phenomenological-Holistic Synthesis." *J. Existentialism*, 1965, 5, 353-358.—"The schizophrenic creates a meaning for his existence in line with a set of deep, underlying convictions." It is these, rather than specific hereditary or environmental factors, which predispose him to schizophrenia.

SINGER, J. L. "Exploring Man's Imaginative World." *Teachers Coll. Rec.*, 1954, 66, 165-179.—"Many possibilities beckon, once one . . . frees fantasy or daydreaming from the opprobrium implied in 'retreat from reality' or 'defense mechanisms.' Viewing our human capacity to daydream as a skill to be developed encourages an approach to both research and education that may prove richly rewarding."

TEMERLIN, M. K. "On Choice and Responsibility in a Humanistic Psychotherapy." *J. humanist. Psychol.*, 1963, 3, 35-48.—From the phenomenological orientation, the experience is considered real. Most people verbalize the experience of free choice, and psychotherapy assumes that the patient can become an active agent, choosing his own behavior in terms of its consequences. The neurotic's defenses are often techniques for avoiding choice and responsibility; the psychotic usually feels that his own behavior is caused by forces beyond his control.