

Anthony Storr

FREUD

A Very Short Introduction

Read by
Neville Jason

1	Life and character	3:01
2	Freud enrolled in the medical department of the University of Vienna	3:07
3	From the mid-1890s onward	2:15
4	Like most people with this type of personality	3:22
5	Freud exhibited a number of other obsessional habits and traits	2:22
6	Freud had a lively appreciation of literature	2:47
7	Freud's honesty compelled him substantially to modify or revise his ideas	2:22
8	Excessive generalisation is a temptation for all original thinkers	3:50
9	From trauma to phantasy	3:37
10	These reminiscences were of a special kind	2:42
11	At first, Freud thought of the repressed affect as being always associated with trauma	3:45
12	Freud's next step was to assert that, in many cases of hysteria	2:40
13	For Freud, sex was especially suitable as a linchpin	2:45
14	There were three reasons for Freud's subsequent abandonment of the seduction theory	3:09
15	It is quite possible that psychoanalysts have underestimated	1:34
16	Exploring the past	3:18
17	Freud pictured the infant's sexuality as 'polymorphously perverse'	2:47
18	Of a variety of oral characteristics described	2:40
19	The Oedipus complex	2:36

20	The female version of the Oedipus complex is less clearly worked out	3:59
21	In putting forward his ideas about infantile sexuality	2:50
22	Infantile amnesia	2:37
23	Many common human problems	2:47
24	Free association, dreams and transference	1:54
25	Dreams	2:48
26	Freud regarded dreams as if they were neurotic symptoms	3:39
27	Freud's technique of dream interpretation is notably ingenious	2:31
28	Today, very few psychoanalysts support Freud's theory in its original form	2:22
29	Transference	3:35
30	It is surely because Freud was by nature an impersonal investigator	3:05
31	Ego, super-ego and id	3:30
32	Freud was essentially a dualist	3:59
33	Structure of the mental apparatus	2:50
34	The ego is that part of the mind representing consciousness	2:47
35	The origin of Freud's concept of the super-ego	2:21
36	Aggression	2:31
37	Freud's first full acknowledgement of an aggressive instinct	3:23
38	The death instinct	3:28
39	Aggression, depression and paranoia	2:30
40	Melancholia would today be described as a severe depressive illness	3:00

41	What Freud suggests is illuminating	2:38
42	Today we might describe the person prone to melancholia rather differently	4:25
43	We commented earlier on the accuracy of Freud's description	3:22
44	Jokes and <i>The Psycho-Pathology of Everyday Life</i>	4:06
45	Freud's explanation is extremely ingenious	4:18
46	Art and literature	3:30
47	Since content, rather than style	3:12
48	One cannot blame the art historians	4:18
49	Freud's paper 'The Moses of Michelangelo'	4:03
50	Culture and religion	2:01
51	<i>Totem and Taboo</i>	3:13
52	The ritual totemic meal could be interpreted as a 'return of the repressed'	2:43
53	Some of the same criticisms which have been levelled at <i>Totem and Taboo</i>	2:19
54	Freud believed that religion originated in man's feelings of helplessness	3:44
55	The impression gained from reading Freud	4:13
56	Freud as therapist	3:30
57	Earlier two reasons were given for requiring the patient to lie supine upon a couch	2:46
58	A certain degree of detachment is undoubtedly required of the analyst	3:16

59	Freud advised that most analytic patients should be seen every day	3:36
60	Freud's own cases	3:56
61	Any reader who studies the case of Dora without prejudice	3:05
62	The 'Rat Man' is an entirely different proposition	3:00
63	Freud gave his account of the 'Wolf Man'	4:16
64	The 'Wolf Man' reveals that Freud discussed Dostoevsky with him	3:28
65	Psychoanalysis today	3:19
66	Earlier some aspects of the obsessional personality were outlined	4:15
67	Freud defined the therapeutic aim of psychoanalysis as follows	3:28
68	Patients who seek psychoanalysis today are rather different	4:25
69	Modern psychoanalysts have recognized the difficulty of defining	3:55
70	The appeal of psychoanalysis	3:32
71	Freud is often linked with Darwin and Marx	2:50
72	Psychoanalysis has often been referred to as a religion	4:29
73	Freudian theory made western man suspicious of conduct	4:51

