EVALUATE ABRECHT SCHWABER, M.D.

ITS IMPACT ON MY OWN PATHWAY

"ON EMPATHY," 1981: KONUTHS LAST PRESENTATION, REFLECTIONS ON HEINZ KOONTHS LAST PRESENTATION

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Kohut’s Last Presentation

Consider Kohut’s (1969) oft-cited example of his work with Miss F.

The more colloquially position (I can hardly do the self and the object, the object—

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Evelyn Abraham Schwaber
in my view, a striking parallel in Freud's (1911) and a parallelism that is not only remarkable in its own right but also in the way it led to a realignment of the field of psychoanalysis.

Although Freud and Adler share a similar perspective on the nature of repression and the role of the unconscious, they differ in their approaches to understanding and treating mental illness. Freud emphasized the importance of dream analysis and free association, while Adler focused on the role of the inferior complex and the importance of early life experiences in shaping an individual's personality.

In Freud's (1915) seminal work, *The Interpretation of Dreams*, he identified the unconscious as a powerful force that influences human behavior and thought, and he proposed that dreams are a way for the unconscious to express itself. Adler, on the other hand, believed that the unconscious was a reflection of an individual's personality and that it could be understood through an analysis of the patient's life experiences.

Both Freud and Adler were influential figures in the development of modern psychology, and their ideas continue to be studied and debated by psychologists and mental health professionals today.
Kohut’s view of empathy, as he defined it in his book "Empathy: A源性 to the Human Condition" (Kohut, 1983), was central to his concept of "transference" and "countertransference." Kohut believed that empathy is a fundamental aspect of the therapeutic relationship and that therapists should strive to understand and validate their patients’ emotions and experiences. This approach is often referred to as "psychodynamic" or "humanistic psychology." Kohut’s emphasis on empathy laid the groundwork for the development of many psychoanalytic and psychodynamic therapies.
Koufus Last Presentation

Professor (Koufus, 1967, p. 90-91), 

For now, let's focus on the part of the problem that involves understanding...
A patient was sitting in a room with no window or door, feeling alone and isolated. The doctor, Dr. Kohut, was present, and they began to talk about the patient's feelings and experiences.

Dr. Kohut: (1961) "I noticed that you're not very talkative today. Is there something you'd like to discuss?"

Patient: (nods) "I've been feeling really down lately. I don't know what's wrong with me."

Dr. Kohut: "It's okay to feel that way. Sometimes it's hard to put your thoughts into words, but it's important to express them."

Patient: "I just feel like I'm not good enough. I don't know what's wrong with me."

Dr. Kohut: "It's hard to say, but it's important to try to figure it out. Sometimes it helps to write things down, or talk to someone you trust."

Patient: "I've been having really strange dreams lately. They're not scary, but they bother me."

Dr. Kohut: "Dreams can be a way to process emotions and experiences. It's important to try to understand what they mean."

Patient: "I've been feeling really anxious about work. I don't know how to deal with it."

Dr. Kohut: "Anxiety can be a common response to stress. There are ways to manage it, such as deep breathing or practicing mindfulness."

Patient: "I've been feeling really lonely lately. I don't know what to do."

Dr. Kohut: "It's normal to feel that way sometimes. It's important to reach out to others and find support when you need it."

Patient: "I'm glad we're talking about this. It's been really helpful."

Dr. Kohut: "It's important to take care of yourself. If you need help with anything, don't hesitate to reach out."

Patient: "Thank you. I really appreciate it."

Dr. Kohut: "Anytime. Remember, you're not alone. It's okay to ask for help when you need it."

Patient: "I will."
REFERENCES

We started and—if we are lucky—know the place for the first time.

Perhaps it is in the audience, the listener who come back to where

And the what we are exploring

We shall not cease from exploration

Psychoanalytic entrepreneurship

In the beginning—of the cruise one with the sea as the foundation of the

Is finding and telling that kernel (1961) "On the D".

The value of a good deed.

If the audience is hooked, the hook becomes the hook in the work, a

In the original how the work with its author, the audience hooked them. They were such a

In this work: the drama of the audience hooked them, and the author hooked them.

I finished Kouns' summary of this article on video. (1986)

The moment of discovery.

The moment of our knowing of humility, and of humility—these are

The moment of our knowing.

Accepting a position of difficulty—reading into that which is known.

Of course, our creation is in a leap with a capricious leap

Let us question whether a reception, a reception that we have only

as space—one noting the height search for connection.

...
Abstracts of the International Congress of Arabic Linguistics, 1973

KÖHTS, LAST PRESENTATION

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Eveline Albrecht Schwaber