

*Contemporary
Authors*

volume 159

Contemporary Authors[®]

A Bio-Bibliographical Guide to
Current Writers in Fiction, General Nonfiction,
Poetry, Journalism, Drama, Motion Pictures,
Television, and Other Fields

SCOT PEACOCK,
Editor



volume 159



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Contemporary Authors[®]

Preface

Contemporary Authors (CA) provides information on approximately 100,000 writers in a wide range of media, including:

- Current writers of fiction, nonfiction, poetry, and drama whose works have been issued by commercial publishers, risk publishers, or university presses (authors whose books have been published only by known vanity or author-subsidized firms are ordinarily not included)
- Prominent print and broadcast journalists, editors, photojournalists, syndicated cartoonists, graphic novelists, screenwriters, television scriptwriters, and other media people
- Authors who write in languages other than English, provided their works have been published in the United States or translated into English
- Literary greats of the early twentieth century whose works are popular in today's high school and college curriculums and continue to elicit critical attention

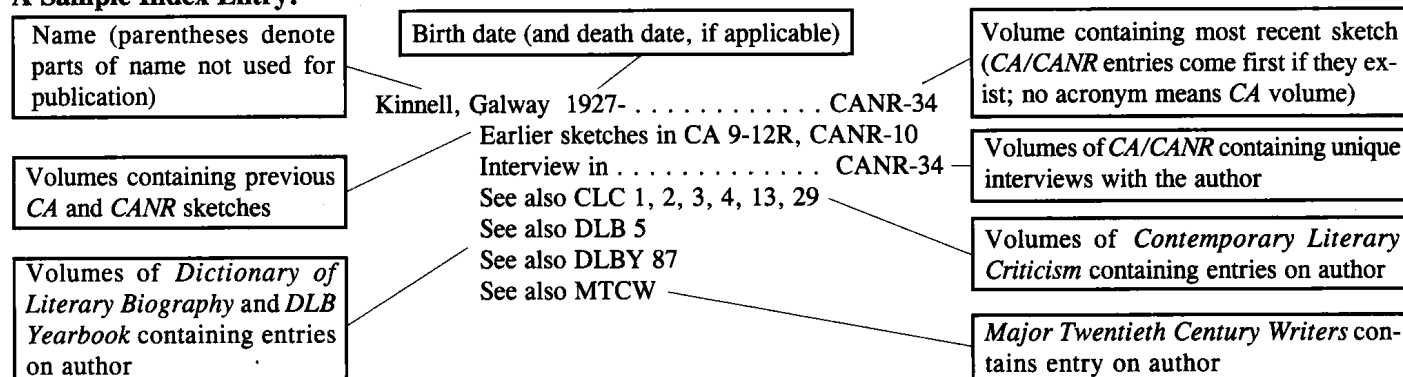
A *CA* listing entails no charge or obligation. Authors are included on the basis of the above criteria and their interest to *CA* users. Sources of potential listees include trade periodicals, publishers' catalogs, librarians, and other users.

How to Get the Most out of *CA*: Use the Index

The key to locating an author's most recent entry is the *CA* cumulative index, which is published separately and distributed with even-numbered original volumes and odd-numbered revision volumes. It provides access to *all* entries in *CA* and *Contemporary Authors New Revision Series (CANR)*. Always consult the latest index to find an author's most recent entry.

For the convenience of users, the *CA* cumulative index also includes references to all entries in these Gale literary series: *Authors and Artists for Young Adults*, *Authors in the News*, *Bestsellers*, *Black Literature Criticism*, *Black Writers*, *Children's Literature Review*, *Concise Dictionary of American Literary Biography*, *Concise Dictionary of British Literary Biography*, *Contemporary Authors Autobiography Series*, *Contemporary Authors Bibliographical Series*, *Contemporary Literary Criticism*, *Dictionary of Literary Biography*, *Dictionary of Literary Biography Documentary Series*, *Dictionary of Literary Biography Yearbook*, *DIScovering Authors*, *DIScovering Authors: British*, *DIScovering Authors: Canadian*, *DIScovering Authors: Modules* (including modules for Dramatists, Most-Studied Authors, Multicultural Authors, Novelists, Poets, and Popular/Genre Authors), *Drama Criticism*, *Hispanic Literature Criticism*, *Hispanic Writers*, *Junior DIScovering Authors*, *Major Authors and Illustrators for Children and Young Adults*, *Major 20th-Century Writers*, *Native North American Literature*, *Poetry Criticism*, *Short Story Criticism*, *Something about the Author*, *Something about the Author Autobiography Series*, *Twentieth-Century Literary Criticism*, *World Literature Criticism*, and *Yesterday's Authors of Books for Children*.

A Sample Index Entry:



How Are Entries Compiled?

The editors make every effort to secure new information directly from the authors; listees' responses to our questionnaires and query letters provide most of the information featured in *CA*. For deceased writers, or those who fail to reply to requests for data, we consult other reliable biographical sources, such as those indexed in Gale's *Biography and Genealogy Master Index*, and bibliographical sources, including *National Union Catalog*, *LC MARC*, and *British National Bibliography*. Further details come from published interviews, feature stories, and book reviews, as well as information supplied by the authors' publishers and agents.

