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**Freud as an Expert Witness**
- Kurt Robert Eissler - 1986

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**Freud and the Institution of Psychoanalytic Knowledge** - Sarah Winter -

Combining approaches from literary studies and historical sociology, this book provides a groundbreaking cultural history of the strategies Freud employed in his writings and career to orchestrate public recognition of psychoanalysis and to shape its institutional identity.
Freud is a biography for the
Freud and the Institution of Psychoanalytic Knowledge - Sarah Winter - 1999
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Freud - Élisabeth Roudinesco
- 2016-11-14
Élisabeth Roudinesco’s bold reinterpretation of Sigmund Freud is a biography for the twenty-first century—a sympathetic yet impartial appraisal of a genius admired but misunderstood in his time and ours. Alert to tensions in his character and thought, she views Freud less as a scientific thinker than as an interpreter of civilization and culture.

Freud's Megalomania - Israel Rosenfield - 2001
A lost manuscript of Freud has been found in which he realizes that he has been a victim of his own self-delusion and goes about setting the record straight with a new theory of human behavior—that it is not drives that define us but rather our boundless capacity to deceive ourselves. Reprint.

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Freud: A Life for Our Time -
Peter Gay - 2006-05-17
A thorough biographical portrait of the pivotal thinker and practitioner probes many aspects of Freud's life, including his family, his city, his professional challenges, and his innovative and controversial theories.

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Berlin Electropolis -
Andreas Killen - 2006
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Dreaming in Dark Times -
Sharon Sliwinski - 2017-03-28
What do dreams manage to say—or indeed, show—about human experience that is not legible otherwise? Can the disclosure of our dream-life be understood as a form of political avowal? To what does a dream attest? And to whom? Blending psychoanalytic theory with the work of such political thinkers as Hannah Arendt and Michel Foucault, Sharon Sliwinski explores how the disclosure of dream-life represents a special kind of communicative gesture—a form of unconscious thinking that can serve as a potent brand of political intervention and a means for resisting sovereign power. Each chapter centers on a specific dream plucked from the historical record, slowly
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Traumatic Stress - Bessel A. Van der Kolk - 1996-05-03
This book should be of value to all mental health professionals, researchers, and students interested in traumatic stress, as well as legal professionals dealing with PTSD-related issues.

Freud's Dora - Patrick Mahony - 1996-01-01
The case of the patient whom Freud immortalized as Dora is regarded as a landmark in the evolution of psychoanalytic theory and technique, as a graphic demonstration of psychosomatics and the therapeutic significance of dreams. Now, in this brilliant book, Patrick Mahony claims that the case study is not a model of treatment but a remarkable exhibition of the rejection of a patient by a Freud's misapprehensions about female sexuality and adolescence. Combining psychoanalytic, historical, and textual approaches, Mahony makes us look at the famous case history in a new way. He maps out in detail how Freud neglected much significant data, and he traces the clinical impact of Freud's undigested friendship with Fliess. Mahony also sheds fresh light on Dora's bisexuality, transference, trauma, and symptoms and uncovers the deeper, problematic meaning of Dora's dreams. Through his close textual analysis, Mahony shows that this case history is a specimen of symptomatic writing and evidence of Freud's countertransferential impasse. Mahony's book testifies to the fact that any serious study of Freud must not be limited to the Standard Edition of his works.
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Freud's Free Clinics
Elizabeth Ann Danto
2007-05
Today many view Sigmund Freud as an elitist whose psychoanalytic treatment was reserved for the intellectually and financially advantaged. However, in this new work Elizabeth Ann Danto presents a strikingly different picture of Freud and the early psychoanalytic movement. Danto recovers the neglected history of Freud and other analysts' intense social activism and their commitment to treating the poor and working classes. Danto's narrative begins in the years following the end of World War I and the fall of the Habsburg Empire. Joining with the social democratic and artistic movements that were sweeping across Central and Western Europe, analysts such as Freud, Wilhelm Reich, Erik Erikson, Karen Horney, Erich Fromm, and Helene
Deutsch envisioned a new role for psychoanalysis. These psychoanalysts saw themselves as brokers of social change and viewed psychoanalysis as a challenge to conventional political and social traditions. Between 1920 and 1938 and in ten different cities, they created outpatient centers that provided free mental health care. They believed that psychoanalysis would share in the transformation of civil society and that these new outpatient centers would help restore people to their inherently good and productive selves. Drawing on oral histories and new archival material, Danto offers vivid portraits of the movement's central figures and their beliefs. She explores the successes, failures, and challenges faced by free institutes such as the Berlin Poliklinik, the Vienna Ambulatorium, and Alfred Adler's child-guidance clinics. She also describes the efforts of Wilhelm Reich's Sex-Pol, a fusion of psychoanalysis and left-wing politics, which provided free counseling and end public repression of private sexuality. In addition to situating the efforts of psychoanalysts in the political and cultural contexts of Weimar Germany and Red Vienna, Danto also discusses the important treatments and methods developed during this period, including child analysis, short-term therapy, crisis intervention, task-centered treatment, active therapy, and clinical case presentations. Her work illuminates the importance of the social environment and the idea of community to the theory and practice of psychoanalysis.

