

PSYCHOLOGY 101

Right or wrong, Freud's theories revolutionized modern psychology and changed the way we think about the way we think. Here, the impact of his influence on some of the major movements in the field:



JOSEPH CAMPBELL

MYTHOLOGY

Campbell's popular writings on the hero myth, like Jung's collective-unconscious theory, suggest that all people share a set of psychic symbols.



CARL JUNG

ANALYTICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Breaking from Freud over their differing views on sexuality, Jung formed his own movement, asserting that people could generally be classified as introverts or extroverts.

HUMANISTIC

Originally called client-centered therapy, the focus is placed on the experience of the patient. Rogers later used the term counseling.



CARL ROGERS



ALFRED ADLER

INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGY

The first of Freud's inner circle to defect, Adler argued that neuroses arose not from libidinal forces but from overcompensation for feelings of insecurity.



SANDOR FERENCZI

ACTIVE THERAPY

In direct contrast with Freud's nondirectional methods, Ferenczi helped develop Active Therapy, which allowed the analyst to play an active part in the session.



OTTO RANK

BIRTH TRAUMA

Rank's theory of the "pre-Oedipal complex" held that the trauma of being born was actually at the root of neurotic anxiety.



JOHN WATSON

BEHAVIORISM

Largely influenced by Pavlov's experiments with his dog, Watson wanted a method based more on empiricism than subjective interpretation.



B. F. SKINNER

STIMULUS AND RESPONSE

Skinner followed Watson in ignoring unconscious motivations and focusing chiefly on observable behavior.

PSYCHOANALYSIS

The Symptoms Have Meaning

Freud's legacy is the idea that, by observing a patient's symptoms, the therapist can discover their cause. Even today that notion lies at the heart of psychotherapy.

FREUDIANS

MODERN FREUDIAN PSYCHOANALYSIS

Anna Freud used free association and transference in order to uncover unconscious motivations and find the past conflicts causing current emotional problems. Reclining on a couch may or may not be involved.



ANNA FREUD

the irrational and the unconscious find application in the corporation, where even high-level executives may bring transference issues into the office, seeking from their boss the approval they once craved from their parents. Freud's writings on group dynamics and sibling rivalry can serve the thoughtful CEO well, Sulkowicz adds. It helps, though, if the source is somewhat obscured. "I hardly ever talk about Freud by name," he says.

In the shadows, the tip of the cigar wiggles up and down in agitation. *Americans!* he seems to be thinking. *A money-grubbing*

SIGMUND FREUD

-GRAPHIC BY KARL GUDE, NEWSWEEK