An asterisk () at the end of a sketch indicates that the listing has been compiled from secondary sources believed to be reliable but has not been personally verified for this edition by the author sketched.*

What Kinds of Information Does an Entry Provide?

Sketches in *CA* contain the following biographical and bibliographical information:

- **Entry heading:** the most complete form of author's name, plus any pseudonyms or name variations used for writing
- **Personal information:** author's date and place of birth, family data, ethnicity, educational background, political and religious affiliations, and hobbies and leisure interests
- **Addresses:** author's home, office, or agent's addresses, plus e-mail and fax numbers, as available
- **Career summary:** name of employer, position, and dates held for each career post; resume of other vocational achievements; military service
- **Membership information:** professional, civic, and other association memberships and any official posts held
- **Awards and honors:** military and civic citations, major prizes and nominations, fellowships, grants, and honorary degrees
- **Writings:** a comprehensive, chronological list of titles, publishers, dates of original publication and revised editions, and production information for plays, television scripts, and screenplays
- **Adaptations:** a list of films, plays, and other media which have been adapted from the author's work
- **Work in progress:** current or planned projects, with dates of completion and/or publication, and expected publisher, when known
- **Sidelights:** a biographical portrait of the author's development; information about the critical reception of the author's works; revealing comments, often by the author, on personal interests, aspirations, motivations, and thoughts on writing
- **Biographical and critical sources:** a list of books and periodicals in which additional information on an author's life and/or writings appears

Obituary Notices in *CA* provide date and place of birth as well as death information about authors whose full-length sketches appeared in the series before their deaths. These entries also summarize the authors' careers and writings and list other sources of biographical and death information.

Related Titles in the *CA* Series

Contemporary Authors Autobiography Series complements *CA* original and revised volumes with specially commissioned autobiographical essays by important current authors, illustrated with personal photographs they provide. Common topics include their motivations for writing, the people and experiences that shaped their careers, the rewards they derive from their work, and their impressions of the current literary scene.

Contemporary Authors Bibliographical Series surveys writings by and about important American authors since World War II. Each volume concentrates on a specific genre and features approximately ten writers; entries list works written by and about the author and contain a bibliographical essay discussing the merits and deficiencies of major critical and scholarly studies in detail.

Available in Electronic Formats

CD-ROM. Full-text bio-bibliographic entries from the entire *CA* series, covering approximately 100,000 writers, are available on CD-ROM through lease and purchase plans. The disc combines entries from the *CA*, *CANR*, and *Contemporary Authors Permanent Series (CAP)* print series to provide the most recent author listing. The *CA CD-ROM* is searchable by name, title, subject/genre, nationality/ethnicity, and personal data, as well as by using Boolean logic. The disc is updated every six months. For more information, call 1-800-877-GALE.

Contemporary Authors is also available on CD-ROM from SilverPlatter Information, Inc.

Online. The *Contemporary Authors* database is made available online to libraries and their patrons through online public access catalog (OPAC) vendors. Currently, *CA* is offered through Ameritech Library Services' Vista Online (formerly Dynix).

GaleNet. *CA* is available on a subscription basis through GaleNet, an online information resource that features an easy-to-use end-user interface, the powerful search capabilities of the BRS/Search retrieval software, and ease of access through the World-Wide Web. For more information, call 1-800-877-GALE.

Magnetic Tape. *CA* is available for licensing on magnetic tape in a fielded format. The database is available for internal data processing and nonpublishing purposes only. For more information, call 1-800-877-GALE.

Suggestions Are Welcome

The editors welcome comments and suggestions from users on any aspects of the *CA* series. If readers would like to recommend authors for inclusion in future volumes of the series, they are cordially invited to write: The Editors, *Contemporary Authors*, 835 Penobscot Bldg., 645 Griswold St., Detroit, MI 48226-4094; call toll-free at 1-800-347-GALE; or fax at 1-313-961-6599.

CA Numbering System and Volume Update Chart

Occasionally questions arise about the *CA* numbering system and which volumes, if any, can be discarded. Despite numbers like “29-32R,” “97-100” and “158,” the entire *CA* print series consists of only 146 physical volumes with the publication of *CA* Volume 159. The following charts note changes in the numbering system and cover design, and indicate which volumes are essential for the most complete, up-to-date coverage.

CA First Revision

- 1-4R through 41-44R (11 books)

Cover: Brown with black and gold trim.

There will be no further First Revision volumes because revised entries are now being handled exclusively through the more efficient *New Revision Series* mentioned below.

CA Original Volumes

- 45-48 through 97-100 (14 books)

Cover: Brown with black and gold trim.

- 101 through 159 (59 books)

Cover: Blue and black with orange bands.

The same as previous *CA* original volumes but with a new, simplified numbering system and new cover design.

CA Permanent Series

- *CAP*-1 and *CAP*-2 (2 books)

Cover: Brown with red and gold trim.

There will be no further *Permanent Series* volumes because revised entries are now being handled exclusively through the more efficient *New Revision Series* mentioned below.

CA New Revision Series

- *CANR*-1 through *CANR*-60 (60 books)

Cover: Blue and black with green bands.

Includes only sketches requiring significant changes; sketches are taken from any previously published *CA*, *CAP*, or *CANR* volume.

