



On October 12, 1939, shortly after the outbreak of the Second World War, Else, still in Vienna, had her picture taken in a studio on Kärntnerstrasse 43. She was forty-six years old. Courtesy Siegmund Levarie

On February 26, 1940,
at last Else Kohut left Vienna by train for
Italy, where she boarded an American ship
and ended up in Chicago in mid-March.

Heinz Kohut (1913-1981)

- From “Vienna” (Born, 1913.5.3) to “Chicago” (via England) (1939-1940)
- Graduates from the Institute for Psychoanalysis, Chicago (1950, 10)
- Death in Venice: A Story about the Disintegration of Artistic Sublimation (1957)
- Introspection, Empathy, and Psychoanalysis (1957)
- Analysis of the Self (1971), Diagnosed as having leukemia (1971, 10)
- Restoration of the Self (1977)
- The Two Analysis of Mr. Z (1979)
- Last lecture : “On Empathy” 5th Annual Conference on Self Psychology, Berkeley, CA
- Die (1981.10.8) Billings Hospital, Chicago (3 days after last lecture)
- How Analysis Cure? (1984, Posthumous publication)
- From “Orthodoxy” (classic) to “Self-Psychology” (contemporary)



Kohut, Wadsworth, and Levarie, November 1941. Returning from a Wadsworth family Thanksgiving in Norwood Park, they stopped at a photo booth to take an impromptu picture. Courtesy Sigmund Levarie

In November 1942,
Kohut applied for admission to
the Chicago Institute for
Psychoanalysis.

However, Kohut was rejected.

Kohut selected Ruth Eissler, with
whom he began treatment
in March 1943,
as his therapeutic analyst.

Kohut knew that **Ruth Eissler**
was the wife of **Kurt Eissler**, the
former analysand of August
Aichhorn.

In the spring of 1944,
Kohut decided to switch his
appointment from neurology to
neurology and psychiatry.



Kohut walking with his mother on a Chicago sidewalk in July 1942. Courtesy Siegmund Levarie

On September 29, 1946.

Kohut formally submitted application to the Institute.

That fall of 1946,

Kohut began his course work at the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis.

In May 1946,

Kohut takes board exams in neurology, followed in October 1949 by boards in psychiatry.

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Kohut at a dinner party in 1951.
The future was very bright

Sigmund Levarie returned from the war in 1946 and resumed his professorship at the University of Chicago in the department of Music.

Kohut was made assistant professor of psychiatry on July 1, 1947

He wrote the paper

“Death in Venice by Thomas Mann: A Story About the Disintegration of Artistic Sublimation”

in the spring of 1950: and made it his institute graduation paper.

PQ26(1957):206-228

On October 17, 1950,
Kohut was now a psychoanalyst.



In October 1948,
Kohut marries social worker **Betty Meyer**

In March 1950,
Son, **Thomas August**, Born.

In 1953,
Faculty,
the Chicago Institute for
Psychoanalysis.

As **“Mr. Psychoanalysis”**

Kohut at a dinner party in 1951 with his wife, Elizabeth, his mother, Else, and baby Thomas.



Easter 1948, Lausanne:
Anna Freud and **August Aichhorn** (July 27, 1878-October 13, 1949) reminisce



In 1932

The Chicago Institute for
Psychoanalysis was founded

by “**Franz Alexander**”,

a pioneer in psychosomatic
medicine at the Berlin
Psychoanalytic Institute,



Notable psychoanalysts that
have been associated with the
institute include Karl
Menninger, Karen Horney,
Maxwell Gitelson, Heinz Kohut,
Arnold Goldberg, and Michael
Franz Basch.

The Cloisters, an apartment complex at 58th Street and Dorchester Avenue, where the Kohuts lived in Apartment 12C from 1957 until Heinz Kohut's death. After the early 1960s, he ran his daily mile, usually under seven minutes, in Jackman Field across the street.

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Heinz Kohut with with Anna Freud,
Topeka, 1966

Anna Freud

(December 3, 1895–October 9, 1982)

1957,

**'Introspection, Empathy, and
Psychoanalysis'**

presented at the 25th anniversary
celebration of the Institute for
Psychoanalysis, Chicago, November.

