Freud's ideas on the psychoanalytic process are presented as a means of understanding human behavior. This work explains how psychoanalysis could be enhanced if it opened up to transcendence, a move that would make the field more open to a range of clinical and theoretical perspectives. The book traces the life and work of psychiatrist Karl Jaspers (1883-1969) over some five decades, systematically examining Jasper's arguments against Freud and his followers. The book also discusses the important contributions and methods developed during this period, including child analysis, short-term therapy, crisis intervention, task-oriented treatment, aesthetic theory, and clinical case presentations. The work examines the importance of Freud's contributions to the theory and practice of psychoanalysis. The work explores Freud's own use of objects, The Use of the Object in Psychoanalysis will be of significant interest both to experienced psychoanalysts and psychotherapists and to trainees exploring important theoretical questions.

The use of the object in psychoanalysis is significant because it allows for a deeper understanding of the patient's ability to relate to others. The book explores how the object can be a symbol of the patient's internal world, and how it can be used to explore the patient's unconscious. The book also discusses the importance of the object in the development of the self. The book concludes with a discussion of the importance of the object in the clinical relationship and its role in the therapeutic process.

The book also discusses the efforts of Wilhelm Reich's Sex-Pol, a fusion of psychoanalysis and left-wing politics, which provided free counseling and sex education and aimed to end public failures, and challenges faced by free institutes such as the Berlin Poliklinik, the Vienna Ambulatorium, and Alfred Adler's child-guidance clinics. The book also describes the efforts of Wilkins's clinic in New York, a center of psychoanalysis and left-wing politics, which provided free counseling and sex education and aimed to end public failures, and challenges faced by free institutes such as the Berlin Poliklinik, the Vienna Ambulatorium, and Alfred Adler's child-guidance clinics.

Life Conduct in Modern Times - Matthew Scharff 2004-07-02 This widely-recognized study investigates the critique of life in modern times. It highlights the philosophy of Art and the philosophy of science, which were central to the development of modern society. The book examines the impact of modern life on the individual, and how it has changed over time. It also considers the role of art in modern life, and how it has changed over time. The book concludes with a discussion of the importance of the arts in modern life, and how they have contributed to the development of modern society.

The psychoanalytical Mind - Mark Scharff 1990-01-01 This work discusses the time that there is no thought, and thus no meaning, without language, and shows how this connects with psychoanalytic theory and practice. It includes a discussion of the relationship of text (the concept of subjectivity) and the text and its author. After Freud Left - Júlia Kristeva 2013-02-15 Freud's work was crucial in the development of modern psychoanalysis. This work discusses the period after Freud's death and the development of psychoanalysis in the wake of his work. It includes a discussion of the impact of Freud's work on the development of psychoanalysis, and how it has shaped the field of psychoanalysis. The book also considers the impact of Freud's work on the development of psychotherapy, and how it has shaped the field of psychotherapy.