If You Have:

You May Discard:

CA First Revision Volumes 1-4R through 41-44R and CA Permanent Series Volumes 1 and 2	CA Original Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4 Volumes 5-6 through 41-44
CA Original Volumes 45-48 through 97-100 and 101 through 159	NONE: These volumes will not be superseded by corresponding revised volumes. Individual entries from these and all other volumes appearing in the left column of this chart may be revised and included in the various volumes of the <i>New Revision Series</i> .
CA New Revision Series Volumes <i>CANR</i> -1 through <i>CANR</i> -60	NONE: The <i>New Revision Series</i> does not replace any single volume of <i>CA</i> . Instead, volumes of <i>CANR</i> include entries from many previous <i>CA</i> series volumes. All <i>New Revision Series</i> volumes must be retained for full coverage.

A Sampling of Authors and Media People Featured in This Volume

Alfred Adler

A former protege of Freud's, Adler broke ranks with the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society after developing the humanistic approach to psychology described in *The Practice and Theory of Individual Psychology*.

Melba Pattillo Beals

Overcoming violence and isolation, Beals helped fulfill a 1957 Supreme Court desegregation order by attending an all-white high school. She reflects on this turbulent experience in *Warriors Don't Cry: A Searing Memoir of the Battle to Integrate Little Rock's Central High*.

Ruth Behar

Behar, an acclaimed anthropologist and author, merges the discipline of social science with personal experience in the ethnography *Translated Woman: Crossing the Border with Esperanza's Story*.

Alan Berlow

An award-winning journalist for National Public Radio, Berlow reports on a case of human rights abuse in *Dead Season: A Story of Murder and Revenge on the Philippine Island of Negros*. The book exposed a cover-up and forced a new government investigation.

Carol Botwin

With such titles as *The Love Crisis: Hit and Run Lovers, Jugglers, Sexual Stingies, Unreliables, Kinkies, and Other Typical Men Today*, Botwin has issued a series of controversial books that discuss sex and relationships.

Alain de Botton

Considered one of the rising young British novelists of the 1990s, de Botton is the author of *The Romantic Movement: Sex, Shopping, and the Novel* and *How Proust Can Change Your Life: Not a Novel*.

John Denver

A singer, songwriter, and environmental activist, Denver earned praise and popularity during the 1970s for a string of recordings. Two years before his death, Denver saw publication of his 1995 autobiography *Take Me Home*.

Gayatri Devi

Devi, the Maharani of Jaipur, describes her life among the royalty of India in the memoir *A Princess Remembers*. In the years following India's independence from Great Britain, Devi served as a parliament member of the new government.

Dagoberto Gilb

Gilb, whose tales reflect the struggles of working-class Mexican-Americans, wrote for ten years in obscurity before the publication of his first book. Gilb's short story collection *The Magic of Blood* has since met with considerable critical success.

Michael Henry Heim

A prolific translator, Heim has rendered into English the work of such prominent Central and Eastern European writers as Milan Kundera, Anton Chekhov, and Danilo Kis.

Jonnie Jacobs

A mystery novelist, Jacobs is the author of such titles as *Murder among Us* and *Evidence of Guilt*. In both the "Kate Austen" and "Kali O'Brien" series of novels, Jacobs's lead characters are female sleuths.

Haing S. Ngor

Ngor, who won an Academy Award for his role in *The Killing Fields*, a film concerning the Cambodian genocide, authored *A Cambodian Odyssey*, a memoir of his own suffering under the brutal Pol Pot regime.

John Scarne

An expert on gaming as well as illusions, Scarne has written numerous guides on dice, poker, casino gambling, and magic tricks. *The Odds against Me*, published in 1966, is Scarne's autobiography.

Jon Michael Spencer

Spencer's work explores various aspects of African-American culture, particularly in its relationship between music and religion. His books include *Black Hymnody: A Hymnological History of the African-American Church*.

Simone Weil

A controversial religious thinker, Weil inspired the philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre as well as the poet T. S. Eliot. Among her more influential writings are *Waiting for God*, *Letters to a Priest*, and the omnibus *Simone Weil Reader*.

Frederick Wiseman

In celebrated film documentaries like *Titicut Follies*, *High School*, *Hospital*, *Juvenile Court*, and *Welfare*, Wiseman avoids traditional narrative by employing the techniques of cinema verite to reveal the inner workings of his chosen topics.

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Indexing note: All *Contemporary Authors* entries are indexed in the *Contemporary Authors* cumulative index, which is published separately and distributed with even-numbered *Contemporary Authors* original volumes and odd-numbered *Contemporary Authors New Revision Series* volumes.

As always, the most recent *Contemporary Authors* cumulative index continues to be the user's guide to the location of an individual author's listing.

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**Indicates that a listing has been compiled from secondary sources believed to be reliable, but has not been personally verified for this edition by the author sketched.*

ADLER, Alfred (F.) 1870-1937

PERSONAL: Born February 7, 1870, in Penzig, Austria; immigrated to United States, 1935; died of a heart attack, May 28, 1937, in Aberdeen, Scotland; son of Leopold Adler (a merchant); married Raissa Epstein; children: four. **Education:** University of Vienna, earned medical degree, 1895. **Avocational interests:** Music.

CAREER: Psychiatrist and author. Worked in hospital, c. 1895-98; worked as physician specializing in eye problem, then became physician in private practice, c. 1900. Founded children's clinic in Vienna, Austria, 1919; visiting professor at Columbia University, New York City, 1926; held chair in medical psychology at Long Island College of Medicine, New York City, 1932. **Military service:** Worked in military hospital during World War I.

