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GIADA MARSHALL

A History of the Case Study Read Books Ltd

This feminist classic explores the many manifestations of friendship between women and examines the ways women have created their own communities and destinies through friendship.

The Richard and Hinda Rosenthal Lecture 2007 Routledge

A look into communicating psychiatric patient histories, from the asylum years to the clinics of today. In this engrossing study of tales of mental illness, Carol Berkenkotter examines the evolving role of case history narratives in the growth of psychiatry as a medical profession. Patient Tales follows the development of psychiatric case histories from their origins at Edinburgh Medical School and the Royal Edinburgh Infirmary in the mid-eighteenth century to the medical records of contemporary American mental health clinics. Spanning two centuries and several disciplines, Berkenkotter's investigation illustrates how discursive changes in this genre mirrored evolving assumptions and epistemological commitments among those who cared for the mentally ill. During the asylum era, case histories were a means by which practitioners organized and disseminated local knowledge through professional societies, affiliations, and journals. The way in which these histories were recorded was subsequently codified, giving rise to a genre. In her thorough reading of Sigmund Freud's *Fragment of an Analysis of a Case of Hysteria*, Berkenkotter shows how this account of Freud's famous patient "Dora" led to technical innovation in the genre through the incorporation of literary devices. In the volume's final section, Berkenkotter carries the discussion forward to the present in her examination of the turn from psychoanalysis to a research-based and medically oriented classification system now utilized by the American Psychiatric Association. Throughout her work Berkenkotter stresses the value of reading case histories as an interdisciplinary bridge between the humanities and sciences.

Hegel After Derrida Spekulantenwahn

"Der Führer scheint das Geheimrezept zu sein, das irgendwie immer passt, um die Visionen und Ängste einer postrevolutionären, säkularisierten Gesellschaft zu formulieren." Martina Süess beleuchtet in erhellenden Analysen literarischer und sozialwissenschaftlicher Texte aus dem letzten Drittel des 19. Jahrhunderts, aus welchem politischen Milieu die moderne Führerfigur hervorgeht und mit welchen literarischen Mitteln sie vorgestellt wird. Dabei zeigt sich, dass der charismatische Führer mehr ist als die Universallösung für politische Ungewissheiten in einem neu geordneten Europa: Er ist jene zentrale Denkfigur, mit der das Paradox politischer Legitimität in der Moderne sowohl verhandelt als auch verschleiert wird.

Führernatur und Fiktion John Wiley & Sons

The third edition of this award-winning textbook has been revised and thoroughly updated. Building on the success of the previous editions, it continues to address the history and practice of forensic psychiatry, legal regulation of the practice of psychiatry, forensic evaluation and treatment, psychiatry in relation to civil law, criminal law and family law, as well as correctional forensic psychiatry. New chapters address changes in the assessment and treatment of aggression and violence as well as psychological and neuroimaging assessments.

Fallgeschichten Springer

Ernst Weiß und Rahel Sanzara zählen heute zu den selten rezipierten und in den Kontext einer konservativen Kulturkritik eingereihten Autoren. Die interdisziplinäre Analyse des Werkes dieser Autoren zeigt jedoch ein anderes Bild. Der Erste Weltkrieg war für sie das reale Ereignis, dessen Auswirkungen ihre Schreibprogramme zu einer "Kultur des Kriminellen" überleitete. Ernst Weiß nimmt im Zeitraum 1918 bis 1933 unterschiedlichen Bearbeitungen von Sujets der äußeren und inneren Verstümmelung vor, die Ausdruck des Eindringens der Außenwelt in den Körper und in das Denken war. Er antwortet damit auf die Kriegsfolgen mit Textanordnungen innerhalb einer klaren

Position, die sich, genauso wie die Rahel Sanzaras, in der Tradition des "Neuen Pitaval" befindet. Die untersuchten Texte "Männer in der Nacht" (1925), "Die Feuerprobe" (1923 / 1929), "Der Fall Vukobrancovics"(1924), "Franta Zlin" (1919 / 1928), "Das verlorene Kind"(1926) folgen der ästhetischen Maxime, das die Sprache keine Wahrheit wieder herstelle, sondern lediglich die Zusammenhänge zum Erkennen verdichte, und dass immer Lüge auch da bleibt, "weil unser Denken lügt."

