Psychoanalysis is your agreed own era to accomplish reviewing habit. in the midst of guides you could enjoy now is even more as regards the globe, experience, some places, in the same way as history, amusement, and a lot more? needs in the manner of having significantly cash? Why dont you try to acquire something basic in the beginning? Thats something that will guide you to understand even more as regards the globe, experience, some places, in the same way as history, amusement, and a lot more?

Freud's Russia—James L. Rice 2017-07-05 Freud's lifelong involvement with the Russian national character and culture is examined in James Rice's imaginative combination of history, literary analysis, and psychoanalysis. 'Freud's Russia' opens up the neglected "Eastern Front" of Freud's world—the Russian roots of his parents, colleagues, and patients. He reveals that the psychoanalyst was vitally concerned with the events in Russian history and its nineteenth-century cultural greats. Rice explores how this intense interest contributed to the evolution of psychoanalysis at every critical stage. His major works incorporate elements, overtly and covertly, from his Russia. He describes Freud's most famous case, the Wolf-Man (Sergei Pankeev), and traces how his personality fused, in Freud's imagination, with that of Fedor Dostoevsky. Beyond this, Rice reveals the remarkable influence Dostoevsky had on Freud, surveying Freud's extensive library holdings and sources of biographical information on the Russian novelist. Initially inspired by the Freud-Jung letters that appeared in 1974, 'Freud's Russia' breaks new ground. Its fresh perspective will be of significant interest to psychoanalysts, historians of European culture, biographers of Freud, and students of Dostoevsky in comparative literature. It is a major work in fusing European intellectual history with the founding father of psychoanalysis.

Freud's Russia—James L. Rice 2017-07-05 Freud's lifelong involvement with the Russian national character and culture is examined in James Rice's imaginative combination of history, literary analysis, and psychoanalysis. 'Freud's Russia' opens up the neglected "Eastern Front" of Freud's world—the Russian roots of his parents, colleagues, and patients. He reveals that the psychoanalyst was vitally concerned with the events in Russian history and its nineteenth-century cultural greats. Rice explores how this intense interest contributed to the evolution of psychoanalysis at every critical stage. Freud's mentor Charcot was a physician to the Tsar; his best friends in Paris were gifted Russian doctors; and some of his most valued colleagues (Max Eitingon, Moshe Wulff, Sabina Spielrein, and Lou Andreas-Salome) were also from Russia. These acquaintances intrigued Freud and precipitated his inquiry into the Russian psyche. Rice shows how Freud's major works incorporate elements, overtly and covertly, from his Russia. He describes Freud's most famous case, the Wolf-Man (Sergei Pankeev), and traces how his personality fused, in Freud's imagination, with that of Fedor Dostoevsky. Beyond this, Rice reveals the remarkable influence Dostoevsky had on Freud, surveying Freud's extensive library holdings and sources of biographical information on the Russian novelist. Initially inspired by the Freud-Jung letters that appeared in 1974, 'Freud's Russia' breaks new ground. Its fresh perspective will be of significant interest to psychoanalysts, historians of European culture, biographers of Freud, and students of Dostoevsky in comparative literature. It is a major work in fusing European intellectual history with the founding father of psychoanalysis.

Freud and the Bolsheviks—Martin Alan Miller 1998-01-01 This study explores Freud's influence in Russia during the 20th century, discussing the lives of the Russian Freudians. The author concludes that the oscillations in Russian attitudes toward Freud during Soviet rule reflected shifting tensions within Russian culture at large.

Freud in Zion—Eran Rolnick 2018-03-05 Freud in Zion tells the story of psychoanalysis coming to Jewish Palestine/Israel. In this ground-breaking study psychoanalyst and historian Eran Rolnick explores the encounter between psychoanalysis, Judaism, Modern Hebrew culture and the Zionist revolution in a unique political and cultural context of war, immigration, ethnic tensions, colonial rule and nation building. Based on hundreds of hitherto unpublished documents, including many unpublished letters by Freud, this book integrates intellectual and social history to offer a moving and persuasive account of how psychoanalysis permeated popular and intellectual discourse in the emerging Jewish state.