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Freud's Schreber Between Psychiatry and Psychoanalysis - Thomas Dalzell - 2018-03-29
This book investigates what was distinctive about the predisposition to psychosis Freud posited in Daniel Paul Schreber, a presiding judge in Saxony's highest court. It argues that Freud's 1911 Schreber text reversed the order of priority in late nineteenth-century conceptions of the disposing causes of psychosis - the objective-biological and subjective-biographical - to privilege subjective disposition to psychosis, but without returning to the paradigms of early nineteenth-century Romantic psychiatry and without obviating the legitimate claims of biological psychiatry in relation to hereditary disposition. While Schreber is the book's reference point, this is not a general treatment of Schreber, or of Freud's reading of the Schreber case. It focuses rather on what was new in Freud's thinking on what he learned from his psychiatrist contemporaries and what he did not, and whether or not psychoanalysts have fully received his aetiology.
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The Correspondence of Sigmund Freud and Sándor Ferenczi: 1920-1933 - Sigmund Freud - 1993

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 Rank is emotionally intense. In 1926 Ferenczi gave a series of lectures on psychoanalysis in New York and became embroiled in a bitter controversy with American analysts over the practice of lay analysis, which eventually threatened to disrupt the unity of the International Association. Like Freud, Ferenczi supported lay analysis, but on his return from America his relationship with Freud deteriorated as Freud became increasingly critical of his theoretical and clinical innovations. Their troubled friendship was complicated still further by ill health -- Freud's cancer of the jaw and the pernicious anemia that finally killed Ferenczi in 1933. The controversies between Freud and Ferenczi continue to this day, as psychoanalysts reassess Ferenczi's innovations and increasingly challenge the allegations of mental illness.
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Psychiatry - Thomas Szasz - 2019-02-28
For more than half a century, Thomas Szasz has devoted much of his career to a radical critique of psychiatry. His latest work, Psychiatry: The Science of Lies, is a culmination of his life’s work: to portray the integral role of deception in the history and practice of psychiatry. Szasz argues that the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness stands in the same relationship to the diagnosis and treatment of bodily illness that the forgery of a painting does to the original masterpiece. Art historians and the legal system seek to distinguish forgeries from originals. Those concerned with medicine, on the other hand—physicians, patients, politicians, health insurance providers, and legal professionals—take the opposite stance when faced with the challenge of distinguishing everyday problems in living from bodily diseases, systematically authenticating nondiseases as between disease and nondisease—genuine and imitation, truth and falsehood—thus becomes arbitrary and uncertain. There is neither glory nor profit in correctly demarcating what counts as medical illness and medical healing from what does not. Individuals and families wishing to protect themselves from medically and politically authenticated charlatanry are left to their own intellectual and moral resources to make critical decisions about human dilemmas miscategorized as "mental diseases" and about medicalized responses misidentified as "psychiatric treatments." Delivering his sophisticated analysis in lucid prose and with a sharp wit, Szasz continues to engage and challenge readers of all backgrounds.