The Erotic Imagination Editions Le Manuscrit

This book provides extensive information on pedophilia (sexual interest in the prepubescent body age), hebephilia (sexual interest in the early-pubescent body age) and sexual offenses against children, i.e., the various forms of child sexual abuse, including the use of child sexual abuse images, along with the current state of knowledge concerning offender groups. The book makes it clear that pedophilia or hebephilia do not inevitably lead to offenses against children - that there are those who keep their desires in their fantasies and do not act them out on the behavioral level. The World Health Organization classifies pedophilia as a mental disorder. It can be safely assumed that many pedophile men in a given community live their lives, unrecognized and adamant about hiding their sexual drives from society and from themselves, and who are genuinely motivated not to act upon their sexual fantasies. The numbers of exactly this particular group of pedophilically inclined non-offenders can be increased by preventive therapeutic measures. For this purpose, two treatment programs have been developed at the Institute of Sexology and Sexual Medicine at the Charité-Universitätsmedizin Berlin (University Clinic) since the initiation of the Prevention Project Dunkelfeld in 2005 - First, the project involving adult participants (Berlin Dissexuality Therapy: BEDIT) and later, another for adolescents (BEDIT-A), who find themselves attracted to children. Both program manuals are completely integrated into this work, which reflects 15 years of assessment and treatment experience.

Die Kultur des Kriminellen CRC Press

The case study has proved of enduring interest to all Western societies, particularly in relation to questions of subjectivity and the sexed self. This volume interrogates how case studies have been used by doctors, lawyers, psychoanalysts, and writers to communicate their findings both within the specialist circles of their academic disciplines, and beyond, to wider publics. At the same time, it questions how case studies have been taken up by a range of audiences to refute and dispute academic knowledge. As such, this book engages with case studies as sites of interdisciplinary negotiation, transnational exchange and influence, exploring the effects of forces such as war, migration, and internationalization. *Case Studies and the Dissemination of Knowledge* challenges the limits of disciplinary-based research in the humanities. The cases examined serve as a means of passage between disciplines, genres, and publics, from law to psychoanalysis, and from auto/biography to modernist fiction. Its chapters scrutinize the case study in order to sharpen understanding of the genre's dynamic role in the construction and dissemination of knowledge within and across disciplinary, temporal, and national boundaries. In doing so, they position the case at the center of cultural and social understandings of the emergence of modern subjectivities.

Destiny's Journey Springer Nature

The story of a young Englishman called Edward Allison who loses a leg during World War II and returns home a nervous as well as a physical wreck, tormented by doubt and anger, and obsessed with what seems to him the mystery of where the blame for the war really lies. He is released from a clinic in the hope that living among his family will hasten his cure, but he simply transfers his fixation with hidden guilt to the domestic front. ... In an effort to exorcise his demons, the Allisons and their friends start telling a series of stories, many of them variations on ancient myths and legends. Some of these tales serve to reveal the character of the storyteller, others as a riposte or as a comment on what has gone before. All of them are meant to advance the psychological and spiritual action. Many of the tales of Doblin's long night have an undoubted lurid power. ... We move

through an expressionist phantasmagoria from a wayward bus in Los Angeles to Pluto and Proserpina, by way of Michelangelo and Salome and a mock-medieval tale about the Virgin. Edward's mother, Alice Allison (a significant name, we can be sure), spins variants of a story about a mother who waits for her son to come back from the war, now in Montmartre, now in Germany, and elaborates on the already elaborate legend of her patron saint, Theodora. In the final stages of the book the distinction between framework and fantasy starts to break down completely. Yet through the haze it is possible to discern a continuous story unfolding--fmerusault at Amazon.com.

[Stepchildren of Nature](#) LIT Verlag Münster

It is well known that much of our modern vocabulary of sex emerged within nineteenth-century German sexology. But how were the 'German ideas' translated and transmitted into English culture? This study provides an examination of the formation of sexual theory between the 1860s and 1930s and its migration across national and disciplinary boundaries.

