

Castration Ideas In Psychoysis

Although psychoanalytic criticism of Shakespeare is a prominent and prolific field of scholarship, the analytic methods and tools, theories, and critics who apply the theories have not been adequately assessed. This book fills that gap. It surveys the psychoanalytic theorists who have had the most impact on studies of Shakespeare, clearly explaining the fundamental developments and concepts of their theories, providing concise definitions of key terminology, describing the inception and evolution of different schools of psychoanalysis, and discussing the relationship of psychoanalytic theory (especially in Shakespeare) to other critical theories. It chronologically surveys the major critics who have applied psychoanalysis to their readings of Shakespeare, clarifying the theories they are enlisting; charting the inception, evolution, and interaction of their approaches; and highlighting new meanings that have resulted from such readings. It assesses the applicability of psychoanalytic theory to Shakespeare studies and the significance and value of the resulting readings.

A definitive series of talks by two acknowledged masters of consciousness exploration on uses of the flotation tank.

A participatory alternative to the perennialism and experientialism dominant in transpersonal psychology.

LSD Psychotherapy

Manuals for Living and Dying

Hawthorne, Freud, and the Politics of Gender

Psychoanalytic Theory and Practice

The Varieties of Psychedelic Experience

Revisioning Transpersonal Theory

The field of academic psychiatry is in crisis, everywhere. It is not merely a health crisis of resource scarcity or distribution, competing claims and practice models, or level of development from one country to another, but a deeper, more fundamental crisis about the very definition and the theoretical basis of psychiatry. The kinds of questions that represent this crisis include whether psychiatry is a social science (like psychology or anthropology), whether it is better understood as part of the humanities (like philosophy, history, and literature), or if the future of psychiatry is best assured as a branch of medicine (based on genetics and neuroscience)? In fact, the question often debated since the beginning of modern psychiatry concerns the biomedical model so that part of psychiatry's perpetual self-questioning is to what extent it is or is not a branch of medicine. This unique and bold volume offers a representative and critical survey of the history of modern psychiatry with deeply informed transdisciplinary readings of the literature and practices of the field by two professors of psychiatry who are active in practice and engaged in research and have dual training in scientific psychiatry and philosophy. In alternating chapters presenting contrasting arguments for the future of psychiatry, the two authors conclude with a dialogue between them to flesh out the theoretical, research, and practical implications of psychiatry's current crisis, outlining areas of divergence, consensus, and fruitful collaborations to revision psychiatry today. The volume is scrupulously documented but written in accessible language with capsule summaries of key areas of theory, research, and practice for the student and practitioner alike in the social and human sciences and in medicine, psychiatry, and the neurosciences.

The Hallucinogens attempts to provide a detailed description of the hallucinogens in a single volume. Hallucinogens are chemicals which in nontoxic doses produce changes in perception, in thought, and in mood, but which seldom produce mental confusion, memory loss, or disorientation for person, place, and time. These latter changes are characteristic of organic brain reactions following intoxications with alcohol, anesthetics, and other toxic drugs. The book covers the following hallucinogens: plant β -phenethylamines, d-lysergic acid diethylamide, ololiuqui, indole hallucinogens derived from t ...

Transactions Of A Conference On D-Lysergic Acid Diethylamide, LSD-25, April 22, 23, And 24, 1959, Princeton, New Jersey. Additional Contributors Include C. H. Van Rhijn, Henry L. Lennard, And Mollie P. Hewitt.

The Seminar of Jacques Lacan

The Fragility of Manhood

The Legacy of Merton M. Gill

General Psychological Theory

Adaptive Mechanisms in Migraine

Removing Character Defects - Steps Six and Seven

Elucidation of adaptive physiological mechanisms in migraine can rationalise important epidemiological, clinical, and pharmacological features and sow the seeds for evolution of an integrative synthesis which process, in turn, might herald the creation of a comprehensive thought framework and research vision for migraine.

This important new title by Richard J. Bernstein presents a detailed examination of Freud's last book, Moses and Monotheism. Bernstein argues convincingly that this frequently vilified and dismissed book is one of Freud's most important works. It is in Moses and Monotheism that Freud answers the question that obsessed him: what is the essence of the Jewish people? Bernstein goes on to show how Freud developed a new interpretation of the concept of a religious tradition--an interpretation that is applicable to both Judaism and Christianity.

