Responses to Self Harm
The Correspondence of Sigmund Freud and Sándor Ferenczi: 1908–1914
Sándor Ferenczi – Ernest Jones
The Historiography of Psychoanalysis will be of particular value to psychoanalysts and to people in the worldwide intellectual community who wish to further their understanding of the massive changes in the "climate of opinion" generated by the work of Freud and his followers. – American Journal of Psychiatry
"Those who seek an understanding of Freud and psychoanalysis will find The Historiography of Psychoanalysis rewarding and stimulating." – Gerald N. Grob, Canadian Bulletin of Medical History

Today Sigmund Freud's legacy seems as hotly contested as ever. He continues to attract fanaticism of one kind or another. If Freud might be disappointed at the failure of his successors to confirm many of his so-called discoveries he would be gratified by the transforming impact of his ideas in contemporary moral and ethical thinking. To move from the history of psychoanalysis onto the more neutral ground of scholarly inquiry is not a simple task. There is still little effort to study Freud and his followers within the context of intellectual history. Yet in an era when psychiatry appears to be going in a different direction from that charted by Freud, his basic point of view still attracts newcomers in areas of the world relatively untouched by psychoanalytic influence in the past. It is all the more important to clarify the strengths and the limitations of Freud's approach.

Roazen begins by delving into the personality of Freud, and reassesses his own earlier volume, Freud and His Followers. He then examines "Freud Studies" in the nature of Freudian appraisals and patients. He examines a succession of letters between Freud and Silberstein; Freud and Jones; Anna Freud and Eva Rosenfeld; James Strachey and Rupert Brooke. Roazen includes a series of interviews with such personalities as Michael Balint, Philip Sarasin, Donald W. Winnicott, and Franz Jung. He explores curious relationships concerning Lou Andreas-Salomé, Tola Rank, and Felix Deutsch, and deals with biographies of Freud's predecessors, Charcot and Breuer, and contemporaries including Menninger, Erikson, Helene Deutsch, and a number of followers. Freud's national reception in such countries as Russia, America, France, among others is examined, and Roazen surveys the literature relating to the history of...
The Suffering Stranger Advanced Clinical Social Work Practice traces the development of relational ideas from their origin in object relations and self psychology to their evolution in current relational, intersubjectivity, and attachment theory. Relational treatment emphasizes openness and collaboration between client and therapist, the subjective and intersubjective experience, communication, empathy, genuineness, and the use of self in therapeutic interaction. The approach treats the relationship and dialogue between client and therapist as crucial to the change process and shows how the therapeutic relationship can be used to help clients and therapists bridge differences, examine similarities, overcome impediments, and manage enactments. The relational emphasis on the subjective experience of both client and therapist is beautifully illustrated throughout this book as the authors draw from their clinical work with clients from diverse backgrounds, including gay and lesbian clients, immigrants, and clients of color. They demonstrate how relational principles and techniques can be applied to multiple problems in social work practice for example, life crises and transitions, physical and sexual abuse, mental disorders, drug addiction, and the loss of a loved one. The authors also discuss the integration of relational constructs in short-term treatment and with families and groups. This volume opens with a historical perspective on the role of relational thinking in social work and the evolution of relational theory. It presents an overview of the key concepts in relational theory and its application throughout the treatment process with diverse clients and in different practice modalities. The book concludes with a discussion of the challenges in learning and teaching new theoretical and practice paradigms, particularly in creating a more mutual exchange in the classroom and during supervision.

Psychoanalytic Disorders in Seventeenth-Century French Literature: Passion! The word brims with and exudes power, movement, intensity, vitality, desire, and fulfillment. Its multifaceted meanings include eroticism, rage, sex, suffering, drive, commitment, dedication, and love. On the one hand, it embodies a quality to be embraced and lived fully, to make life meaningful and worthwhile. On the other, it is sometimes to be treated with suspicion, reined in, subjected to the dictates of reason. While it brightens existence and its departure makes life dull, many passions may prove unbearable. The manifold connotations of passion make it highly relevant to psychoanalysis, yet, so far, no book has explored the many facets of this pervasive theme. This book provides a comprehensive guide that will sensitize readers to the omnipresent importance of passionate emotion in the clinical setting, and throughout all areas and times of life. It bursts with thought-provoking ideas. Challenging cases are illuminated by penetrating reflections and novel applications and combinations of theoretical perspectives. Psychoanalytic Perspectives on Passion explores the many ways in which very strong emotions—passions—can be understood and worked with in clinical contexts. The contributions cover such key topics as psychosis and violence, emotions in childhood, sexuality, secure and insecure attachments, the role of passion in seeking meaning, passion and transition space, and transference and countertransference. This book will be of great help to all psychoanalysts and psychoanalytic psychotherapists struggling to assist patients (and perhaps themselves) in locating their passions, channeling and expressing them in meaningful ways, and overcoming obstacles to their fulfillment.