[Highlights of Findings from the Pittsburgh Youth Study](#) Columbia University Press

Winner, 2014 Lambda Literary Award in LGBT Studies Since the 1970s, a key goal of lesbian and gay activists has been protection against street violence, especially in gay neighborhoods. During the same time, policymakers and private developers declared the containment of urban violence to be a top priority. In this important book, Christina B. Hanhardt examines how LGBT calls for "safe space" have been shaped by broader public safety initiatives that have sought solutions in policing and privatization and have had devastating effects along race and class lines. Drawing on extensive archival and ethnographic research in New York City and San Francisco, Hanhardt traces the entwined histories of LGBT activism, urban development, and U.S. policy in relation to poverty and crime over the past fifty years. She highlights the formation of a mainstream LGBT movement, as well as the very different trajectories followed by radical LGBT and queer grassroots organizations. Placing LGBT activism in the context of shifting liberal and neoliberal policies, *Safe Space* is a groundbreaking exploration of the contradictory legacies of the LGBT struggle for safety in the city.

[Tales of a Long Night](#) New York : Fromm International Publishing Corporation

An indispensable international resource, *The SAGE Handbook of Criminological Theory* provides readers with a clear overview of criminological theory, enabling them to reflect critically upon the traditional, emergent and desirable theoretical positions of the discipline. This handbook is essential for libraries and scholars of all levels studying the rapidly developing, interdisciplinary field of criminology.

[The Sexual question](#) Duke University Press

Here for the first time in English is Alfred Döblin's astonishing epic of eighteenth century China, hailed on its publication in 1915 as a master-piece of Expressionist prose, and since recognized to be the first modern German novel. *The Three Leaps of Wang Lun* is the story of a doomed sectarian rebellion during the reign of Emperor Ch'ien-lung (1736-1796). It is also the most sustained evocation, in any European language, of a China untouched by the West. Döblin's imagination, almost hallucinatory in its intensity, brings this China to vivid life. Teeming cities and Tibetan wastes, political intrigue and religious yearning, life at Court and the fate of wandering outcasts are depicted in a language of enormous vigour, unfolding the theme of meekness against force, a mystical sense of the world against the realities of power. This translation for the first time presents the whole work as Döblin wrote it. The inclusion of the Prologue, dropped from the first German edition and never replaced, restores a unity of structure and theme missing from previous editions. The Introduction places the novel in the context of Döblin's life and work, the Expressionist movement and the historical background, and discusses its theme and style.

[On Paedophilia](#) Chinese University Press

Hegel After Derrida provides a much needed insight not only into the importance of Hegel and the importance of Derrida's work on Hegel, but also the very foundations of postmodern and deconstructionist thought. It will be essential reading for all those engaging with the work of Derrida and Hegel today and anyone seeking insight into some of the basic but neglected themes of deconstruction.

[Zeitungs-Index](#) University of Chicago Press

What exactly is involved in using particular case histories to think systematically about social, psychological and historical processes? Can one move from a textured particularity, like that in Freud's famous cases, to a level of reliable generality? In this book, Forrester teases out the meanings of the psychoanalytic case, how to characterize it and account for it as a particular kind of writing. In so doing, he moves from psychoanalysis to the law and medicine, to philosophy and the constituents of science. Freud and Foucault jostle here with Thomas Kuhn, Ian Hacking and Robert Stoller, and Einstein and Freud's connection emerges as a case study of two icons in the general category of the Jewish Intellectual. While Forrester was particularly concerned with analysing the style of reasoning that was dominant in psychoanalysis and related disciplines, his path-breaking account of thinking in cases will be of great interest to scholars, students and professionals across a wide range of disciplines, from history, law and the social sciences to medicine, clinical practice and the therapies of the world.

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"In this new cultural history Harry Oosterhuis invites us to reconsider the quality and extent of Krafft-Ebing's influence. Revisiting the case studies on which Krafft-Ebing based his findings, and thus drawing on the voices of his patients and informants, Oosterhuis finds that Krafft-Ebing was not the harsh judge of perversions that we think he was.

[Pedophilia, Hebephilia and Sexual Offending against Children](#) National Academies Press

This book deepens the communicative dynamics by which even through the mass media the paedophile has become the plague-spreader. It is an attempt to underline that only an integrative approach can give an appropriate answer to the clinical complexity characterising paedophilic pictures.