Over a million people have been helped to take that first step with this easy-to-read pamphlet. The author provides an in-depth understanding of the first step in the 12 Step program of Alcoholics Anonymous. Step 1: The Foundations of Recovery also provides a table that outlines the stages of addiction and recovery. Over a million people have been helped to take that first step with this easy-to-read pamphlet. The author provides an in-depth understanding of the first step in the 12 Step program of Alcoholics Anonymous. Step 1: The Foundations of Recovery also provides a table that outlines the stages of addiction and recovery.

The Psychedelic Reader

The Gates of Consciousness

Teaching and Collective Consciousness

The Other Side of Psychoanalysis

Changing Conceptions of Psychoanalysis

The Psychoses

An extensive collection of essays on Romantic literature written from a psychoanalytic perspective. With essays on both Continental and British Romantic writers, this volume explores not only the complex operations of gender and subjectivity but also how textual analysis reveals the ways in which the unconscious of the literary body resists and denies interpretive analysis just as forcefully as the individual unconscious.

One of the most important books written on the effects of LSD on the human psyche. • Its authoritative research has great relevance to the current debate on drug legalization. • Prolific authors Robert Masters and Jean Houston are pioneer figures in the field of transpersonal psychology and founders of the Human Potentials Movement. The Varieties of Psychedelic Experience was published in 1966, just as the first legal restrictions on the use of psychedelic substances were being enacted. Unfortunately, the authors' pioneering work on the effects of LSD on the human psyche, which was viewed by its participants as possibly heralding a revolution in the study of the mind, was among the casualties of this interdiction. As a result, the promising results to which their studies attested were never fully explored. Nevertheless, their 15 years of research represents a sober and authoritative appraisal of what remains one of the most controversial developments in the study of the human psyche. Avoiding the wild excesses taken by both sides on this issue, this book is unique for the light it sheds on the possibilities and the limitations of psychedelic drugs, as well as on the techniques for working with them. With drug legalization an increasingly important issue, The Varieties of Psychedelic Experience provides a welcome and much needed contrast to the current hysteria that surrounds this topic.

What does Lacan show us? He shows us that desire is not a biological function; that it is not correlated with a natural object; and that its object is fantasized. Because of this, desire is extravagant. It cannot be grasped by those who might try to master it. It plays tricks on them. Yet if it is not recognized, it produces symptoms. In psychoanalysis, the goal is to interpret—that is, to read—the message regarding desire that is harbored within the symptom. Although desire upsets us, it also inspires us to invent artifices that can serve us as a compass. An animal species has a single natural compass. Human beings, on the other hand, have multiple compasses: signifying montages and discourses. They tell you what to do: how to think, how to enjoy, and how to reproduce. Yet each person's fantasy remains irreducible to shared ideals. Up until recently, all of our compasses, no matter how varied, pointed in the same direction: toward the Father. We considered the patriarch to be an anthropological invariant. His decline accelerated owing to increasing equality, the growth of capitalism, and the ever-greater domination of technology. We have reached the end of the Father Age. Another discourse is in the process of taking the former's place. It champions innovation over tradition; networks over hierarchies; the draw of the future over the weight of the past; femininity over virility. Where there had previously been a fixed order, transformational flows constantly push back any and all limits. Freud was a product of the Father Age. He did a great deal to save it. The Catholic Church finally realized this. Lacan followed the way paved by Freud, but it led him to posit that the father is a symptom. He demonstrates that here using Hamlet as an example. What people have latched onto about Lacan's work—his formalization of the Oedipus complex and his emphasis on the Name-of-the-Father—was merely his point of departure. Seminar VI already revises this: the Oedipus complex is not the only solution to desire, it is merely a normalized form thereof; it is, moreover, a pathogenic form; it does not exhaustively explain desire's course. Hence the eulogy of perversion with which this seminar ends: Lacan views perversion here as a rebellion against the identifications that assure the maintenance of social routines. This Seminar predicted “ the revamping of formally established conformisms and even their explosion. ” We have reached that point. Lacan is talking about us.