MEMBER: Society for Individual Psychology (founding member), Vienna Psychoanalytic Society (founding member; president, 1910-11).

WRITINGS:

BOOKS IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Studie ueber die Minderwertigkeit von Organen, 1907, translation by Smith Ely Jelliffe published as *Study of Organ Inferiority and Its Psychical Compensation*, Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing, 1917.

Ueber den nervoesen Charakter: Grundzuge einer vergleichenden Individual-Psychologie un

Psychotherapie, J. F. Bergmann, 1912, translation by Bernard Glueck and John E. Lind published as *The Neurotic Constitution: Outline of a Comparative Individualistic Psychology and Psychotherapy*, Moffat, Yard, 1926.

Praxis und Theorie der Individualpsychologie: Vortraege zur Einfuehrung in die Psychotherapie fuer Aerzte, Psychologen, und Lehrer (essays), J. F. Bergmann, 1920, translation by P. Radin published as *The Practice and Theory of Individual Psychology*, Harcourt, 1924.

Menschenkenntnis, 1927, translation by Walter Beran Wolfe published as *Understanding Human Nature: A Key to Knowledge*, Breenberg, 1927.

Die Technik der Individualpsychologie: J. F. Bergmann, Volume 1, *Die Kunst eine Krankengeschichte zu lesen*, 1928, Volume 2, *Die Seele schwereziehbren Schulkinder*, 1929, translation of Volume 2 by Guy Daniels published as *The Problem Child: The Life Style of the Difficult Child Analyzed in Specific Cases*, introduction by Kurt A. Adler, Capricorn, 1963.

The Case of Miss R., translated by Eleanore Jensen and Friedrich Jensen, Greenberg, 1929.

Individualpsychologie in der Schule: Vorlesungen fur Lehrer und Erzieher, S. Hirzel, 1929, translation published as *Individual Psychology in the School: Lectures for Teachers and Educators*.

Problems of Neurosis: A Book of Case Histories, edited by Philippe Mairat, preface by F. G. Crookshank, Cosmopolitan, 1929.

The Science of Living, edited by Heinz L. Ansbacher, Greenberg, 1929.

The Education of Children, translated by Eleanor Jensen and Friedrich Jensen, Greenberg, 1930.

The Pattern of Life, edited by W. Beran Wolfe, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner, 1930.

(Editor) *Guiding the Child on the Principles of Individual Psychology*, translated by Benjamin Ginzburg, Greenberg, 1930.

Das Problem des Homosexualitat, 1930, translation published as *The Problem of Homosexuality*.

The Case of Mrs. A.: Diagnosis of a Lifestyle, C. W. Daniel, 1931.

What Life Should Mean to You, edited by Alan Porter, Little, Brown, 1931.

(With Ernst Jahn) *Religion und Individualpsychologie: Eine prinzipielle Auseinandersetzung ueber Menschenfuehrung*, Wien & Leipzig, 1933, translation published as *Religion and Individual Psychology*.

Der Sinn des Lebens, R. Passer, 1933, translation by John Linton and Richard Vaughan published as *Social Interest: A Challenge to Mankind*, Faber & Faber, 1938.

The Individual Psychology of Alfred Adler: A Systematic Presentation in Selections from His Writings, edited by Heinz L. Ansbacher and Rowena R. Ansbacher, Allen & Unwin, 1956.

The Education of the Individual, foreword by Carleton Washburne, Philosophical Library, 1958.

Superiority and Social Interest: A Collection of Later Writings, edited by Heinz L. Ansbacher and Rowena R. Ansbacher, biographical essay by Carl Furtmuller, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1965, Northwestern University Press, 1970.

Sex, Personality, and the Establishment—Guidelines for Social Re-Education (essays), edited by George H. La Porte, prologue by Albert Reissner, 1970.

Cooperation Between the Sexes, 1978.

OTHER

Die andere Seite: Eine massenpsychologische Studie ueber die Schuld des Volkes, L. Heidrich, 1919.

Contributor to periodicals. Founding editor of *International zeitschrift fuer individual psychologie*.

SIDELIGHTS: Alfred Adler is a key figure in the development of psychoanalytic theory. He was born in Penzig, a suburb of Vienna, Austria, in 1870. Childhood illnesses, together with the traumatic death of a younger sibling, compelled Adler to pursue a medical career, and in the 1890s he studied medicine at the University of Vienna. After graduating, Adler worked in a hospital for three years. He then worked as an eye specialist before commencing a more general private practice. During this period

Adler distinguished himself as a physician with decidedly socialist concerns, and he published various articles advocating social reform.

A turning point in Adler's career came when he attended a series of lectures by the influential psychiatrist Richard von Krafft-Ebing. As a result of Krafft-Ebing's presentations, Adler was inspired to research and treat various psychological disorders. In the early 1900s Adler came to the attention of pioneering psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, who invited him to become a part of the group that eventually became the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society. Although Adler was an active member of the society, and even became its president in 1910, he remained aloof from Freud's pervasive influence. Whereas Freud perceived human behavior as driven by sexuality and the pursuit of basic biological needs, Adler believed human conduct was a consequence of ideas and values.