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Progress in Self Psychology, V. 13 This book develops and demonstrates in depth and breadth the contribution of phenomenologists to understanding forgiveness. Featuring all new material from a diverse mix of philosophical authors, the book will be of interest to students and scholars in both phenomenology and moral psychology.

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The Dissociative Mind in Psychoanalysis From Obstacle to Ally explores the evolution of the theory and practice of psychoanalysis with an in-depth investigation of historical examples and contemporary manifestations. Beginning with Freud's experience of the problem of transference, this book is shaped around a series of encounters in which psychoanalysts have managed effectively to negotiate such obstacles and on occasion, convert them into allies. Judith Hughes succeeds in bringing alive the ideas, clinical struggles and evolving practices of some of the most influential psychoanalysts of the last century including Sander
Ferenczi, Anna Freud, Melanie Klein, Wilfred Bion, Betty Joseph and Heinz Kohut. Through an examination of the specific obstacles posed by particular diagnostic categories, it becomes evident that it is often when treatment fails or encounters problems that major advances in psychoanalytic practice are prompted. As well as providing an excellent introduction to the history of fundamental psychoanalytic concepts, From Obstacle to Ally offers an original approach to the study of the procedures that have shaped psychoanalytic practice as we know it today and will fascinate practising psychoanalysts and psychotherapists.

The Cut and the Building of Psychoanalysis: Volume II Transforming the Internal World and Attachment reviews and discusses four theories about what makes psychotherapy effective across forms of treatment, treatment settings, and diagnostic categories: mindfulness, mentalization, psychological mindedness, and the attachment relationship. Geoff Goodman offers some provisional hypotheses about therapeutic effectiveness and suggests some ways of testing these hypotheses empirically, using sophisticated assessment instruments that measure psychotherapy process and outcome. Managed-care companies are withholding reimbursements for treatments not considered ‘empirically supported.’ Instead of engaging in horse races with randomized controlled trials (RCTs), Goodman suggests that we need to establish an empirical basis for the therapeutic effectiveness of all forms of treatment, move beyond examining common factors such as the therapeutic alliance, and turn our collective attention to common factors that psychotherapy researchers often erroneously promote as specific factors. Perhaps these so-called specific factors produce therapeutic change regardless of the brand-name treatment packages through which they are typically delivered. These specific factors might also work better for particular groups of patients with specific problems, such as avoidant attachment and impulsivity. In Volume I, Goodman explores the empirical and clinical bases of these specific factors and outlines their various influences on psychotherapy process and outcome.

Theorie als geschenk Contemporary Directions in Trauma is a new text for courses on trauma and working with vulnerable populations. Trauma has evolved as a field over the past few decades. What began as focusing on childhood trauma, sexual abuse and PTSD, has now broadened much further to include other definitions such as terrorism, natural disasters, school shootings and more. This book unifies the various approaches for assessing trauma in one volume.