Freud as a Social and Cultural Theorist—Howard L. Kaye 2018-12-07 This book offers a new account of Freud's work by reading him as the social theorist and philosopher he always aspired to be, and not as the medical scientist he publicly claimed to be. In doing so, the author demonstrates that Freud's social, moral, and cultural thought constitutes the core of his life's work as a theorist, and is the thread that binds his voluminous writings together: from his earliest essays on the neuroses, to his foundational writings on dreams and sexuality, and to his far-ranging reflections on art, religion, and the dynamics of culture. Returning to the fundamental questions and concerns that animate Freud's work - the nature of evil; the origins of religion, morality, and tradition; the looming threat of resurgent barbarism - Freud as a Social and Cultural Theorist provides the first systematic re-examination of Freud's social and cultural thought in more than a generation. As such, it will be of interest to social and cultural theorists, social philosophers, intellectual and cultural historians, and those with interests in psychoanalysis and its origins.

Discourses of Disease—Howard Y. F. Choy 2016-05-19 This edited volume includes studies of discourses about bodily and psychiatric illness in modern China, bringing together scholarships that reconfigure the fields of history, literature, film, psychology, anthropology, and gender studies by tracing the pathological path of China through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries into the new millennium.

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 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 SASARIN, Donald W. Winnicott, and Franz Jung. He explores curious relationships 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.
Freud's Paranoid Quest-John C. Farrell 1996-05-01 Freud's Paranoid Quest is an exceptionally broad-ranging and well-written book. Whether or not one agrees with certain of his arguments and assessments, one must acknowledge the remarkable intelligence that is displayed on nearly every page. —Louis Sassauthor of Madness and Modernism and The Paradoxes of Delusion John Farrell's Freud's Paranoid Quest is the most trenchant, exhilarating and illuminating book I have encountered in many years. [The book] should be pondered not just by all students of Freud's thought but by everyone who senses that 'advanced modernity' has by now outstayed its welcome. —Frederick CrewsUniversity of California, Berkeley In Freud's Paranoid Quest, John Farrell analyzes the personality and thought of Sigmund Freud in order to give insight into modernity's paranoid character and into the true nature of Freudian psychoanalysis. John Farrell's Freud is not the path-breaking psychologist he claimed to be, but the fashioner and prisoner of a total system of suspicion. The most gifted of paranoids, Freud deployed this system as a self-heroizing myth and a compelling historical ideology.

Suicide as a Cultural Institution in Dostoevsky's Russia-Irina Paperno 2018-09-05 In the popular and scientific imagination, suicide has always been an enigmatic act that defies, and yet demands, explanation. Throughout the centuries, philosophers and writers, journalists and scientists have attempted to endow this act with meaning. In the nineteenth century, and especially in Russia, suicide became the focus for discussion of such issues as the immortality of the soul, free will and determinism, the physical and the spiritual, the individual and the social. Analyzing a variety of sources—medical reports, social treatises, legal codes, newspaper articles, fiction, private documents left by suicides—Irina Paperno describes the search for the meaning of suicide. Paperno focuses on Russia of the 1860s–1880s, when suicide was at the center of public attention.

Self and Story in Russian History-Laura Engelstein 2018-08-06 Russians have often been characterized as people with souls rather than selves. Self and Story in Russian History challenges the portrayal of the Russian character as self-effacing, or self-effacing by exploring the texts through which Russians have defined themselves as private persons and shaped their relation to the cultural community. The stories of self under consideration here reflect the perspectives of men and women from the last two hundred years, ranging from westernized nobles to simple peasants, from such famous people as Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, Akhmatora, and Nicholas II to lowly religious sectarians. Fifteen distinguished historians and literary scholars situate the narratives of self in their historical context and show how, since the eighteenth century, Russians have used expressive genres—including diaries, novels, medical case studies, films, letters, and theater—to make political and moral statements. The first book to examine the narration of self as idea and ideal in Russia, this vital work contemplates the shifting historical manifestations of the strategies of identity creation, and the diversity of narrative forms. Its authors establish that there is a history of the individual in Russian culture roughly analogous to the one associated with the West.

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 were influenced by him), or who were influenced by 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 an invaluable resource for students and researchers in a wide variety of disciplines. The references at the end of each entry guide the reader to more detailed studies of the topic, and a comprehensive index serves as an access point to the many aspects of Freud's life and work that are covered in the book.

Freud and the Institution of Psychoanalytic Knowledge-Sarah Winter 1999 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.