Adler's essentially humanistic perspective is evident in his first publication, *Studie ueber die Minderwertigkeit von Organen* (translated as *Study of Organ Inferiority and Its Psychological Compensation*), where he explicates the influence of physical ailments on neurotic behavior. In this volume Adler argues that humans biologically compensate for physical weaknesses. A *Times Literary Supplement* reviewer, writing in 1958, noted, "This hypothesis of compensation has found broad acceptance in modern medicine."

In 1912 Adler published *Ueber den nervoesen Charakter: Grundzuge einer vergleichenden Individual-Psychologie un Psychotherapie* (translated as *The Neurotic Constitution: Outline of a Comparative Individualistic Psychology and Psychotherapy*), where he appropriates the notion of compensation and articulated neurosis as a consequence of psychological compensation. Furthermore, Adler characterizes neuroses as extremes of normal traits. According to Adler, in the neurotic—as Wayland F. Vaughan noted in a *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology* essay—"there are certain traits that appear in exaggerated prominence, such as egotism and anxiety, which express themselves in intense modes of self-assertion that are peculiarly characteristic of this type of person." In effect, with *The Neurotic Constitution* Adler merely extended the earlier premise of compensation from *Study of Organ Inferiority and Its Psychological Compensation*.

Adler further delineated his concept of humanistic—or what he described as "individual"—psychology in

Praxis und Theorie der Individualpsychologie (translated as *The Practice and Theory of Individual Psychology*), a volume that prompted Dial reviewer H. M. Kallen to draw parallels to the philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche, who developed the notion of the "will to power." According to Kallen, Adler believed that "the psyche . . . is always to be considered an organic and indissoluble unity." The psyche's essence is delineated by Adler as the pursuit of unity, or what Kallen, acknowledging Hegelian thought, calls the "whole." Kallen observes that the psyche's essence "is to be a goal, generating the means of its attainment by its reactions upon its environment."

In developing such radical notions, Adler had found himself increasingly outside the Freudian mainstream of psychoanalytic thought, for if Freud characterized neurosis as unavoidable, Adler saw it as correctable. Ultimately, as Clarence J. Karier observed in his *Scientists of the Mind: Intellectual Founders of Modern Psychology*, "Adler's deviations were bitterly resented by Freud, who repeatedly referred to his once highly respected student as a 'malicious paranoiac.'" According to Karier, "Freud described Adler as a shallow thinker who constantly reduced psychoanalysis to the 'commonsense' simplicity of the man in the street." Karier added, however, that "Adler would not have been insulted by such a remark."

By 1920, when *The Practice and Theory of Individual Psychology* appeared, Adler had broken from the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society and Freud's circle and had founded, instead, the Society for Individual Psychology. After World War I, when Adler worked in a military hospital, he founded several children's clinics in Vienna. He became increasingly involved in children's mental health and even practiced what has since become known as family counseling. For Adler, mental health is directly related to social interest, which must be fostered in childhood for greatest benefit. If neurosis derives from social dysfunction, "wholeness" comes from social harmony.

To facilitate wellbeing, Adler encouraged therapists to diagnose dysfunctional individuals through considerations of dreams, memories, and birth order. Since neurosis is a manifestation of dysfunction, Adler believed, dysfunction is a consequence of the individual's distorted self-image in relation to the outside world. The therapist's task, therefore, is the guiding of the dysfunctional individual towards personal—and, thus, social—harmony. Adler expressed

as much in such works as *Menschenkenntnis* (translated as *Understanding Human Nature*) and the two-volume *Die Technik der Individualpsychologie* (of which the second volume, *Die Seele schwereziehbren Schulkinder*, was translated as *The Problem Child: The Life Style of the Difficult Child Analyzed in Specific Cases*).

In some of his ensuing writings Adler aimed at the "commonsense" reader denigrated by Freud. Notable among such works is *The Pattern of Life*, an examination of twelve schoolchildren with various emotional problems. In addition, Adler produced various writings targeted for the educational community. In works such as *Guiding the Child* and *The Education of Children*, he provided specialized accounts of theories and methods pertaining to children's therapy.

Critics have been disinclined to rank Adler's later books among his most significant efforts. A *Times Literary Supplement* reviewer observed, "In his later works Adler tended increasingly to address himself to the educator and the layman rather than to the medical world." For this reviewer, works such as *The Pattern of Life* "were books aimed at the new post-war public avid for psychological enlightenment. They presented their author as an effective populizer of his own brand of psychological self-help. No doubt they had influence in their time. Today they are virtually forgotten." Similarly, Edward Hoffman wrote in *The Drive for Self: Alfred Adler and the Founding of Individual Psychology*, that *The Education of Children* "offered little that was really new to Americans familiar with individual psychology."

While Adler continued to publish prolifically, Europe was undergoing an extreme upheaval. Nazism had begun spreading in Germany and its neighboring countries. By the early 1930s, Austria had become disturbingly unstable, so Adler, who had grown accustomed to life abroad as a result of various stints as a lecturer and teacher, immigrated to the United States and began teaching at the Long Island School of Medicine. But he also continued to lecture elsewhere. And though his rate of publishing new works now diminished, he continued to train others in Adlerian methods. In 1937, while on a speaking tour in Scotland, Adler suffered a fatal heart attack. He was sixty-seven years old.