Ferenczi's Language of Tenderness The Cut and the Building of Psychoanalysis Volume II explores how the unformulated trauma associated with surgery performed on Emma Eckstein's genitalia, and the hallucinations that Eckstein experienced, influenced Freud's self-analysis, oriented his biological speculations, and significantly influenced one of his closest followers, Sándor Ferenczi. This thought-provoking and incisive work shows how ferenczi filled the gaps left open in Freud's system and proved to be a useful example for examining how such gaps are transmitted from one mind to another. The first of three parts explores how the mind of the child was viewed prior to Freud, what events led Freud to formulate and later abandon his theory of actual trauma, and why Freud turned to the phylogenetic past. Bonomi delves deeper into Freud's self-analysis in part two and reexamines the possible reasons that led Freud to discard the impact and effects of trauma. The final part explores the interpersonal effects of Freud's self-dissection dream, arguing that Ferenczi managed to dream aspects of Freud's self-dissection dream on various occasions, which helped him to incorporate a part of Freud's psyche that Freud had himself failed to integrate. This book questions the subject of a woman's body, using discourse between Freud and Ferenczi to build a more integrated and accurate narrative of the origins and theories of psychoanalysis. It will therefore be of interest to psychoanalysts, psychotherapists, psychologists and social scientists as well as historians of medicine, science and human rights. Bonomi's work introduces new arguments to the contemporary debate surrounding Female Genital Mutilation.

Balint Matters Melanie Klein is one of the few analysts whose body of work has inspired sociologists, philosophers, religious scholars, literary critics and political theorists, all attracted to the cross-fertilisation of her ideas. Other Banalities represents a long overdue exploration of her legacy, including contributions from acclaimed interdisciplinary scholars and practitioners. The contributors situate Klein within the history of the psychoanalytic movement, investigate her key theoretical and clinical advances, and look at how her thought has informed contemporary perspectives in the behavioural sciences and humanities. Topics covered range from Klein's major psychological theories to clinical pathology, child development, philosophy, sociology, politics, religion, ethics and aesthetics. This volume reflects the auspicious future for Kleinian revivalism and demonstrates the broad relevance of Kleinian thought. It will be of great interest to scholars and practitioners of psychology, psychoanalysis and psychotherapy.

Transforming the Internal World and Attachment "In recent decades there has been a decline in the quality and availability of psychotherapy in America that has gone largely unnoticed—even though rates of anxiety, depression, and suicide are on the rise. In Saving Talk Therapy, master therapist Dr. Enrico Gnaulati presents powerful case studies from his practice to remind patients and therapists alike how and why traditional talk therapy works and, using cutting-edge research findings, unpacks the problematic incentives in our health-care system and in academic psychology that explain its decline." -- From Amazon.com summary.

Phenomenology and Forgiveness This volume presents the first organized study of Jung's ethics. Drawing on direct quotes from all of his collected works, interviews, and seminars, psychoanalyst and religious scholar Dan Merkur provides a compendium of Jung's thoughts on various topics and themes that comprise his theoretical corpus—from the personal unconscious, repression, dreams, good and evil, and the shadow, to collective phenomena such as the archetypes, synchronicity, the psychoid, the paranormal, God, and the Self, as well as his contributions to clinical method and technique including active imagination, inner
dialogue, and the process of individuation and consciousness expansion. The interconnecting thread in Merkur's approach to the subject matter is to read Jung’s work through an ethical lens. What comes to light is how Merkur systematically portrays Jung as a moralist, but also as a complex thinker who situates the human being as an instinctual animal struggling with internal conflict and naturalized sin. Merkur exposes the tension and development in Jung's thinking by exploring his innovative clinical-technical methods and experimentation, such as through active imagination, inner dialogue, and expressive therapies, hence underscoring unconscious creativity in dreaming, symbol formation, engaging the paranormal, and artistic productions leading to expansions of consciousness, which becomes a necessary part of individuation or the working through process in pursuit of self-actualization and wholeness. In the end, we are offered a unique presentation of Jung’s core theoretical and clinical ideas centering on an ethical fulcrum, whereby his moral psychology leads to a cure of souls. Jung’s Ethics will be of interest to academics, scholars, researchers, and practitioners in the fields of Jungian studies and analytical psychology, ethics, analytical, cross-cultural, and Jungian psychology, philosophy, religious studies, and mental health professionals focusing on the integration of humanities and psychoanalysis.