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Feverish - Gigi Fenster - 2018-06-15
Swaziland is where you think, for the first time, maybe if I got brain fever I would be able to stop worrying. I’d lose control and, maybe then, I’d understand my friend’s mind. In an attempt to break free from rationality and make her life a work of art, Gigi Fenster decides to induce a fever in herself. Fever, she surmises, is a ‘particularly writerly thing’. What follows is a captivating memoir of that
thing’. What follows is a Fenster’s childhood in South Africa, her relationships with her psychiatrist father, her troubled friend Simon, and her mother and four siblings, through to New Zealand and her relationships with her two teenage daughters. As she traverses her life, Fenster asks questions about bravery, transgression, vulnerability and the value we place on art. This memoir is a witty, intelligent, original examination of what it means to be a compassionate human being. ‘Without empathy,’ she writes, ‘one cannot tell the full story. There can be no proper care.’

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**Psychoanalysis Under Nazi Occupation** - Laura Sokolowsky - 2021-09-30

Laura Sokolowsky’s survey of psychoanalysis under Weimar and Nazism explores how the paradigm of a ‘psychoanalysis for all’ became untenable as the Nazis rose to power. Mainly discussing the evolution of the Berlin Institute during the period
response to the
free psychoanalytic centres
after the founding of the
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book explores the ideal of
making psychoanalysis
available to the population of
a shattered country after
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the Institute later came under
Nazi control following the
segregation and dismissal of
Jewish colleagues in the late
1930s. The book shows how
Freudian standards resisted
the medicalisation of
psychoanalysis for purposes
of adaptation and
normalisation, but also follows
Freud’s distinction between
sacrifice (where you know
what you have given up) and
concession (an abandonment
of position through
compromise) to demonstrate
how German psychoanalysts
put themselves at the service
of the fascist master, in the
hope of obtaining official
recognition and material
rewards. Discussing the
relations of psychoanalysis
with politics and ethics, as
well as the origin of the
Lacanian movement as a
institutionalisation of
psychoanalysis during the
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psychoanalysis working today.

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particularly in the United States and France, which advocate the existence of hysteria as a psychosis. Hysterical psychosis is the clinical combination of a hysterical personality with a seemingly psychotic state. Looking back to nineteenth-century psychiatry, Katrien Libbrecht attempts to answer the question: Is there such a thing as a hysterical psychosis or are we dealing with hysteria exhibiting psychotic features? Hysterical Psychosis is divided into three sections. The first part of the book carries the reader back to the second half of the nineteenth century, the heyday of the study of hysteria on the eve of the discovery of psychoanalysis. The second part of the book discusses the implications of the generalized impact of Bleuler's concept of schizophrenia during the interbellum period. The last section of the book deals with the current reemergence of hysterical psychosis from the 1960s to the 1990s. Libbrecht provides a historical survey of the most important

Hysterical Psychosis -
Katrien Libbrecht -
2018-01-16

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**Shell Shock and the Modernist Imagination** - Wyatt Bonikowski - 2016-04-01

Looking closely at both case histories of shell shock and Modernist novels by Ford Madox Ford, Rebecca West, and Virginia Woolf, Wyatt Bonikowski shows how the figure of the shell-shocked soldier and the symptoms of war trauma were transformed by the literary imagination. Situating his study with respect to Freud’s concept of the death drive, Bonikowski reads the repetitive symptoms of shell-shocked soldiers as a resistance to representation and narrative. In making this resistance part of their narratives, Ford, West, and Woolf broaden our understanding of the traumatic effects of war, connection between the trauma of war and the trauma of sexuality. Parade’s End, The Return of the Soldier, and Mrs. Dalloway are all structured around the relationship between the soldier who returns from war and the women who receive him, but these novels offer no prospect for the healing effects of the union between men and women. Instead, the novels underscore the divisions within the home and the self, drawing on the traumatic effects of shell shock to explore the link between the public events of history and the intimate traumas of the relations between self and other.

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**Psychiatry in Law/law in Psychiatry: Psychiatry in law** - Ralph Slovenko - 2002

Since c. 1960 the interplay of psychiatry and law has emerged from an elective seminar to a topic of national prominence. In its breadth and coverage, Ralph Slovenko's Psychiatry and Law/Law in Psychiatry provides a critical exposition of the many practices and basic premises of law and psychiatry. It is a complete text for psychiatry residents or law students and an invaluable reference for practicing professionals in each field. New approaches for practitioners are provided as well as material to assist them in preparing and documenting their cases. Psychiatry and Law/Law in Psychiatry is rooted in Dr. Slovenko's previously published work, Psychiatry and Law (Little & Brown 1973), which received the American Psychiatric Association's prestigious Manfred Guttmacher award.
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Shock and the Senseless in Dada and Fluxus - Dorothée Brill - 2010
A groundbreaking analysis of two movements of the historical avant-garde

The Many Faces of Weimar Cinema - Christian Rogowski - 2010
New essays re-evaluating Weimar cinema from a broadened, up-to-date perspective.