The Seminar of Jacques Lacan: The sinthome

The Growth of Interpersonal Understanding

At the Crossroads of Social Sciences, the Humanities, and Neuroscience

Desire and its Interpretation

Untrodden Regions of the Mind

The divine Epiphany

‘The unfulfilled and unsatisfied mother around whom the child ascends the upward slope of his narcissism is someone real. She is right there, and like all other unfulfilled creatures, she is in search of what she can devour, quaerens quem devoret. What the child once found as a means of quashing the symbolic unfulfilment is what he may possibly find across from him again as a wide-open maw... To be devoured is a grave danger that our fantasies reveal to us. We find it at the origin, and we find it again at this turn in the path where it yields us the essential form in which phobia presents. We find it again when we look at the fears of Little Hans... With the support of what I have shown you today, you will better see the relationships between phobia and perversion... I will go so far as to say that you will interpret the case better than did Freud himself.’ Extract from Chapter XI ‘It’s no accident that what has been perceived but dimly, yet perceived nevertheless, is that castration bears just as much relation to the mother as to the father. We can see in the description of the primordial situation how maternal castration implies for the child the possibility of devoration and biting. In relation to this anteriority of maternal castration, paternal castration is a substitute.’ Extract from Chapter XXI ‘[In the case of little Hans] the initial transformation, which will prove decisive, [is] the transformation of the biting into the unscrewing of the bathtub, which is something utterly different, in particular for the relationship between the protagonists. Voraciously to bite the mother, as an act or an apprehension of her altogether natural signification, indeed to dread in return the notorious biting that is incarnated by the horse, is something quite different from unscrewing, from ousting, the mother, and mobilising her in this business, bringing her into the system as a whole, for this first time as a mobile element and, by like token, an element that is equivalent to all the rest.’ Extract from Chapter XXIII

Analyzes the portrayal of death, afterlife, heaven, and hell in the art of various cultures, from ancient Egypt to the North American Indian

Anyone who has struggled with sex addiction knows that living with constant sexual compulsions can be extremely difficult. But summoning the courage to find help for this condition can be even more of a challenge. If addictions to pornography, strip clubs, massage parlors, prostitutes, phone sex, or chat rooms have made you feel trapped, this book can help you find a way to break free. Written by a former sex addict who specializes in counseling people who suffer from sexually compulsive behavior, Breaking the Cycle presents a step-by-step plan to

enjoying a life of productivity and purpose. You can free yourself from the powerful, compulsive urges that may have damaged your career, finances, or relationships with friends and family. The exercises in this book will show you how to regain control of your life and build meaningful intimate connections with others.

Floatation Tank Talks

Romanticism and Psychoanalysis

A Participatory Vision of Human Spirituality

Seven Lectures for Understanding Lacan

The Classic Guide to the Effects of LSD on the Human Psyche

Tanks for the Memories

Merging psychoanalytic and queer theory perspectives, *The Fragility of Manhood: Hawthorne, Freud, and the Politics of Gender* reframes Nathaniel Hawthorne's work as a critique of the normative construction of American male identity. Revising Freudian and Lacanian literary theory and establishing the concepts of narcissism and the gaze as central, David Greven argues that Hawthorne represents normative masculinity as fundamentally dependent on the image. In ways that provocatively intersect with psychoanalytic theory, Hawthorne depicts subjectivity as identification with an illusory and deceptive image of wholeness and unity. As Hawthorne limns it, male narcissism both defines and decenters male heterosexual authority. Moreover, in Greven's view, Hawthorne critiques hegemonic manhood's recourse to domination as a symptom of the traumatic instabilities at the core of traditional models of male identity. Hawthorne's representation of masculinity as psychically fragile has powerful implications for his depictions of female and queer subjectivity in works such as the tales "Rappaccini's Daughter" and "The Gentle Boy," the novel *The Blithedale Romance*, and Hawthorne's critically neglected late, unfinished writings, such as *Septimius Felton*. Rereading Freud from a queer theory perspective, Greven reframes Freudian theory as a radical critique of traditional models of gender subjectivity that has fascinating overlaps with Hawthorne's work. In the chapter "Visual Identity," Greven also discusses the agonistic relationship between Hawthorne and Herman Melville and the intersection of queer themes, Hellenism, and classical art in their travel writings, *The Marble Faun*, and *Billy Budd*.

Revolutionary and innovative, Lacan's work lies at the epicenter of modern thought about otherness, subjectivity, sexual difference, and enjoyment.