In the years since Adler's death, he has continued to be recognized as a leading figure in psychoanalysis

and the field of psychotherapy, and his methods remain in practice. As Edward Hoffman wrote in *The Drive for Self*, "Today, Adlerian institutes and therapeutic training centers are growing modestly throughout the United States, Central Europe, and elsewhere. Although he surely would be dissatisfied with Freud's unquestionably greater impact upon Western civilization, it seems likely that Adler would be content to see how much of his impassioned life's work has proven beneficial to the world."

BIOGRAPHICAL/CRITICAL SOURCES:

BOOKS

- Bottome, Phyllis, *Alfred Adler*, Putnam, 1939.
 Hoffman, Edward, *The Drive for Self: Alfred Adler and the Founding of Individual Psychology*, Addison-Wesley, 1994.
 Karier, Clarence J., *Scientists of the Mind: Intellectual Founders of Modern Psychology*, University of Illinois Press, 1986, pp. 226-254.
 Mosak, Harold H., editor, *Alfred Adler: His Influence on Psychology Today*, Noyes Press 1973.
 Orgler, Hertha, *Alfred Adler: The Man and His Work*, Sidgwick & Jackson, 1973.
Twentieth-Century Literary Criticism, Volume 61, Gale, 1996.

PERIODICALS

- American Journal of Sociology*, September, 1928, pp. 391-93.
Criterion, July, 1932, pp. 733-735.
Dial, March, 1925, pp. 236-239.
Journal of Abnormal Psychology, January-March, 1927, pp. 358-371.
Times Literary Supplement, November 21, 1958, pp. 665-666.*

* * *

ADRIAN, Edgar Douglas 1889-1977

PERSONAL: Born November 30, 1889, in London, England; died August 4, 1977, in Cambridge, England; son of Alfred Douglas Adrian (legal counsel to the London Local Government Board) and Flora Lavinia Barton. **Education:** Cambridge University, graduated (with first class honors), 1911; St.

Bartholomew's, bachelor of medicine, 1915; received M.D., 1919.

CAREER: Neurophysiologist and writer. Cambridge University, Trinity College, Cambridge, England, fellow, 1913-19, appointed head of the laboratory, 1919-29, elected Foulerton Professor of the Royal Society, 1929-37, became professor of physiology, 1937-39, appointed to Medical Research Council, 1939-51, became master of Trinity College, 1951-65, vice chancellor of the University, 1957-59; Rockefeller University, New York, elected trustee, 1962; served on committees of the World Health Organization. **Military service:** British Army, served during World War I, assigned to the treatment of nerve injuries and disorders of servicemen at the Hospital for Nervous Diseases.

MEMBER: Royal Society (president), British Association for the Advancement of Science (president), Royal Society of Medicine (president).

AWARDS, HONORS: Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine (with Sir Charles Scott Sherrington), 1932, in recognition of their work on the role of neurons in the stimulation of muscles and sense organs, which made possible the development of electroencephalography; Royal Medal, 1934; British Order of Merit, 1942; Copley Medal from the Royal Society, 1946; Albert Gold Medal from the Royal Society of the Arts, 1953; knighted First Baron Adrian of Cambridge, 1955; Harben Medal, 1955; French Legion of Honor, 1956; Medal for Distinguished Merit from the British Medical Association, 1958; Jephcott Medal from the Royal Society of Medicine, 1963.

WRITINGS:

- The Basis of Sensation: The Action of the Sense Organs*, Christophers, 1928.
The Mechanism of Nervous Action, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1932.
The Physical Basis of Perception, Clarendon Press, 1947.

Contributor to journals and periodicals, including *Journal of Physiology*.

SIDELIGHTS: Lord Edgar Douglas Adrian, noted Cambridge University physiologist, won renown for his research on the functions of the brain and the nervous system. With Sir Charles Scott Sherrington, he received the Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine in 1932 in recognition of his work on the role

of neurons in the stimulation of muscles and sense organs. Adrian's research also made possible the development of electroencephalography, or the measurement of electrical activity in the brain.

Born in London on November 30, 1889, Adrian was the son of Flora Lavinia Barton and Alfred Douglas Adrian. His father was legal counsel to the Local Government Board in London and saw to it that his son had a good education. Adrian attended London's Westminster School and in 1908 won a science scholarship which opened the doors of Cambridge University's Trinity College to him. Besides taking courses in other natural sciences, he studied physiology under the direction of the physiologist Keith Lucas. Lucas was researching the reactions of muscles and nerves to electrical stimulation. When Adrian joined in this pursuit, he set his course for a lifelong career investigating the nervous system. He graduated from Trinity College in 1911 with first-class honors in five subjects.

His work in neurophysiology with Lucas led Adrian into the analysis of the functioning of neurons (nerve cells) in the stimulation of muscles and sense organs. The physiologist Sherrington had already made discoveries in this field, which Adrian was to advance further. His early research with Lucas resulted in his election as a fellow of Trinity College in 1913. Adrian earned his bachelor of medicine degree in 1915 at St. Bartholomew's in London and was able to pursue his interest in the nervous system when he served in the British Army during World War I. He was assigned to the treatment of nerve injuries and disorders of servicemen at the Hospital for Nervous Diseases. The effect of shell shock was a particular area of study. The young doctor's efforts to get assigned to a post in France were unsuccessful, however.