Shell Shock Cinema - Anton Kaes - 2009-08-24
The war at home. The wounded soldier -- The spirit of 1914 -- Film and nation -- The battle of images -- A medium for deception -- The new empire -- Mental
new empire -- Mental asylum. War neurotics -- Recovering the past -- Phantoms and freaks -- From Dr. Charcot to Dr. Caligari -- Madness as resistance -- the Hitler connection -- Shattered space -- The return of the undead. The lost generation -- Mass death -- Dracula revisited -- A community under siege -- Hysteria on the home front -- The allure of the occult -- The work of mourning -- Myth, murder, and revenge. The national project -- Posing for Germany -- The will to form -- The fallen hero -- Excursus: Lang in World War I -- The sacred battle -- The end of violence -- Apocalypse redux. Rise of the machines -- Moloch war -- The American alternative -- The hunger for religion -- The workers' revolt -- Destruction and regeneration -- Aftershocks -- Epilogue

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**Freud, Surgery, and the Surgeons** - Paul E. Stepansky - 2013-06-17
First Published in 1999. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa
approached the history of psychoanalysis with the conviction that ethical issues are implicit in every clinical encounter. Thus, his opening chapter on Erich Fromm's exclusion from the International Psychoanalytic Association touches on a host of political matters, including collaboration as opposed to resistance to Nazi tyranny. Roazen also brings a public/private perspective to such well-known episodes as the Hiss/Chambers case, the circumstances of Virginia Woolf's madness and suicide, and the matter of CIA funding of the monthly Encounter. He deals with the reaction to psychoanalysis on the part of three major philosophers—Althusser, Wittgenstein, and Buber—and looks at the link between psychology and politics in the work of such political theorists as Machiavelli, Rousseau, Burke, Tocqueville, Berlin, and Arendt. A chapter grappling with Vietnam and the Cold War illustrates how political psychology should be concerned with questions of an ethical or "ought"
great philosophers made social and psychological bases for political theorizing, Roazen shows how both psychology and politics must change and redefine their methodologies as a result of their interaction. Roazen concludes with a chapter on how political psychology must deal with issues posed by changing conceptions of femininity. This volume is a pioneering exploration of the intersection of psychology and politics. Paul Roazen is professor emeritus of social and political science at York University in Toronto. He is the author of The Trauma of Freud: Controversies in Psychoanalysis, The Historiography of Psychoanalysis, Freud: Political and Social Thought, Encountering Freud: The Politics and Histories of Psychoanalysis, and Brother Animal: The Story of Freud and Tausk, all available from Transaction.

Cultural Foundations of Political Psychology (Clt) - Paul Roazen - Over the centuries all of the psychology central to understanding social life. Indeed, the ancient Greeks thought it impossible to conceive of political life without insight into the human soul. Yet insufficient professional legitimization attaches to the central importance of modern depth psychology in understanding politics. Cultural Foundations of Political Psychology explores the linkages between psychology and politics, focusing on how rival conceptions of the good life and unspoken moral purposes in the social sciences have led to sectarian intolerance. Roazen has always approached the history of psychoanalysis with the conviction that ethical issues are implicit in every clinical encounter. Thus, his opening chapter on Erich Fromm's exclusion from the International Psychoanalytic Association touches on a host of political matters, including collaboration as opposed to resistance to Nazi tyranny. Roazen also brings a public/private perspective to
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The Historiography of Psychoanalysis - Paul Roazen - 2018-01-16
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
explores curious relationships 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 personages as Michael Balint, Philip Sarasin, Donald W. Winnicott, and Franz Jung. He concerning Lou Andreas-Salome, 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 psychoanalysis. Finally, he brings to light new documents offering fresh interpretations and valuable bits of new historical evidence. This brilliantly constructed book explores the vagaries of Freud's impact over the twentieth century, including current controversial issues related to placing Freud and his theories within the historiography of psychoanalysis. It will be of interest to psychoanalysts, intellectual historians, and those interested in the history of ideas.