The Clinical Diary of Sándor Ferenczi Elizabeth Severn, known as "R.N." in Sandor Ferenczi's Clinical Diary, was Ferenczi's analysand for eight years, the patient with whom he conducted his controversial experiment in mutual analysis, and a psychoanalyst in her own right who had a transformative influence on his work. The Discovery of the Self is the distillation of that experience and allows us to hear the voice of one of the most important patients in the history of psychoanalysis. However, Freud branded Severn Ferenczi's "evil genius" and her name does not appear in Ernest Jones's biography, so she has remained largely unknown until now. This book is a reissue of Severn's landmark work of 1933, together with an introduction by Peter L. Rudnytsky that sets out the unrecognized importance of her thinking both for the development of psychoanalysis and for contemporary theory. Inspired by the realization that Severn has embedded disguised case histories both of herself, and of Ferenczi, as well as of her daughter Margaret, Rudnytsky shows how The Discovery of the Self contains "the other side of the story" of mutual analysis and is thus an indispensable companion volume to the Clinical Diary. A full partner in Ferenczi's rehabilitation of trauma theory and champion of the view that the analyst must participate in the patient’s reliving of past experiences, Severn emerges as the most profound conduit for Ferenczi’s legacy in the United States, if not in the entire world. Lacking any institutional credentials and once completely marginalized, Elizabeth Severn can at long last be given her due as a formidable psychoanalyst. Newly available for the first time in more than eighty years, The Discovery of the Self is simultaneously an engaging introduction to psychotherapy that will appeal to general readers as well as a sophisticated text to be savored by psychoanalytic scholars and clinicians as a "prequel" to the works of Heinz Kohut and a neglected classic of relational psychoanalysis.

Psychoanalytic Perspectives on Passion In the half-century since his death, the Hungarian analyst Sándor Ferenczi has amassed an influential following within the psychoanalytic community. During his lifetime Ferenczi, a respected associate and intimate of Freud, unleashed widely disputed ideas that influenced greatly the evolution of modern psychoanalytic technique and practice. In a sequence of short, condensed entries, Sándor Ferenczi’s Diary records self-critical reflections on conventional theory—as well as criticisms of Ferenczi’s own experiments with technique—and his obstinate struggle to divest himself and psychoanalysis of professional hypocrisy. From these pages emerges a hitherto unheard voice, speaking to his heirs with startling candor and forceful originality—a voice that still resonates in the continuing debates over the nature of the relationship in psychoanalytic practice.

Dood door verdrinking Volume 2 of a three-part analysis of Ferenczi by Freud. It demonstrates the characteristic inconsistencies of the two men, with Freud restrained and Ferenczi more effusive and revealing. It also records the use and misuse of analysis their personal lives. The Americanization of Narcissism In zo’n 100 tips voor succesvolle therapeutische behandelingen ontfermt de befaamde psychiater Irvin Yalom zich over zijn cliënten met een hartverwarmende compassie en ongeëvenaarde deskundigheid. Yalom bevestigt in dit boek zijn talent als mentor voor therapeutische hulpverleners en als leidsman voor de medemens in zijn geestelijke nood.

From Obstacle to Ally This is the correspondence between two physicians and psychoanalysts from the circle of Sigmund Freud, a correspondence ended only by the death of Ferenczi in 1933. The letters, largely those of Ferenczi (as few of Groddeck's have been preserved), bear witness to the friendship of two men who made so many original contributions to psychoanalysis, and at the same time reflect the history of psychoanalysis. They met in the summer of 1921, when Ferenczi was taking a cure at the Sanatorium in Baden Baden and Groddeck was his doctor, and they soon became friends. Their correspondence is personal and intimate, and shows us two highly individual personalities. Traces of Violence and Freedom of Thought Winner of the 2016 Gradiva Award for Edited Book The Legacy of Sándor Ferenczi, first published in 1993 & edited by Lewis Aron & Adrienne Harris, was one of the first books to examine Ferenczi's invaluable contributions to psychoanalysis and his continuing influence on contemporary clinicians and scholars. Building on that pioneering work, The Legacy of Sándor Ferenczi: From Ghost to Ancestor brings together leading international Ferenczi scholars to report on previously unavailable data about Ferenczi and his professional descendants. Many—including Sigmund Freud himself—considered Sándor Ferenczi to be Freud’s most gifted patient and protégé. For a large part of his career, Ferenczi was almost as well known, influential, and sought after as a psychoanalyst, teacher and lecturer as Freud himself. Later, irreconcilable differences between Freud, his followers and Ferenczi meant that many of his writings were withheld from translation or otherwise stifled, and he was accused of being mentally ill and shunned. In this book, Harris and Kuchuck explore how newly discovered historical and theoretical material has returned Ferenczi to a place of theoretical legitimacy and
prominence. His work continues to influence both psychoanalytic theory and practice, and covers many major contemporary psychoanalytic topics such as process, metapsychology, character structure, trauma, sexuality, and social and progressive aspects of psychoanalytic work. Among other historical and scholarly contributions, this book demonstrates the direct link between Ferenczi’s pioneering work and subsequent psychoanalytic innovations. With rich clinical vignettes, newly unearthed historical data, and contemporary theoretical explorations, it will be of great interest and use to clinicians of all theoretical stripes, as well as scholars and historians.