The Inkblots-Damion Searls 2017-02-21 The captivating, untold story of Hermann Rorschach and his famous inkblot test NAMED ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR BY NPR • New York Post • Sunday Times (UK) • Irish Independent In 1917, working alone in a remote Swiss asylum, psychiatrist Hermann Rorschach devised an experiment to probe the human mind: a set of ten carefully designed inkblots. For years he had grappled with the theories of Freud and Jung while also absorbing the aesthetic movements of the day, from Futurism to Dadaism. A visual artist himself, Rorschach had come to believe that who we are is less a matter of what we say, as Freud thought, than what we see. After Rorschach's early death, his test quickly made its way to America, where it took on a life of its own. Composer the military after Pearl Harbor, it was a fixture at the Nuremberg trials and in the jungles of Vietnam. It became an advertising staple, a cliché in Hollywood and journalism, and an inspiration to everyone from Andy Warhol to Jay Z. The test was also given to millions of defendants, job applicants, parents in custody battles, and people suffering from mental illness or simply trying to understand themselves better. And it is still used today. In this first-ever biography of Rorschach, Damion Searls draws on unpublished letters and diaries and a cache of previously unknown interviews with Rorschach's family, friends, and colleagues to tell the unlikely story of the test's creation, its controversial reinvention, and its remarkable endurance—and what it all reveals about the power of perception. Elegant and original, The Inkblots shines a light on the twentieth century's most visionary synthesis of art and science. Praise for The Inkblots "Impressively researched..."—Herman手法, Rorschach, psychoanalytic super sleuth, and part chronicle of the test's afterlife in clinical practice and the popular imagination...Searls is a nuanced and scholarly writer...genuinely fascinating."—The New York Times Book Review "A marvelous book about how one man and his enigmatic collective invention, The Rorschach test is a great subject and The Inkblots is worthy of it: beguiling, fascinating, and full of new discoveries every time you look." —David Grann, author of The Lost City of Z

Alchemists of Human Nature-Petteri Pietikainen 2015-10-06 A study of Modernist utopias of the mind. This book examines the psychodynamic writings of Otto Gross, C G Jung, Wilhelm Reich and Erich Fromm. He argues, utopianism became increasingly important to the fundamental ambitions of all four thinkers, and places the 'utopian impulse' with the historical context of the early twentieth century.

One Hundred Years of Masochism-Michael C. Finke 2000 Just over a century has passed since the sexologist Richard von Krafft-Ebing coined the term "masochism" in a revised edition of his Psyopathia Sexualis (1890). Put into circulation as part of the fin-de-siecle process through which sexuality and sexual practices were considered deviant and to be medicatized, this concept grew in significance and explanatory power in the expanding new context of psychoanalytic discourse. Today the study of masochism shows signs of becoming a discipline in its own right, the political, social, and cultural ramifications of which exceed and, indeed, render problematic, traditional psychoanalytic perspectives on the phenomenon. The essays in this volume demonstrate, however, that the concept of masochism still offers a point of entry into psychoanalytic theory that, while revealing a number of its most vexing insufficiencies and problematic constructions, evokes also a sometimes surprising illuminative potential and capacity to adapt to changing social realities. And as the volume's title is meant to suggest, the authors represented here tend to agree that the continued rich viability of psychoanalytic theory in cultural analysis is best appreciated and ensured through engaging the theory's own social-historical and cultural contexts. The volume includes clinical perspectives on masochism, and articles on medieval romance, Goethe, Sacher-Masoch, Krafft-Ebing's Psychopathia Sexualis, Turgenev, Tolstoy, Nietzsche, and masochism and postmodernism.

Sabina Spielrein and the Beginnings of Psychoanalysis-Pamela Cooper-White 2019-03-20 Sabina Spielrein stands as both an important and tragic figure—misunderstood or underestimated by her fellow analysts (including Jung and Freud) and often erased in the annals of psychoanalytic history. Her story has not only been largely forgotten, but actively (though unconsciously) repressed as the figure who represented a trauma buried in the one associated with the West.
distinctive and significant theoretical innovations at the foundations of psychoanalysis and serves as a new English language source of some of Spielrein’s key works. The book includes: Four chapters by Pelc/Brock/Keilcourse, Pamela Cooper-White, Klara Naszowskaia, and Adrienne Harris spanning Spielrein’s life and exploring her works in depth, with new insights about her influence not only on Jung and Freud, but also Piaget in Geneva and Vygotsky and Luria in Moscow. A timeline providing readers with important historical context including Spielrein, Freud, Jung, other theorists, and historical events in Europe (1850-1950). Twelve new translations of works by Spielrein, ten of which are the first ever translations into English from the original French, German, or Russian. Spielrein’s life and works are currently undergoing a serious and necessary critical reclamation, as the fascinating chapters in this book attest. Sabina Spielrein and the Beginnings of Psychoanalysis will be of great significance to all psychoanalytic psychotherapists, analytical psychologists, and scholars of psychoanalysis interested in Spielrein and the early development of the field.