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**The Complete Correspondence of Sigmund Freud and Karl Abraham 1907-1925** - Karl Abraham - 2018-11-07

The author was an important and influential early member of Freud's inner circle of trusted colleagues. As such, he played a significant part in the establishment of psychoanalysis as a recognised and respected discipline.

**The Freud Encyclopedia** - Edward Erwin - 2002

The Freud Encyclopedia: Theory, Therapy, and Culture is a comprehensive reference work on the life, ideas, and influence of the great and controversial founder of psychoanalysis, Sigmund Freud. The encyclopedia offers a wide range of articles on Freud and his work but also on Freud as a cultural and literary figure whose writings and ideas have, ironically, had a more lasting impact than his original psychoanalytic theories. Among the topics considered, for example, are Freud's influence on the creation and development of psychoanalytic theory as well as on art, literature, biography, history, cinema, religion, and sociology. The
encyclopedia also considers the many individuals who knew Freud personally, who studied under him and became his disciples (or his opponents), or who were instrumental in developing and advancing his ideas throughout the world. Such seminal figures as Carl Jung, Melanie Klein, Sandor Ferenczi, Anna Freud, and Ernest Jones are profiled, as are major precursors who anticipated many of Freud's ideas, such as Johann Herbart, Arthur Schopenhauer, and Friedrich Nietzsche. Psychoanalysis originated in nineteenth-century Vienna, but after 1910, its influence was spread around the world by Freud's followers. Among the unique features of the encyclopedia are articles that examine the history and current state of psychoanalysis in some twenty-five countries on all the continents. The Freud Encyclopedia: Theory, Therapy, and Culture is a comprehensive reference work on the life, ideas, and influence of the great and controversial founder of psychoanalysis, Sigmund Freud. The encyclopedia offers a wide range of articles on Freud and his work but also on Freud as a cultural and literary figure whose writings and ideas have, ironically, had a more lasting impact than his original psychoanalytic theories. Among the topics considered, for example, are Freud's influence on the creation and development of psychoanalytic theory as well as on art, literature, biography, history, cinema, religion, and sociology. The encyclopedia also considers the many individuals who

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**Trauma Culture** - E. Ann Kaplan - 2005-07-11

It may be said that every trauma is two traumas or ten thousand-depending on the number of people involved. How one experiences and reacts to an event is unique and depends largely on one's direct or indirect positioning, personal psychic history, and individual memories. But equally important to the experience of trauma are the broader political and cultural contexts within which a catastrophe takes place and how it is "managed" by institutional forces, including the media. In Trauma Culture, E. Ann Kaplan explores the relationship between the impact of trauma on individuals and on entire cultures and nations. Arguing that humans possess a compelling need to draw meaning from personal experience and to communicate what happens to
personal psychic history, and artistic, literary, and cinematic forms that are often used to bridge the individual and collective experience. A number of case studies, including Sigmund Freud's Moses and Monotheism, Marguerite Duras' La Douleur, Sarah Kofman's Rue Ordener, Rue Labat, Alfred Hitchcock's Spellbound, and Tracey Moffatt's Night Cries, reveal how empathy can be fostered without the sensationalistic element that typifies the media. From World War II to 9/11, this passionate study eloquently navigates the contentious debates surrounding trauma theory and persuasively advocates the responsible sharing and translating of catastrophe.

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**Beyond Art: A Third Culture** - Peter Weibel - 2005-05-17
A new theory of culture presented with a new method achieved by comparing closely the art and science in 20th century Austria and Hungary. Major achievements that have influenced the world like psychoanalysis, abstract art, quantum physics, Gestalt psychology, formal languages, vision theories, and the game theory etc. originated from these countries, and influence the world still today as a result of exile nurtured in the US. A source book with numerous photographs, images and diagrams, it opens up a nearly infinite horizon of knowledge that helps one to understand what is going on in today’s worlds of art and science.