Adrian's career took an unexpected turn when Lucas died in an airplane crash during the war and Adrian was appointed to take charge of his laboratory in 1919, the same year he received his doctor of medicine degree. In the laboratory, he resumed his work on nerve impulses and began using advanced electrical techniques. He was able to amplify by five-thousand times the impulses in a single nerve fiber and single end organ in a frog's muscle. Adrian published his first observations on these nerve stimuli experiments in 1926 and came forth with definitive conclusions in 1928. Impulses that led to the sensation of pain were of particular interest to Adrian, and he directed his attention to a study of the brain.

He found that the regions of the brain leading to a particular sense organ varied between species of animals. In pigs, which use their snouts to explore their environment, for instance, almost the entire region of the cortex dedicated to touch is taken up with nerve endings of the fibers that lead to the snout. In humans, a large area is taken up with the endings of fibers leading to the hands. Adrian's work cast new light on the nature of the nervous impulse, the action of the neuron and the physical nature of sensation. Today's understanding of the human nervous system is to an important extent informed by Adrian's findings.

In 1929, Adrian was elected Foulerton Professor of the Royal Society. He made a trip to New York, where he worked with Detlev Wulf Bronk on converting electrical impulses to sound. Returning to Cambridge, he continued his investigations of how sensory impulses reach the brain. One of his aims was to develop a practical method of reading the brain's electrical wave patterns. His work laid the foundation for the development of clinical electroencephalography, which could accomplish such brain analysis. The electroencephalogram (EEG) made it possible to study such conditions as epilepsy and brain tumors.

It was announced on October 27, 1932, that Adrian and Sherrington were to share the Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine. The news was greeted enthusiastically throughout the scientific world and hailed particularly by the British press. Adrian was named professor of physiology at Cambridge in 1937 and was appointed to the Medical Research Council in 1939. From 1951 to 1965, he held the post of master of Trinity College and from 1957 to 1959 was also vice chancellor of Cambridge University. During these later years, he also served terms as president of the Royal Society, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and president of the Royal Society of Medicine. He served on committees of the World Health Organization and, in 1962, was elected a trustee of Rockefeller University in New York.

Among the many awards received for his research achievements were the Royal Medal (1934), the British Order of Merit (1942), the Copley Medal from the Royal Society (1946), the Albert Gold Medal of the Royal Society of the Arts (1953), the Harben Medal (1955), the French Legion of Honor (1956), the Medal for Distinguished Merit of the British Medical Association (1958) and the Jephcott Medal

of the Royal Society of Medicine (1963). In 1955, he was knighted First Baron Adrian of Cambridge. Adrian did not confine his activities to the laboratory or lecture hall. He and his wife enjoyed mountain climbing. He also enjoyed fencing, sailing and fast bicycle riding. He took a strong interest in the arts, particularly painting. The exhibit of eighty of his works in Cambridge marked the high point of his hobby. When he retired from Trinity in 1965, he continued to live in the college's Neville's Court almost until his death on August 4, 1977.

BIOGRAPHICAL/CRITICAL SOURCES:

BOOKS

- Fox, Daniel M., Marcia Meldrum, and Ira Rezak, editors, *Nobel Laureates in Medicine or Physiology*, Garland, 1990.
- Magill, Frank N., editor, *Nobel Prize Winners, Physiology or Medicine*, Volume 1: 1901-1944, Salem Press, 1991.*

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AFZAL, Omar 1939- (Athar, a pseudonym)

PERSONAL: Born March 13, 1939, in Dudhara, Basti, India; naturalized U.S. citizen; son of Husain (an educator) and Najma (a homemaker) Afzal; married June 15, 1966; wife's name, Salma; children: Bushra, Iqbal, Samina, Sadia, Marya. **Ethnicity:** "Asian/Caucasian." **Education:** Aligarh Muslim University, M.A. (English language and literature), 1965; Delhi University, M.A. (linguistics), 1971; Cornell University, Ph.D. (linguistics), 1978. **Politics:** "Republican/Humanist." **Religion:** Islam. **Avocational interests:** Public speaking, research.

ADDRESSES: Home—1069 Ellis Hollow Rd., Ithaca, NY 14850. Office—180 Kroch Library, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853; fax 607-255-8438. E-mail—oaziz@cornell.edu.

CAREER: Gauhati University, Dibrugarh, India, teacher of English literature, 1965-68; American Institute of Indian Studies, teacher of Urdu and Hindi, 1970-72; Delhi University, Delhi, India, teacher of English language and literature, 1972-73; Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, Southeast Asia assistant, 1973—, chairperson of Center for Research

and Communication, and adviser to MECA. Crescent Observation International, committee chairperson; Forum, national coordinator, 1981-96.

MEMBER: Association for Asian Studies.

AWARDS, HONORS: Order of Merit, Aligarh Muslim University, 1965; University Gold Medal, Delhi University, 1971.

WRITINGS:

- The Life of Muhammad* (biography), Al-Hasanat Rampur (Delhi, India), 1971.
- Aap ki uljhane*, Maktaba Islami (New Delhi, India), 1972.
- Issues in the Lunar Calendar*, Afkar-i Islami (Karachi, Pakistan), 1988.
- Calculating Prayer Times*, MCC (Chicago, IL), 1993.
- (Editor, with Nimat Hafez Barazangi and M. Raquibuz Zaman) *Islamic Identity and the Struggle for Justice*, University Press of Florida (Gainesville, FL), 1996.