The Correspondence of Sigmund Freud and Sándor Ferenczi: 1920–1933 Includes bibliographical references and index.

Jung's Ethics Over one hundred years have passed since Sigmund Freud first created psychoanalysis. The new paradigm he forged within the increasing pluralization of Western culture, and it is almost impossible to overestimate its influence. Despite its traditional aloofness from ethical questions, psychoanalysis attracted an extraordinary degree of sectarian bitterness. Original thinkers were condemned as dissidents and renegades and the merits of individual cases have been frequently mixed up with questions concerning power and ambition, as well as the future of the "movement." In The Trauma of Freud, Paul Roazen shows how, despite this contentiousness, Freud's legacy has remained central to human self-awareness. Roazen provides a much-needed sequence and perspective on the memorable issues that have come up in connection with the history of Freud's school. Topics covered include the problem of seduction, Jung's Zurich school, Ferenczi's Hungarian following, and the influence of Melanie Klein and Anna Freud in England. Also highlighted are Lacanianism in France, Erik Erikson's ego psychology, and Sandor Rado's innovations. In considering these historical cases and related public scandals, Roazen continually addresses important general issues concerning ethics and privacy, the power of orthodoxy, creativity, and the historiography of psychoanalysis. Throughout, he argues that rival interpretations are a sign of the intellectual maturity and sophistication of the discipline. Vigorous debate is healthy and essential in avoiding ill-considered and dogmatic self-assurance. He observes that potential zealotry lies just below the surface of even the most placid psychoanalytic waters even today. Examining the past, so much a part of the job of scholarship, may involve challenging those who might have preferred to let sleeping dogs lie. Roazen emphasizes that Freud's approach rested on the Socratic conviction that the unexamined life is not worth living and that this constitutes the spiritual basis of its influence beyond immediate clinical concerns. The Trauma of Freud is a major contribution to the historical literature on psychoanalysis.

The Correspondence of Sigmund Freud and Sándor Ferenczi: 1914–1919 In a stunning fusion of literary criticism and intellectual history, Peter L. Rudnytsky explores the dialectical interplay between literature and psychoanalysis by reading key psychoanalytic texts in a variety of genres. He maps the origins of the contemporary relational tradition in the lives and work of three of Freud's most brilliant and original disciples—Otto Rank, Sándor Ferenczi, and Georg Groddeck. Rudnytsky, a scholar with an unsurpassed knowledge of the world of clinical psychoanalysis, exposes the "relational turn" as an alternative to both ego psychology and postmodernism. Rudnytsky seeks to alter the received view of the psychoanalytic landscape, in which the towering figure of Freud has continued to obscure the achievements of his followers who individually resisted and collectively went beyond him. Reading Psychoanalysis offers the most detailed and comprehensive treatments available in English of such classic texts as Freud's case of Little Hans, Rank's The Incest Theme in Literature and Legend, and Groddeck's The Book of the It. Rudnytsky's argument for object relations theory concludes by boldly affirming the possibility of a "consilience" between scientific and hermeneutic modes of knowledge.