**Neuroscience and Critique** - Jan De Vos - 2015-11-19
Recent years have seen a rapid growth in neuroscientific research, and an expansion beyond basic research to incorporate elements of the arts,
philosophy, psychoanalysis, sciences. It has been suggested that the neurosciences will bring about major transformations in the understanding of ourselves, our culture and our society. In academia one finds debates within psychology, philosophy and literature about the implications of developments within the neurosciences, and the emerging fields of educational neuroscience, neuroeconomics, and neuroaesthetics also bear witness to a ‘neurological turn’ which is currently taking place. Neuroscience and Critique is a ground-breaking edited collection which reflects on the impact of neuroscience in contemporary social science and the humanities. It is the first book to consider possibilities for a critique of the theories, practices, and implications of contemporary neuroscience. Bringing together leading scholars from several disciplines, the contributors draw upon a range of perspectives, including cognitive neuroscience, critical and feminism, and also critically examine several key ideas in contemporary neuroscience, including: The idea of "neural personhood" Theories of emotion in affective neuroscience Empathy, intersubjectivity and the notion of "embodied simulation" The concept of an "emo-rational" actor within neuro-economics. The volume will stimulate further debate in the emerging field of interdisciplinary studies in neuroscience, and will appeal to researchers and advanced students in a range of disciplines including critical psychology, philosophy, and critical studies.

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The Correspondence of Sigmund Freud and Sándor Ferenczi: 1908-1914
Sigmund Freud - 1993
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."

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Scientific and Expert
Evidence - John M. Conley -
2014-12-09
Using representative cases,
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evidence. The Second Edition
adds new material on
statistics and economics and

surrounding the evolving
science of DNA as it relates to
evidence. This casebook helps
students develop a solid
grounding in the methods and
procedures of science and
technology by: Presenting
complex issues in a clear and
concise way, proceeding from
scientific background to cases
to illustrative comments and
questions. Comprehensive
coverage that ranges from
forensics to medical causation
to statistics to economic
expert evidence. Providing a
balanced mixture of cases,
journal articles, and excerpts
from the Scientific Evidence
Manual. Explaining the
technical material in the
statistics and the DNA
chapters with accessible
language that avoids
superficial treatment of the
issues. Teaching students to
become sophisticated
consumers of expert evidence,
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Weiss, Roazen evaluates the significance of Weiss's own contribution to psychoanalytic thought and practice and presents a fascinating picture of the reception given to Freud's thought in Italy. Despite his prominence, Weiss's life and work has not been well documented. Roazen shows that his links to modern Italian history and culture were extensive and closely bound to the political and social conflicts of the twentieth century. Born in the cosmopolitan city of Trieste, Weiss was the nephew of the novelist Italo Svevo, whose masterpiece The Confessions of Zeno remains one of the principle psychoanalytic novels in modern literature. Another Triestine, Umberto Saba, one of the great modern Italian poets, was Weiss's patient. Weiss's career also intersected with Italian politics. The daughter of one of Mussolini's cabinet ministers was one of his patients, an analysis that has raised questions about Freud's own relation to the Italian dictator. Roazen

Edoardo Weiss - Paul Roazen

Edoardo Weiss (1889-1970) was a favored disciple of Freud and is acknowledged as the founder of psychoanalysis in Italy. Although he was the author of six books and over a hundred professional papers, he has remained a shadowy figure. In this volume, Paul Roazen provides a definitive portrait of this notable individual. Based on his extensive interviews with students to discern when and how these differences can be harmonized. New to the Second Edition: Lengthier explanations of basic statistical concepts, with more examples and illustrations, in both the text and the teacher's manual. Additional economics cases. Treatment in the text of evolving DNA science, including expanded coverage of mitochondrial DNA analysis, toxicogenomics, and the vanishing notion of "junk" DNA. An expanded textual treatment of the sometimes-conflicting legal and scientific ideas of causation and proof.

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**Modern Nostalgia** - Robert Hemmings - 2008-07-04

This book explores Siegfried Sassoon's writing of the twenties, thirties and forties, demonstrating the connections between trauma and nostalgia in a culture saturated with the anxieties of war. Informed by the texts of Freud, W.H.R. Rivers and other psychological writers of the early twentieth century, as well as contemporary theorists of nostalgia and trauma, this book examines the pathology of nostalgia conveyed in Sassoon's unpublished poems, letters and journals, together with
aesthetics, within the context of his ongoing anxiety about 'Englishness', modernity, and his relation to modernist aesthetics, within the context of other literary responses to the legacy of war, and the threat of war's return, by writers including Edmund Blunden, Robert Graves and T. E. Lawrence.