Author of poetry under pseudonym Athar. Special correspondent, *Radiance*, 1992—. Contributor of stories to magazines, including *Kanti*. Editor, *Message*, 1982—.

WORK IN PROGRESS: Research on issues in Islamic banking, Islamic legal reform, and the Islamic calendar.

SIDELIGHTS: Omar Afzal told CA: "I write because of the need for re-assessing three major issues in Islamic jurisprudence: gender, astronomical calculations, and monetary contracts."

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ALEKSANDROV, Pavel S(ergeevich) 1896-1982

PERSONAL: Born May 7, 1896, in Bogorodsk, Russia; died November 16, 1982, in Moscow, U.S.S.R. (now Russia); son of Sergei Aleksandrovich (a doctor) and Tsezariia Akimovna Zdanovskaia Aleksandrov; married Ekaterina Romanovna Eiges, 1921 (divorced). **Education:** University of Moscow, undergraduate degree, 1917, Ph.D., 1934.

CAREER: Mathematician and writer. Leader of the mathematical society in Moscow for thirty years.

WRITINGS:

(With Heinz Hopf) *Topologie I*, Springer-Verlag, 1935.

Combinatorial Topology, three volumes, Graylock Press, 1956-60.

An Introduction to the Theory of Groups, Hafner, 1959.

Aleksandrov's autobiography was published in the journal *Russian Mathematical Surveys*, volume 34, number 6, 1979, pp. 267-302; and volume 35, number 3, 1980, pp. 315-358.

SIDELIGHTS: Pavel S. Aleksandrov laid the foundation for the field of mathematics known as topology. In addition to writing the first comprehensive textbook on the subject, Aleksandrov introduced several basic concepts of topology and its offshoots, homology and cohomology, which blend topology and algebra. His important work in defining and exploring bicomact (compact or locally compact) spaces laid the groundwork for research done by other mathematicians in these fields.

The youngest of the six children of Sergei Aleksandrovich Aleksandrov and the former Tsezariia Akimovna Zdanovskaia, Pavel Sergeevich Aleksandrov was born in Bogorodsk, Russia, on May 7, 1896. A year later the family moved to Smolensk, where Aleksandrov's father became head doctor in the state hospital. Although educated mainly in public schools, Aleksandrov learned German and French from his mother, who was skilled in languages.

In grammar school Aleksandrov developed an interest in mathematics under the guidance of Aleksandr Eiges, his arithmetic teacher. Aleksandrov entered the University of Moscow in 1913 as a mathematics student, and achieved early success when he proved the importance of Borel sets after hearing a lecture by Nikolai Nikolaevich Luzin in 1914. Aleksandrov graduated in 1917 and planned to continue his studies. However, after failing to reach similar results on his next project—Georg Cantor's continuum hypothesis (since acknowledged unsolvable; that is, it can be neither proved nor disproved)—Aleksandrov dropped out of the mathematical community and formed a theater group in Chernigov, a city situated seventy-seven miles north of Kiev, in the Ukraine. Besides participating in the theater group, he lec-

tured publicly on various topics in literature and mathematics. He also was involved in political support of the new Soviet government, for which he was jailed briefly in 1919 by counterrevolutionaries.

Later that same year, Aleksandrov suffered a lengthy illness, during which he decided to return to Moscow and mathematics. To help himself catch up, he enlisted the help of another young graduate student, Pavel Samuilovich Uryson. The two immediately became close friends and colleagues. After a brief, unsuccessful marriage in 1921 to his former teacher's sister, Ekaterina Romanovna Eiges, Aleksandrov joined some fellow graduate students in renting a summer cottage. There, he and Uryson began their study of the new field of topology, the branch of mathematics that deals with properties of figures related directly to their shape and invariant under continuous transformation (that is, without cutting or tearing). In topology, often called rubber-sheet geometry, a cylinder and a sphere are equivalent, because one can be shaped (or transformed) into the other. A doughnut, however, is not equivalent to a sphere, because it cannot be shaped or stretched into a sphere. No textbooks were available on the subject, only articles by Maurice Frechet, Felix Hausdorff, and a few others. Nonetheless, from these articles, Uryson and Aleksandrov came up with their first major topological discovery: the theorem of metrization. Metrization is the process of deriving a specific measurement for the abstract concept of a topological space. In order to do this, Aleksandrov and Uryson first had to develop definitions of topological spaces. They initially defined a *bicomact* space (now known as compact and locally compact spaces), whose property is that for any collection of open sets (or groups of elements) that contains it (the interior of a sphere is an example of an open set). There is a subset of the collection with a finite number of elements that also contains it. Prior to their work, the concept of space was too abstract to be applicable to other mathematical fields; Aleksandrov and Uryson's research led to the acceptance of topology as a valid field of mathematical study.

With this result, the pair rose to fame within the mathematical community, gaining the approval of such notable scholars as Emmy Noether, Richard Courant, and David Hilbert. In 1924 Uryson and Aleksandrov went to Holland and visited with Luitzen Egbertus Jan Brouwer, who suggested that they publish their studies on topology. Aleksandrov and Uryson went on to the seaside in France for a