

<<梦的解析>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

FREUDIAN

psychological reality begins with the world, full of objects. Among them is a very special object, the organism. The organism is special in that it acts to survive and reproduce, and it is guided toward those ends by its needs--hunger, thirst, the avoidance of pain, and sex.

A part--a very important part--of the organism is the nervous system, which has as one of its characteristics a sensitivity to the organism's needs. At birth, that nervous system is little more than that of any other animal, an "it" or id. The nervous system, as id, translates the organism's needs into motivational forces called, in German, Triebe, which has been translated as instincts or drives. Freud also called them wishes. This translation from need to wish is called the primary process.

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作者简介

弗洛伊德(Freud Sigmund

1856-1939)，奥地利精神病医生，精神分析学派的创始人，终生从事著作和临床治疗。

提出“潜意识”、“自我”、“本我”、“超我”、“伊底帕斯情结”、“性冲动”等概念，认为人类男性天生具有伊底帕斯情结，女性天生具有厄勒克特拉情结。

其成就对哲学、心理学、美学甚至社会学、文学等都有深刻的影响，被世人誉为“精神分析之父”。他的思想极为深刻，探讨问题中，往往引述历代文学、历史、医学、哲学、宗教等材料。

政治学家保尔·娄森认为，弗洛伊德“毫无疑问是历史上最伟大的心理学家之一”，而且是“一位伟大的思想家”。

神学家保尔·蒂利希认为他是“所有深层心理学家当中最有深度的一位”。

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章节摘录

版权页：I have never believed that the world needs a St. George to conquer the dragon of Freudian error. I believe that ordinary rational men who are not captured by professional status images can see the artificiality and lack of genuine love for humanity that characterizes his theories. Once this insight has become established in men's minds, what use can it be to follow Freud into all the byways and sidetracks with which he sought to cover up his own sense of being on shaky ground ?

How many times does an individual have to prove that one and one are two ?

Freud obviously had some kind of high impact influence on the psychological thinking of his time. I wish to identify the nature of that influence without getting lost in the kind of polemics which becomes invective, a fate which has overcome many of his critics. It is necessary for the critic to be firmly oriented toward the search for truth about human nature in his own life if his analysis of Freudian error is to be a contribution to the building of a science of human nature. This monograph is not primarily adversarial in structure. Truth will stand on its own feet, just as error will die of its own weight. Although I repeatedly point out that Freud made significant and undermining errors, I am doing this to emphasize that every thinker in the human field need not be lost in the same way. I am primarily interested in creating a bridge for the communication of my own insights. Polemic writing always makes for easier comprehension, and no one has ever accused me in the past of presenting psychological material in a fashion that makes it good vacation reading.

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