[The Council of Love](#) Routledge

"Degenerates are not always criminals, prostitutes, anarchists, or outright lunatics," the physician and journalist Max Nordau cautioned in 1893, "they are often writers and artists." Indeed, without writers and artists, medical experts in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries would not have had much of the material on which they based their theories of sexual perversions. Thus it was that Rene Descartes could be diagnosed as a fetishist, because of his inordinate attraction to cross-eyed women, Gustave Flaubert as a hysteric, because of his hypersensitive imagination, and Emile Zola ("the novelist of the quivering nostrils") as an epileptoid degenerate, olfactory fetishist, and sexual psychopath, because of the suspicious richness of odors emanating from the pages of his books. Drawing upon the writings of literary figures such as Diderot, Rousseau, Zola, Flaubert, and Huysmans, and physicians and psychologists such as Tardieu, Binet, and Charcot, Vernon Rosario argues that the modern idea of the perverse first emerged in late 18th-century France and was shaped largely by the strange confluence of medical writings, patient confessions, and literary narratives. Beginning with the shocking revelations of masturbation and masochism in Rousseau's *Confessions*, and the widespread public alarm over the "fatal convenience" of the "solitary vice," *The Erotic Imagination* illuminates precisely how various forms of eroticism came to be classified as perversions. Rosario takes the reader through a dizzying proliferation of "pathologies"--including the bizarre theories which enabled doctors to identify homosexuals, or "inverts," according to bodily stigmata, to the "uterine fury" of nymphomania, to an astonishing range of hysterias, fetishes, and erotomanias until finally only marital, reproductive sex survived as normal. Such "perversification" of sexual desire attempted to close off and regulate those erotic expressions seen as threatening to the social order, national population, military power, and the supremacy of will and reason. In each case, Rosario argues, the original culprit of deviant behavior was identified as the imagination--a perilous site beyond surveillance, highly susceptible to the salacious effects of literature, where irrational associations might take root and usurp the "reality" of conventional sexuality. What emerges most compellingly from Rosario's study is the anxiety produced by the erotic imagination and the elaborate, often desperate theoretical fabrications designed to contain it. Filled with extraordinary case studies and written in prose that is as lively and entertaining as it is insightful, this book offers both a history of the erotic imagination and its narrative expressions, as well as a fascinating mirror in which our contemporary ambivalence about sexuality--from the acrimonious rhetoric of family values to censorship of pornography and hostility towards gays--takes on surprising new significance.

[The SAGE Handbook of Criminological Theory](#) Plunkett Lake Press

This text comprises one instance of Freud's re-evaluation of some of the fundamental issues of psychoanalysis. An astoundingly comprehensive text, *Inhibitions, Symptoms and Anxiety* is a prime example of Freud's constant evaluation of psychoanalytical theory which rightly earned him his title of the father of psychoanalysis. In an attempt to augment his earlier postulations on anxiety, this text sets forth an amended commentary that theorises the existence of several types of anxiety, as well as arguing that repression does not cause anxiety but rather vice versa. Hailed as the founding father of psychoanalysis, Sigmund Freud was an Austrian neurologist whose work is fundamental to modern psychoanalytical theory. This text was originally published in 1926 and is now republished with a biography of the author.

[Buchrezensionen](#) University of Chicago Press

This collection tells the story of the case study genre at a time when it became the genre par excellence for discussing human sexuality across the humanities and life sciences. It is a transcontinental journey from the imperial world of fin-de-siècle Central Europe to the interwar metropolises of Weimar Germany and to the United States of America in the post-war years. Foregrounding the figures of case study pioneers, and highlighting their often radical engagements with the genre, the book scrutinises the case writing practices of Sigmund Freud and his predecessor sexologist Richard von Krafft-Ebing; writers including Leopold von Sacher-Masoch and Alfred Döblin; Weimar intellectuals such as Erich Wulffen and psychoanalyst Viola Bernard. The results are important new insights into the continuing legacy of such writers and into the agency increasingly claimed by the readerships that emerged with the development of modernity.

[Quaderni di lingue e letteratura](#) Univ of South Carolina Press

[Spekulantenwahn](#) Neofelis Verlag