Total time: 3:55:47

Cover painting: Philip Atkins

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Key Dates in the life of Sigmund Freud

- 1856 Born on 6 May in the Moravian town of Freiberg, now Pribor, in the Czech Republic
- 1859 The family moves to Vienna
- 1873 Enrolled in the medical department of the University of Vienna but did not graduate until 30 March 1881
- 1877 First publications, on intersexuality in eels and on Petromyzon
- 1876-1882 Research at the Physiological Institute of Ernst Brücke
- 1882 Became engaged to Martha Bernays and started a three-year period in the Vienna General Hospital
- 1885 Appointed lecturer in neuropathology at the University of Vienna
- 1885-1886 Worked at the Salpêtrière Hospital under the neurologist Jean-Martin Charcot
- 1886 Freud opened his medical practice in Vienna and married Martha Bernays
- 1887 Mathilde, the first of six children, born in October
- 1895 Studies on Hysteria, written jointly with Josef Breuer, published
- 1895 Anna Freud, the only one of Freud's children to become a psychoanalyst, born

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- 1896 First use of the term psychoanalysis
- 1897 Concepts of infantile sexuality and the Oedipus complex developed
- 1899 **Die Traumdeutung – The Interpretation of Dreams** – first published (with the printed date of 1900)
- 1900 Treatment of ‘Dora’ begins. Lasts 11 weeks
- 1901 **The Psychopathology of Everyday Life**; introduction of the ‘Freudian slip’
- 1905 **Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality**. ‘Dora’ case published (although the case dates from 1899)
- 1905 **Jokes and their Relation to the Unconscious**
- 1906 Freud develops close relationship with Carl Gustav Jung
- 1907 October. Treatment begins of the ‘Rat Man’. Lasts 11 months
- 1908 Salzburg: first international meeting of psychoanalysts
- 1910 February. First consultation of the ‘Wolf Man’
- 1913 **Totem and Taboo** published in a single volume (though parts had appeared the previous year)
- 1914 Jung breaks from the main psychoanalytic movement
- 1920 **Beyond the Pleasure Principle** published
- 1921 **Group Psychology and the Analysis of the Ego** published
- 1923 **The Ego and the Id** published
- 1926 **Inhibitions, Symptoms and Anxiety** published
- 1927 **The Future of an Illusion** published
- 1930 **Civilization and its Discontents** published
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- 1933 Freud's books, along with other psychoanalytical works, publicly burned by the Nazis in Berlin
- 1936 Freud's 80th birthday
- 1938 Compelled to take refuge from the Nazis, moving to England. Marie Bonaparte (Princess George of Greece) paid the sum demanded by the Nazis to let Freud out of Austria because his own bank account and cash had been confiscated. Sets up home at 20, Maresfield Gardens, London NW3 UK, now the Freud Museum (www.freud.org.uk)
- 1938 **An Outline of Psychoanalysis** published
- 1939 Died on 23 September shortly after the beginning of the Second World War
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Anthony Storr qualified as a doctor in 1944. He subsequently specialized in psychiatry, trained as an analyst, and taught psychotherapy at Oxford. His books include *The Integrity of the Personality* (1960), *The Dynamics of Creation* (1972), *Jung* (1973), *Solitude* (1988), and *Music and the Mind* (1992). He was Emeritus Fellow of Green College, Oxford. He died in 2001 at the age of 80.



Neville Jason trained at RADA where he was awarded the Diction Prize by Sir John Gielgud. He has worked with the English Stage Co., the Old Vic Company and the RSC as well as in films, TV and musicals. He is frequently heard on radio. As well as *Remembrance of Things Past*, he also reads *Tolstoy's War and Peace*, *The Castle of Otranto*, *Far From The Madding Crowd*, *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* and Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* for Naxos AudioBooks.

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Read by **Neville Jason**

Sigmund Freud revolutionized the way in which we think about ourselves. From its beginnings as a theory of neuroses, Freud developed psychoanalysis into a general psychology which became widely accepted as the predominant mode of discussing personality and interpersonal relationships. Anthony Storr goes one step further and investigates the status of Freud's legacy today and the disputes that surround it.

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*'lucid, fair and astonishingly comprehensive...
A useful and illuminating little book.'* **Spectator**

'brief, elegant and interesting' **D. M. Thomas, Observer**

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