Different Paths Towards Becoming a Psychoanalyst and Psychotherapist Sigmund Freud's role in the history and development of psychoanalysis continues to be the standard by which others are judged. One of the most remarkable features of that history, however, is the exceptional caliber of the men and women Freud attracted as disciples and coworkers. One of the most influential, and perhaps overlooked, of them was the Hungarian analyst Sndor Ferenczi. Apart from Freud, Ferenczi is the analyst from that pioneering generation who addresses most immediately the concerns of contemporary psychoanalysts. In Ferenczi's Turn in Psychoanalysis fifteen eminent scholars and clinicians from six different countries provide a comprehensive and rigorous examination of Ferenczi's legacy. Although the contributors concur in their assessment of Ferenczi's stature, they often disagree in their judgments about his views and his place in the history of psychoanalysis. For some, he is a radically iconoclastic figure, whose greatest contributions lie in his challenge to Freudian orthodoxy; for others, he is ultimately a classical analyst, who built on Freud's foundations. Divided into three sections, Contexts and Continuities, Disciple and Dissident, and Theory and Technique, the essays in Ferenczi's Turn in Psychoanalysis invite the reader to take part in a dialogue, in which the questions are many and the answers open-ended.

The Discovery of the Self The twentieth century has been described as the time of man's discovery of himself; few have contributed more to this cause than Erik Erikson. The Clinical Erik Erikson: A psychoanalytic method of engagement and activation highlights Erikson's transforming contributions to the field of psychoanalysis and honors his legacy by providing unpublished clinical case illustrations of his psychotherapeutic work. The publication of case material—simple memorable fragments and clinical vignettes—brings the reader into Erikson's consultation room, providing a portrait of his clinical technique and demonstrating how he actually worked. Stephen Schlein, an authority on Erikson, presents an illuminating overview of Erikson's groundbreaking work through an exhaustive examination of his psychotherapy case studies, and participation at case conferences at The Austen Riggs Center. Erikson's writings reveal a psychoanalytic method of extraordinary richness that emphasizes essential ingredients of an interpersonal-relational clinical method and articulates interactional dimensions that have restorative potential. His vision focuses on
the interpersonal relationship, its powerful affects, and a belief that human beings have a potent
capacity for real change. This book will be essential reading for psychoanalysts and psychoanalytic
psychotherapists.

The Legacy of Sandor Ferenczi Self harm is generally regarded as a modern epidemic, associated especially
with young women. But references to self harm are found in the poetry of ancient Rome, the drama of
ancient Greece and early Christian texts, including the Bible. Generations of lawmakers, military
authorities, doctors and psychologists have analyzed self harm over the last 200 years, but these
histories have to a great extent disappeared.

Histories of Scientific Observation The Dissociative Mind in Psychoanalysis: Understanding and Working
With Trauma is an invaluable and cutting edge resource providing the current theory, practice, and
research on trauma and dissociation within psychoanalysis. Elizabeth Howell and Sheldon Itzkowitz bring
together experts in the field of dissociation and psychoanalysis, providing a comprehensive and forward-
looking overview of the current thinking on trauma and dissociation. The volume contains articles on the
history of concepts of trauma and dissociation, the linkage of complex trauma and dissociative problems
in living, different modalities of treatment and theoretical approaches based on a new understanding of
this linkage, as well as reviews of important new research. Overarching all of these is a clear
explanation of how pathological dissociation is caused by trauma, and how this affects psychological
organization -- concepts which have often been largely misunderstood. The Dissociative Mind in
Psychoanalysis will be essential reading for psychoanalysts, psychoanalytically oriented
psychotherapists, trauma therapists, and students.

The Sandor Ferenczi–Georg Groddeck Correspondence, 1921–1933 This book examines how people cannot escape
being tainted, whether actively engaged or not, by violence in its countless manifestations. The essays
encompass a wide range of theoretical resources, methodological approaches and geo-political areas. They
describe how images and fragments of traumatic and violent scenarios are transported from one
generation’s unconscious to that of another, leading to cycles of repetition and retaliation, restricting
the freedom to imagine alternatives and inhabit alternative positions. The authors all work within a
psychosocial framework by unsettling the boundaries between psyche-social. Four themes are addressed:
vigilence of speech, violence and domination, repetition and violence, and the possibility of reparation
or renewal. Due to its theoretical engagements and the case studies provided, this interdisciplinary
collection will be of value to postgraduate and undergraduate students of psychology, philosophy,
politics and history.