This outstanding memorial volume records and reassesses the contributions of Merton M. Gill (1914-1994), a principal architect of psychoanalytic theory and a principled exemplar of the modern psychoanalytic sensibility throughout the second half of the 20th century. Critical evaluations of Gill's place in psychoanalysis and a series of personal and professional reminiscences are joined to substantive reengagement of central controversies in which Gill played a key part. These controversies revolve around the "natural science" versus "hermeneutic" orientation in psychoanalysis (Holt, Eagle, Friedman); the status of psychoanalysis as a one-person and/or two-person psychology (Jacobs, Silverman); psychoanalysis versus psychotherapy (Wallerstein, Migone, Gedo); and the meaning and use of transference (Kernberg, Wolitzky, Cooper).

Developmental and Clinical Analyses

Conversations with Lacan

Affect

An Exploration of Psychedelic and Psycholytic Therapy

Books of the Dead

Breaking the Cycle

During the third year of his famous seminar, Jacques Lacan gives a concise definition of psychoanalysis: 'Psychoanalysis should be the science of language inhabited by the subject. From the Freudian point of view man is the subject captured and tortured by language.' Since psychosis is a special but emblematic case of language entrapment, Lacan devotes much of this year to grappling with distinctions between the neuroses and the psychoses. As he compared the two, relationships, symmetries, and contrasts emerge that enable him to erect a structure for psychosis. Freud's famous case of Daniel Paul Schreber is central to Lacan's analysis. In demonstrating the many ways that the psychotic is 'inhabited, possessed by language', Lacan draws upon Schreber's own account of his psychosis and upon Freud's notes on this 'case of paranoia'. The analysis of language is both fascinating and enlightening.

The art of dying and the posthumous journey of the soul have been depicted by many cultures. The ancient texts that are specifically dedicated to the problems of death and dying are usually referred to as 'books of the dead'.

'The psychedelic reader' collects the very best writing from the dawn of the psychedelic era. Luminaries such as Alan Watts, Timothy Leary, Sir Julian Huxley, and Ralph Metzner contribute insights on subjects as fascinating as 'Botanical Sources of New World Narcotics' and as controversial as 'The Treatment of Frigidity with LSD and Ritalin'. From precise dosage guidelines to ruminations on the poetry of Herman Hesse, this powerful anthology presents the entire psychedelic spectrum with both the seriousness and open-mindedness it requires.

Papers on Metapsychology

Step 1 AA Foundations of Recovery

Free Yourself from Sex Addiction, Porn Obsession, and Shame

Beyond Death

Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs

The Living Classroom

A re-release of a volume of essays on the psychotherapy founder's famous themes includes coverage of a range of his intellectual and theoretical concepts, from the unconscious and the Oedipus complex to defense mechanisms and dream symbolism. Reprint. 15,000 first printing.

Describes the emergence of powerful fields of consciousness that influence students' learning and personal transformation.

A practical guide to letting go of the character defects that get in the way of true and joyful recovery. Resentment. Fear. Self-Pity. Intolerance. Anger. As Bill P. explains, these are the "rocks" that can sink recovery- or at the least, block further progress. Based on the principles behind Steps Six and Seven, *Drop the Rock* combines personal stories, practical advice, and powerful insights to help readers move forward in recovery. The second edition features additional stories and a reference section.

The Use of Lsd in Psychotherapy

Drop the Rock

The Object Relation

Psychiatry in Crisis

Freud and the Legacy of Moses

The Revolutionary 1960s Forum of Psychopharmacological Substances

Conversations with Lacan: Seven Lectures for Understanding Lacan brings a unique, non-partisan approach to the work of Jacques Lacan, linking his psychoanalytic theory and ideas to broader debates in philosophy and the social sciences, in a book that shows how it is possible to see the value of Lacanian concepts without necessarily being defined by them. In accessible, conversational language, the book provides a clear-sighted overview of the key ideas within Lacan's work, situating them at the apex of the linguistic turn. It deconstructs the three Lacanian orders – the symbolic, the imaginary, and the real – as well as a range of core Lacanian concepts, including alienation and separation, après-coup, and the Lacanian doctrine of temporality. Arguing that criticism of psychoanalysis for a lack of scientificity should be accepted by the discipline, the book suggests that the work of Lacan can be helpful in re-conceptualizing the role of psychoanalysis in the future. This accessible introduction to the work of Jacques Lacan will be essential reading for anyone coming to Lacan for the first time, as well as clinicians and scholars already familiar with his work. It will appeal to psychoanalysts, psychotherapists, and scholars of philosophy and cultural studies.

Hazelden Classic Step Pamphlets

Shakespeare and Psychoanalytic Theory

The Seminar of Jacques Lacan, Book IV

The Hallucinogens