Archetypes from Underground-Lonny Harrison 2016-05-17 Archetypes from Underground: Notes on the Dostoevskian Self uncovers archetypal imagery in Dostoevsky’s stories and novels and argues that archetypes bring a new dimension to our understanding and appreciation of his works. In this interdisciplin ary study, Harrison analyzes selected texts in light of fresh research in Dostoevsky studies, cultural history, comparative mythology, and depth psychology. He argues that one of Dostoevsky’s chief concerns is the crisis of modernity, and that he dramatizes the conflicts of the modern self by depicting the dynamic, transformative nature of the psyche. Harrison finds the language and imagery of archetypes in Dostoevsky’s characters, symbols, and themes, and shows how these resonate in remarkable ways with the archetypes of self, persona, and the shadow. He demonstrates that Dostoevsky’s major theme is his seemingly arbitrary, Western esotericism, as well as the complementarity of opposites, transformation, and the symbolism of death and resurrection. These arguments inform a close reading of several of Dostoevsky’s texts, including The Double, Notes from Underground, and The Brothers Karamazov.

Archetypes inform these works and others, bringing vitality to Dostoevsky’s major characters and themes. This research represents a departure from the religious and philosophical questions that have dominated Dostoevsky studies. This work is the first sustained analysis of Dostoevsky’s work in light of archetypes, framing a topic that calls for further investigation. Archetypes illuminate the author’s ideas about Russian national identity and its faith traditions and help us redefine our understanding of Russian realism and the prominent place Dostoevsky occupies within it.

Germany and the Imagined East-Lee Roberts 2009-01-14 German-speaking Europe is an array of images that have emerged from varied discourses about itself and its neighbors. “Germany and the Imagined East” revolves around the exchange of views on and in the vast construct called “the East.” The world has been divided conceptually in countless ways, but the works in this volume treat aspects of Germany as both part of and also separate from any perception of an eastern border. From the former German Democratic Republic, “East”—whose name loses its eastern association in the English version, Austria—the East begins within the very world of the German language. But it is also the expansion off to the right of Germany, within which essays in this collection treat such political and cultural distinctions as former Yugoslavia, Romania and Russia in Eastern Europe, or Turkey and Persia in the Near East, spreading through India to China and Japan in the Far East. With a variety of perspectives on literature, film, philosophy, architecture, music and history, these essays comprise a multidisciplinary c ollege that invites scholars from all departments to explore the wealth of insights German Studies has to offer on East-West relations.

Diagnosing Literary Genius-Irina Sirotkina 2002-01-11 Irina Sirotkina explores the transformations of Russian psychiatric practice through its relationship to literature during the period 1880-1930, when psychiatrists began to view literature as an indicator of the nation’s mental health.

Discovering Sexuality in Dostoevsky-Susanne Fusso 2008-01-29 Most discussions of sexuality in the work of Dostoevsky have been framed in Freudian terms. But Dostoevsky himself wrote about sexuality from a decidedly pre-Freudian perspective. By looking at the views of human sexual development that were available in Dostoevsky’s time and that he, an avid reader and observer of his own social context, absorbed and reacted to, Susanne Fusso gives us a new way of understanding a critical element in the writing of one of Russia’s literary masters. Beyond discovering Dostoevsky’s own views and representations of sexuality as a reflection of his culture and his time, Fusso also explores his artistic treatment of how children and adolescents discover sexuality as part of their growth. Some of the topics Fusso considers are Dostoevsky’s search for an appropriate artistic language for depicting a young narrator’s experimentation with homoerotic desire and unconventional narrative in A Raw Youth; and Dostoevsky’s approach to a young man’s sexual development in A Raw Youth and The Brothers Karamazov. She also explores his complex treatment of a child’s secret sexuality in his account of the Kroneberg child abuse case in A Writer’s Diary, and his conception of the ideal family, a type of family that appears in his works mainly by negative example. Focusing mainly on sexual practices considered “deviant” in Dostoevsky’s time—both because these are the practices that his young characters confront and because they offer the most intriguing interpretive problems—Fusso decodes the author’s texts and their social contexts. In doing so, she highlights one thread in the intricate thematic weave of Dostoevsky’s novels and newly illuminates his artistic process.

Outlaw Fathers in Victorian and Modern British Literature-Helena Gurfinkel 2014-03-27 Outlaw Fathers provides an innovative reading of fatherhood and father-son relations in a number of Victorian and modern literary texts. In addition to using a psychoanalytic paradigm for redefining the concept of patriarchy in literary studies and theory, it joins a larger contemporary conversation about changing masculinities and families.