The Legacy of Sandor Ferenczi This book explores the life and theories of Michael Balint, who kept alive
Ferenczi’s analytic traditions in Budapest and brought them to London, where they became a vital part of
the Independent Group’s theory and practice. Balint's theoretical understanding of regression, 'new
beginnings', 'basic fault', as well as his profound impact on medicine, are all described. The work in the
Balint groups by general practitioners, psychiatrists, and physicians are explored. Whole person and
psychosomatic medicine, championed by Balint, is contrasted with today’s more compartmentalised approach
to medicine, including the increasing separation of the GP from the family. In the second part of the
book Dr Sklar reflects on the complex tasks involved in psychodynamic assessment. Vignettes illustrate the
importance of understanding the forces in family dynamics, the value of an early memory and a dream, and
the sexual life of the patient. The author argues that Balint’s ideas are of particular significance
to us today, in our world of quick fixes and the overspecialisation of medicine.

Gut Feminism American social critics in the 1970s seized on narcissism as the sickness of the age. But
they missed the psychoanalytic breakthrough that championed it as the wellsprings of ambition, creativity,
and empathy. Elizabeth Lunbeck’s history opens a new view on the central questions faced by the self
struggling amid the crosscurrents of modernity.

The Trauma of Freud This third and final volume of the correspondence between the founder of
psychoanalysis and one of his most colorful disciples brings to a close Sandor Ferenczi's life and the
story of one of the most important friendships in the history of psychoanalysis. This volume spans a
turbulent period, beginning with the unification of the psychoanalytic branch societies under the
umbrella of the International Psychoanalytic Association. In 1923 the controversy over Otto Rank's The
Trauma of Birth erupted. Ferenczi had worked closely with Rank, and the exchange of letters in which
Freud and Ferenczi come to grips with their understanding of regression, ‘new
beginnings’, ‘basic fault’, as well as his profound impact on medicine, are all described. The work in the
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to us today, in our world of quick fixes and the overspecialisation of medicine.

Ferenczi's Turn in Psychoanalysis Bernadette Höfer’s innovative and ambitious monograph argues that the
epistemology of the Cartesian mind/body dualism, and its insistence on the primacy of analytic thought
over bodily function, has surprisingly little purchase in texts by prominent classical writers. In this
study Höfer explores how Surin, Molière, Lafayette, and Racine represent interconnections of body and
mind that influence behaviour, both voluntary and involuntary, and that thus disprove the classical
The Clinical Diary Of Sandor Ferenczi

Ferenczi for Our Time Winner of the 2016 Gradaiva Award for Edited Book The Legacy of Sándor Ferenczi, first published in 1993 & edited by Lewis Aron & Adrienne Harris, was one of the first books to examine Ferenczi’s invaluable contributions to psychoanalysis and his continuing influence on contemporary clinicians and scholars. Building on that pioneering work, The Legacy of Sándor Ferenczi: From Ghost to Ancestor brings together leading international Ferenczi scholars to report on previously unavailable data about Ferenczi and his professional descendants. Many—including Sigmund Freud himself—considered Sándor Ferenczi to be Freud’s most gifted patient and protégé. For a large part of his career, Ferenczi was almost as well known, influential, and sought after as a psychoanalyst, teacher and lecturer as Freud himself. Later, irreconcilable differences between Freud, his followers and Ferenczi meant that many of his writings were withheld from translation or otherwise stifled, and he was accused of being mentally ill and shunned. In this book, Harris and Kuchuck explore how newly discovered historical and theoretical material has returned Ferenczi to a place of theoretical legitimacy and prominence. His work continues to influence both psychoanalytic theory and practice, and covers many major contemporary psychoanalytic topics such as process, metapsychology, character structure, trauma, sexuality, and social and progressive aspects of psychoanalytic work. Among other historical and scholarly contributions, this book demonstrates the direct link between Ferenczi’s pioneering work and subsequent psychoanalytic innovations. With rich clinical vignettes, newly unearthed historical data, and contemporary theoretical explorations, it will be of great interest and use to clinicians of all theoretical stripes, as well as scholars and historians.

