

Persons Mentioned

This is a list of people whose names recur in the letters, or who play a prominent part for a short time. It does not include those who are mentioned only as authors or who are mentioned a single time in a way that indicates their unimportance to the correspondents. I have tried to supply information about each listed person that will indicate his or her importance to Rapaport and me at the time, mostly omitting their achievements after 1960.

Baldwin, Alfred L. Ph.D., Harvard, 1941 thus, a friend of mine from graduate student days, was Professor of Psychology at the University of Kansas from 1949 to 1953 and Chairman of the Department from 1950 to 1953. Later he was a Professor at Cornell and NYU.

Bergman, Paul. A Jewish refugee from Austria, with a Ph.D. in literature though a fully trained psychoanalyst, he was a member of the Research Department when I arrived. I assisted his informal research on psychotherapy by doing before-and-after testing of a few of his patients. Discovering our mutual interest in Lieder, we spent many enjoyable hours reading through books of songs by Schubert, Schumann, et al., which he had hand bound.

Brenman Gibson, Margaret. One of Rapaport's first recruits to the psychological staff, she was its head when I arrived in Topeka. Early in her work at Menninger's, she completed research for her Ph.D. and began the program of studying hypnosis and hypnotherapy, in which she was soon joined by Merton Gill. She was the first US psychologist accepted for full psychoanalytic training, at the Topeka Institute. Her husband, William Gibson, poet and playwright, became important to Rapaport.

Erikson, Erik H. Though no reader needs to be told who he was, it may be helpful to learn that Erik had been a staff member at Menninger's for a short while before my time, where he and Rapaport learned to like and respect one

another. Perhaps in 1947, when he came back to give a lecture, Rapaport introduced us and we remained friends for the rest of his life.

Escalona, Sibylle Korsch. Everyone called her Bille. I believe that she did her doctoral work with Kurt Lewin, but it is hard to find biographical details. Only recently I learned that she and I did our dissertations on the same topic (the level of aspiration experiment as a tool for the study of personality); somehow the matter never came up! One of my teachers in clinical psychology, she spent most of her time on a longitudinal infancy research project with Mary Leitch, M.D. Rapaport and I thought very highly of her as a researcher, administrator, and person of integrity and warmth.

Gibson, William. Bill had published little besides a small book of fine poems by the time he and Margaret moved to Stockbridge, but he began writing the plays that were to make him widely famous (e.g., *Two for the Seesaw*, *The Miracle Worker*) and Rapaport turned to him first to clean up the English in his principal publications.

Gill, Merton Max. After his medical training, Gill did his residency in psychiatry at the Menninger Foundation, where he was retained a staff member. He soon showed aptitude for research, teaming with Brenman in studies of hypnosis and hypnotherapy that brought them fame. At the Austen Riggs Center, he became more interested in theory as well as research on psychotherapy, and worked closely with Rapaport.

Hanfmann, Eugenia. Born in Russia, educated in Germany, she had a colorful life and distinguished career (see feministvoices.com/eugenia-hanfmann), finally becoming the first woman to attend a Harvard faculty meeting. Because of her work with Koffka, Shakow, and Kasanin, she was well known and respected by Rapaport, who regularly used the Hanfmann-Kasanin test of concept formation.

Heider, Fritz. An expatriate psychologist from Austria, Fritz and his wife Grace lived in Lawrence, where he was a professor in the KU Department of Psychology. A good friend of both Rapaport and me.

Klein, George S. See “Note on George Klein and His Contributions.” One of Rapaport’s most notable and productive recruits, who became my friend and co-director of the Research Center for Mental Health at NYU.

Klopper, Bruno. Another Jewish expatriate, in his prime generally considered the principal teacher and promoter of the Rorschach in America. His principles of interpretation were largely ad hoc and empirical, hence distasteful to Rapaport.

Knight, Robert P. When Rapaport joined the Menninger staff, Bob (or RPK, as he was known), was already a principal psychiatrist and psychoanalyst. When he accepted the directorship of the Austen Riggs Center, he was a universally respected training analyst and chief of staff, with an active interest in research and fully supportive of it. He built Riggs into one of the foremost psychoanalytically oriented psychiatric centers in the world.

Lozoff, Milton. A psychiatrist Rapaport met and worked with at Osawatomie, then brought to Menninger’s. Milt and his wife Marge were genial people who became my good friends. Milt retained an interest in research though his work in Topeka was almost entirely clinical.