Bibliography of the History of Medicine-1993

The American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies-Patt Leonard 2020-02-27 This bibliography, first published in 1957, provides citations to North American academic literature on Europe, Central Europe, the Balkans, the Baltic States and the former Soviet Union. Organised by discipline, it covers the arts, humanities, social sciences, life sciences and technology.

Popular Tropes of Identity in Contemporary Russian Television and Film-Irina Souch 2017-11-16 This book is an exploration of the changes in Russian cultural identity in the twenty years after the fall of the Soviet state. Through close readings of a select number of contemporary Russian films and television series, Irina Souch investigates how a variety of popular cultural tropes ranging from the familial to the national to the intercultural to the post-Soviet survived the demise of Communism and maintained their power to inform the Russian people’s self-image. She shows how these tropes continue to define attitudes towards political authority, economic disparity, ethnic and cultural difference, generational relations and gender. The author also introduces theories of identity developed in Russia at the same time, enabling these works to act as sites of productive dialogue with the more familiar discourses of Western scholarship.

Situating Existentialism-Jonathan Judaken 2012 This anthology provides a history of the systemization and canonization of existentialism, a quintessentially antiasystematic mode of thought. Situating existentialism within the history of ideas, it features new readings on the most influential works in the existential canon, exploring their formative contexts and the cultural dialogues of which they were a part. Emphasizing the multidisciplinary and global nature of existential arguments, the chosen texts relate to philosophy, religion, literature, theater, and culture and reflect European, Russian, Latin American, African, and American strains of thought. Readings are grouped into three thematic categories: national contexts, existentialism and religion, and transcultural migrations that explore the reception of existentialism. The volume explains how literary giants such as Dostoevsky and Tolstoy were incorporated into the existentialist fold and how inclusion into the canon recast the work of Kierkegaard and Nietzsche, and it describes the roles played by Jaspers and Heidegger in Germany and the Paris School of existentialism in France. Essays address not only frequently assigned works but also underappreciated discoveries, underscoring their vital relevance to contemporary critical debate. Designed to speak to a new generation’s concerns, the collection deploys a diverse range of voices to interrogate the fundamental questions of the human condition.

Dostoevsky Studies-1998

The Imperial Trace-Nancy Condee 2009-04-08 The collapse of the USSR seemed to spell the end of the empire, yet it by no means foreclosed on Russia’s enduring imperial preoccupations, which had extended from the reign of Ivan IV over four and a half centuries. Examining a host of films...
from contemporary Russian cinema, Nancy Condee argues that we cannot make sense of current Russian culture without accounting for the region’s habits of imperial identification. But is this something made legible through narrative alone—Chechen wars at the periphery, costume dramas set in the capital—or could an imperial trace be sought in other, more embedded qualities, such as the structure of representation, the conditions of production, or the preoccupations of its filmmakers? This expansive study takes up this complex question through a commanding analysis of the late Soviet and post-Soviet period auteurs, Kira Muratova, Vadim Abdrashitov, Nikita Mikhalkov, Aleksei German, Aleksandr Sokurov and Aleksei Balabanov.

The Rehabilitation of Freud—Viktor Aleksandrovich Boliis 2002 With a certain irony, Belis ultimately shows that the victor in these two novellas is not psychoanalysis, critical theory, or the Russian soul, but the individual in his quest to understand the self. “*—Jacket.

Unauthorized Freud—Frederick C. Crews 1998 One by one, the classic teachings of Freud’s psychoanalysis, such as the Freudian slip, symbolic dream interpretation, and female masochism, are reviewed and challenged in order to demonstrate the flaws of these psychological theories. 17,500 first printing.

Pleasure Wars: The Bourgeois Experience Victoria to Freud—Peter Gay 1998-01-17 A master historian shows us a new side of the Victorian Era—the role of the Bourgeois as reactionaries, revolutionaries, and middle-of-the-roaders in the passage of high culture toward modernism. The Victorians in this richly peopled narrative maneuvered through decades marked by frequent shifts in taste, some seeking safety in traditional styles, others drawn to the avant-garde of artists, composers, and writers. Peter Gay’s panoramic survey offers a fresh view of the ideas and sensibilities that dominated Victorian culture.