The Clinical Erik Erikson Ferenczi for Our Time presents contributions from British, French, American and Hungarian analysts of the second, third and even fourth generation, who deal with different dimensions of experiencing the external and internal world. These papers explore linkages between Ferenczi and the works of Winnicott, Klein, Alice, Michael and Enid Balint, the British Independents as well, as French analytical thought related to Dolto and beyond. The reader will also become acquainted with original documents of a revived Hungarian psychoanalytical world and new voices of Budapest. 'The Balints' chapter invites the reader to listen to colleagues sharing memories, recollections and images - allowing a personal glimpse into the life and professional-human environment of these extraordinary personalities. The topics discussed here are wide ranging: possibilities and impossibilities of elaborating social and individual traumas, child analysis and development, body-and-mind and clinical aspects of working with psychosomatic diseases. Functions and dysfunctions of societal and individual memory are explored as signifying ‘blinded’ spots in our vision of external and psychic reality as well as the vicissitudes of generational transmission of trauma.

Time Exposure Winner of the 2012 Gradaiva Award! Utilizing the hermeneutics of Hans-Georg Gadamer and the ethics of Emmanuel Lévinas, The Suffering Stranger invigorates the conversation between psychoanalysis and philosophy, demonstrating how each is informed by the other and how both are strengthened in unison. Orange turns her critical (and clinical) eye toward five major psychoanalytic thinkers – Sándor Ferenczi, Frieda Fromm-Reichmann, D. W. Winnicott, Heinz Kohut, and Bernard Brandchaft – investigating the hermeneutic approach of each and engaging these innovative thinkers precisely as interpreters, as those who have seen the face and heard the voice of the other in an ethical manner. In doing so, she provides the practicing clinician with insight into the methodology of interpretation that underpins the day-to-day activity of analysis, and broadens the scope of possibility for philosophical extensions of psychoanalytic theory.

Saving Talk Therapy Using Ferenczi's insights, Robert W. Rentoul draws on and integrates the subsequent work of the British Independents and recent American writers in Ferenczi's Language of Tenderness. He sees the two languages as being reflected in the differing atmospheres of cooperation and confrontation shown in relational and classical psychoanalysis. Rentoul argues that the distinction between the two models needs to be made sharper; a new paradigm for psychoanalysis has come into being as a result of Ferenczi's work.

Trauma "Hij werp zich in de golf die vlak voor hem breekt en gaat op weg naar de boeien, zwemt er voorbij. Hij voelt het in zijn borst prikken en kloppen alsof er iets afschuwelijks zal gebeuren." Welk drama er zich in het opening van 'Dood door verdrinking' afspeelt, zal de Noorse Liss Bjerke pas twaalf jaar later ontdekken. Liss studeert design in Amsterdam, maar achter haar mooie verschijning gaat een drama er zich in de opening van 'Dood door verdrinking' af. Orange turns her critical (and clinical) eye toward five major psychoanalytic thinkers – Sándor Ferenczi, Frieda Fromm-Reichmann, D. W. Winnicott, Heinz Kohut, and Bernard Brandchaft – investigating the hermeneutic approach of each and engaging these innovative thinkers precisely as interpreters, as those who have seen the face and heard the voice of the other in an ethical manner. In doing so, she provides the practicing clinician with insight into the methodology of interpretation that underpins the day-to-day activity of analysis, and broadens the scope of possibility for philosophical extensions of psychoanalytic theory.

Advanced Clinical Social Work Practice Volume 1 of the three-volume Freud-Ferenczi correspondence closes with Freud's letter from Vienna, dated June 28, 1914, to his younger colleague in Budapest: "I am writing
under the impression of the surprising murder in Sarajevo, the consequences of which cannot be foreseen.”

Other Banalities This book describes the personal journey of a collection of contributors, detailing their pathways to becoming psychoanalysts and psychotherapists, with insights from many of the most interesting analysts in the field. The history of psychoanalysis and psychotherapy indicates that the pioneers were individuals who came from different pathways, such as medicine, law, education, and art. The integration of men and women with different educational and career backgrounds enhance the intellectual and clinical evolution of the field. Here, Arnold Rachman and Harold Kooden have invited a diverse group of practicing clinicians to demonstrate that psychoanalysis and psychotherapy continues to welcome and integrate individuals with a wide variety of intellectual interests and atypical career pathways. In showing how varied and personalized the route into analysis can be, this book will be of great interest to clinicians of all levels and experience, and will offer inspiration to those just entering the profession.