Luborsky, Lester B. After getting his Ph.D. in psychology from Duke, Les was an instructor at the University of Illinois for two years. He then spent eleven years at the Menninger Foundation before joining the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mayman, Martin. Marty was brought to Topeka by Rapaport after getting his MA in psychology at NYU in 1947, and earned his Ph.D. from the University of

Kansas in 1953. For 15 years after Rapaport left, Mayman directed psychological training at the Menninger Foundation, where he completed psychoanalytic training. In 1966 he went to the University of Michigan, where he spent the rest of his career as Professor of Psychology.

Miller, James G., M.D., Ph.D., also Junior Fellow, Harvard. I knew him first as a fellow member of Harry Murray's research team from 1940 to 1943 at the Harvard Psychological Clinic. His first post-military job was as director of clinical psychology at the VA. He chaired the Psychology Department, University of Chicago (1948–1955) and then the Mental Health Research Institute (U. Michigan). For a decade he had a distinguished career in systems science, notably publishing *Living Systems* (1978). It was he who introduced the term “behavioral science.”

Morrow, William R. Bill came to our Selection Project team in 1948 from the Berkeley research group that produced *The Authoritarian Personality* (Adorno et al., 1950) and contributed in several ways to the design and execution of the Selection Project research. He and Rapaport had hardly any contact.

Murphy, Gardner. One of the world's outstanding psychologists of his time, he was one of the first to recognize Rapaport's gifts and sent him students, notably Schafer and Mayman. He was also a productive researcher and theorist of personality, a lifelong contributor to parapsychology, a person of great wisdom and catholicity as well as humor and warmth. Most of his career was at Columbia but he came to Topeka from the City College of New York.

Murphy, Lois Barclay. Gardner's wife and frequent collaborator, Lois was a world authority on child psychology. Like him a dear, warm friend, she was much more focused on empirical research. Before going to Topeka, she taught and did research for many years at Sarah Lawrence College.

Rubinstein, Benjamin B. Beni was the best catch from Rapaport's international search for research trainees. When he arrived in 1947, Rapaport assigned him to me to guide his research on an interesting idea, which proved infeasible.

Nevertheless, he and his lovely wife Dinah became lifelong friends of mine. As a fully trained analyst, his clinical services were in demand, but he worked actively with the psychotherapy research group until he left for New York shortly before I did. He also composed Lieder, which Dinah and I sang. For more about him and his important work, see Holt (ed.) (1997).

Sargent, Helen D. Though wheel-chair bound and always looking rather frail, Helen soon showed herself a person of remarkable ability when she came to Topeka in 1948, just after Rapaport's departure. In a series of administrative positions at the VA hospital and at Menninger's, and then in the Psychotherapy Research Project, she was a good leader with useful research skills.

Schafer, Roy. When Gardner Murphy, his mentor at Columbia University, sent him to Menninger's for the clinical training he sought, Roy had begun some research before getting his BA. Rapaport, immediately recognizing his great talents, trained him intensively in diagnostic testing, and used his research know-how as a member of the team that produced the manuals and then hefty books on *Diagnostic Psychological Testing*. He had been called to military service when I first came, returning a year later, long enough for us to become good friends. Knight recruited him to Riggs to become chief psychologist. He then became Chief psychologist in the Yale Medical School Department of Psychiatry (1953–1961).

Shapiro, David. Starting as Roy's trainee at Riggs, Dave took over his job when Roy went to Yale, and remained in it throughout the period of these letters. He produced not only some major Rorschach papers but two widely read books on character disorders.

Watterson, Donald J. A British psychiatrist-psychoanalyst, Don and his family became good friends to Louisa and me. Though the letters tell of his increasing involvement in research on psychotherapy, he published very little, and after leaving Topeka settled into private practice in Vancouver.

Wheelis, Allen. Allen was one of the best residents of the first group at the Menninger School of Psychiatry, who was retained as a staff member and candidate at the Topeka Institute for Psychoanalysis. I believe that he was in analysis with Knight at the time they went to Stockbridge. It was only after leaving for California that he began publishing the papers and books that brought him fame, and he was never close to Rapaport.

Whitehorn, John C. (1894–1973). A major figure in American psychiatry. He was Professor of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine (1938–1941) and then Professor and chief psychiatrist, Johns Hopkins Medical School (1941–1960).