Freud’s Mexico—Rubén Gallo 2010 Freud’s Mexico is a completely unexpected contribution to Freud studies. Here, RubénGallos reveals Freud’s previously undisclosed connections to a culture and a psychoanalytic tradition not often associated with him. Freud found a receptive audience among Mexican intellectuals, read Mexican books, collected Mexican antiquities, and dreamed Mexican dreams; his writings bear the traces of a longstanding fascination with the country. In the Mexico of the 1920s and 1930s, Freud’s impact is not only among psychiatrists but also in literary, artistic, and political circles. Gallo writes about a “motley crew” of Freud’s readers who devised some of the most original, elaborate, and influential applications of psychoanalytic theory anywhere in the world: the poet Salvador Novo, a gay dandy who used Freud to vindicate marginal sexual identities; the conservative philosopher Samuel Ramos, who diagnosed the collective neuroses afflicting his country; the cosmopolitan poet Octavio Paz, who launched a psychoanalytic inquiry into the origins of Mexican history; and Gregorio Lemercier, a Benedictine monk who put his entire monastery into psychoanalysis. After describing Mexico’s Freud, Gallo offers an imaginative reconstruction of Freud’s Mexico. Although Freud himself never visited Mexico, he owned a treatise on criminal law by a Mexican judge who put defendants—including Trotsky’s assassin—as the psychoanalyst’s couch; heacquired Mexican pieces as part of his celebrated collection of antiquities; and he recorded dreamsof a Mexico that was fraught with danger. Freud’s Mexico features a varied cast of characters that includes Maximilian von Habsburg, Leon Trotsky and his assassin Ramón Mercader, Frida Kahlo, DiegoRivera——and even David Rockefeller. Gallo offers bold and vivid rereadings of both Freudian texts and Mexican cultural history.

Gender and National Identity in Twentieth-century Russian Culture—Helena Goscilo 2006 Combining concepts and methodologies from anthropology, history, linguistics, literature, music, cultural studies, and film studies, this collection of ten original essays addresses issues crucial to gender and national identity in Russia from the October Revolution of 1917 to the present. Prefaced by an introduction on Russian cultural myths grounded in gender difference, the essays shed new light on such topics as national, cultural, and gender identity in the Russian language; typecasting of women revolutionaries; Soviet masculinity in Stalin-era film; and prostitution during and after perestroika. Collectively, these interdisciplinary essays explore how traditional gender inequities influenced the social processes of nation building in Russia and how men and women responded to those developments. Gender and National Identity in Twentieth-Century Russian Culture offers fresh insights to students and scholars in the fields of gender studies, nationhood studies, and Russian history, literature, and culture.

Russian Literature and Psychoanalysis—Daniel Rancour-Laferriere 1969-01-01 This is a collection of psychoanalytical essays on a broad spectrum of well-known Russian authors, such as Pushkin, Dostoievsky, Gogol, Belyj, Tjutcev, Atnaxatov, and Nabokov. The volume includes some reprints, among which a contribution by Sigmund Freud on Dostoievsky and Parricide. The majority of the contributions are original publications by present-day specialists in the field. This is a book which may benefit literary scholars as well as professional psychoanalysts.

Canadian Slavonic Papers—1999


The Memory Wars—Frederick C. Crews 1997 This volume contains two essays by Frederick Crews attacking Freudian psychoanalysis and its aftermath in the so-called recovered memory movement. The first essay reviews a growing body of evidence indicating that Freud doctored his data and manipulated his colleagues in an effort to consolidate a cult-life following that would neither defy nor upstage him. The second essay challenges the scientific and therapeutic claims of the rapidly growing recovered-memory movement, maintaining that its social effects have been devastating.

Choice—2004

Psychoanalysis and History—2002

The Dostoevsky Journal—2000

Translation and the Making of Modern Russian Literature—Brian James Baer 2015-11-19 Brian James Baer explores the central role played by translation in the construction of modern Russian literature. Peter F’s policy of forced Westernization resulted in translation becoming a widely discussed and highly visible practice in Russia, a multi-lingual empire with a polyglot elite. Yet Russia’s accumulation of cultural capital through translation occurred at a time when the Romantic obsession with originary was marginalizing translation as mere imitation. The awareness on the part of Russian writers that their literature and, by extension, their cultural identity were “born in translation” produced a sustained and sophisticated critique of Romantic authorship and national identity that has long been obscured by the nationalist focus of traditional literary studies. By offering a re-reading of seminal works of the Russian literary canon that thematize translation, alongside studies of the circulation and reception of specific translated texts, Translation and the Making of Modern Russian Literature models the long overdue integration of translation into literary and cultural studies.