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**Homo Cinematicus** - Andreas Killen - 2017-05-12
In the early decades of the twentieth century, two intertwined changes began to shape the direction of German society. The baptism of the German film industry took place amid post-World War I conditions of political and social breakdown, and the cultural vacuum left by collapsing institutions was partially filled by moving images. At the same time, the emerging human sciences—psychiatry, neurology, sexology, eugenics, industrial psychology, and psychoanalysis—began to play an increasingly significant role in setting the terms for the way Germany analyzed itself and the problems it had inherited from its authoritarian past, the modernizing process, and
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that interrogated the truth war. Moreover, in advancing their professional and social goals, these sciences became heavily reliant on motion pictures. Situated at the intersection of film studies, the history of science and medicine, and the history of modern Germany, Homo Cinematicus connects the rise of cinema as a social institution to an inquiry into the history of knowledge production in the human sciences. Taking its title from a term coined in 1919 by commentator Wilhelm Stapel to identify a new social type that had been created by the emergence of cinema, Killen's book explores how a new class of experts in these new disciplines converged on the figure of the "homo cinematics" and made him central to many of that era's major narratives and social policy initiatives. Killen traces film's use by the human sciences as a tool for producing, communicating, and popularizing new kinds of knowledge, as well as the ways that this alliance was challenged by popular films claims of both modern science and scientific cinema. In doing so, Homo Cinematicus endeavors to move beyond the divide between scientific and popular film, examining their historical coexistence and coevolution.

**Expert Witnesses** - Patrick R. Anderson - 1987-01-01

For the first time a book documents the judicial system's new dependence on social science testimony, especially that rendered by sociologists and criminologists. In Expert Witnesses contributors show that unlike traditional forensics testimony, the intrusion of social science data into judicial decision-making has relatively recent origins. It details the uses and abuses of social science experts, and the ethical and pragmatic concerns raised by their testimony. This timely collection will appeal to a diverse audience, including attorneys, judges, and students of judicial proceedings. Included in this volume are historical
Experts, and the ethical and witnessing phenomenon, the legal, social, and ethical debates regarding the appropriate role of such witnesses, and anecdotal descriptions by eminent social science experts. The authors address such pragmatic issues as an attorney's perspective on finding the most appropriate expert or formulating the "best" questions to ask in court, and an expert's perspective on getting aid or terminating a nonworking attorney-expert relationship.

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**National Library of Medicine Current Catalog** - National Library of Medicine (U.S.) -

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Psychoanalytic Filiations - Ernst Falzeder - 2019-01-21
This book presents a collection of fifteen essays on the early history of psychoanalysis, focusing on the network of psychoanalytic "filiations" ("who analysed whom") and the context of discovery of crucial concepts, such as Freud's technical recommendations, the therapeutic use of countertransference, the introduction of the anal phase, the birth of the object-relations-model as opposed to the drive-model in psychoanalysis, and the psychotherapeutic treatment of psychoses. Several chapters deal with key figures in that history, such as Sandor Ferenczi, Karl Abraham, Eugen Bleuler, Otto Rank, and C.G. Jung, their respective relationship to Freud, and the consequences that their collaboration - as well as conflicts - with him had for the further development of psychoanalysis up to the present day. Other chapters give an overview of the publications of Freud's texts and of unpublished documents (the "unknown Freud"), the editorial policy of the publications of Freud's letters, and the question of Freud's negative attitude toward America.

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**Before Modernism Was** - G. Gilbert - 2004-09-08

Before Modernism Was places modernist writing within the texture of modern history. Texts by Woolf, James, Freud, Wyndham Lewis, Stein, Malinowski, and others are read through a range of figures that construct and disrupt modern meaning: the ghost that affects the value of your property; the sulky, graceless adolescent; the Pole who may not be Polish; the nervous owner of the dog; the addict and her smoke. Eccentric to its institutions, these figures are central to the constituency of modernism.

**Language of Trauma** - John Zilcosky - 2021-06-14

Richly nuanced and firmly grounded in literature, biography, and history, The Language of Trauma analyses three major central European writers, revealing how they incorporated and responded to psychological and historical trauma.
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