1963-1964

**President, Chicago Psychoanalytic
Society**

1966,

**'Forms and Transformations of
Narcissism'** published

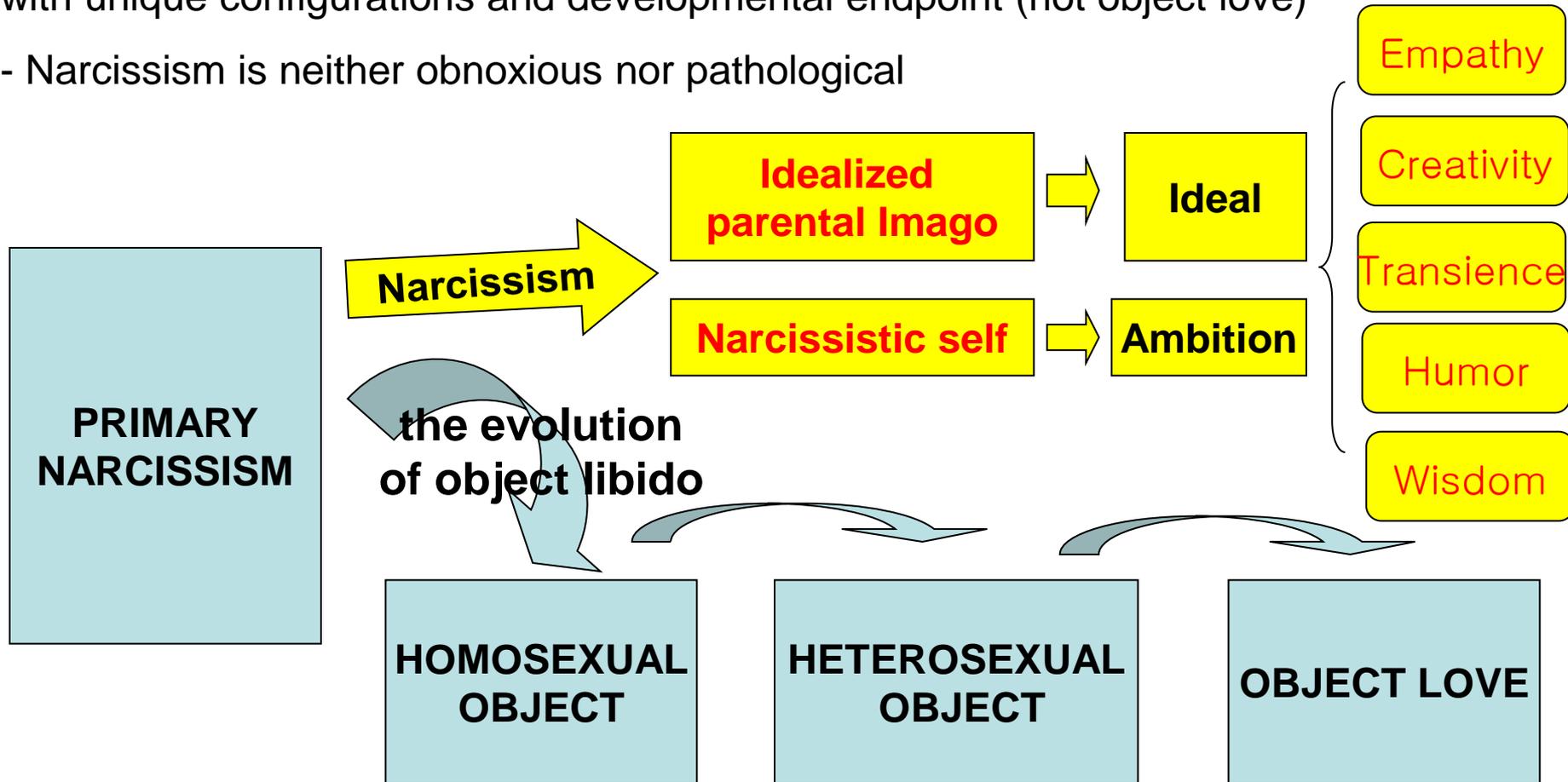
1965-1973

Vice-President,

**International Psychoanalytic
Association**

Kohut's addition to Freud's Developmental Line

- Narcissism has its own developmental line, with unique configurations and developmental endpoint (not object love)
- Narcissism is neither obnoxious nor pathological

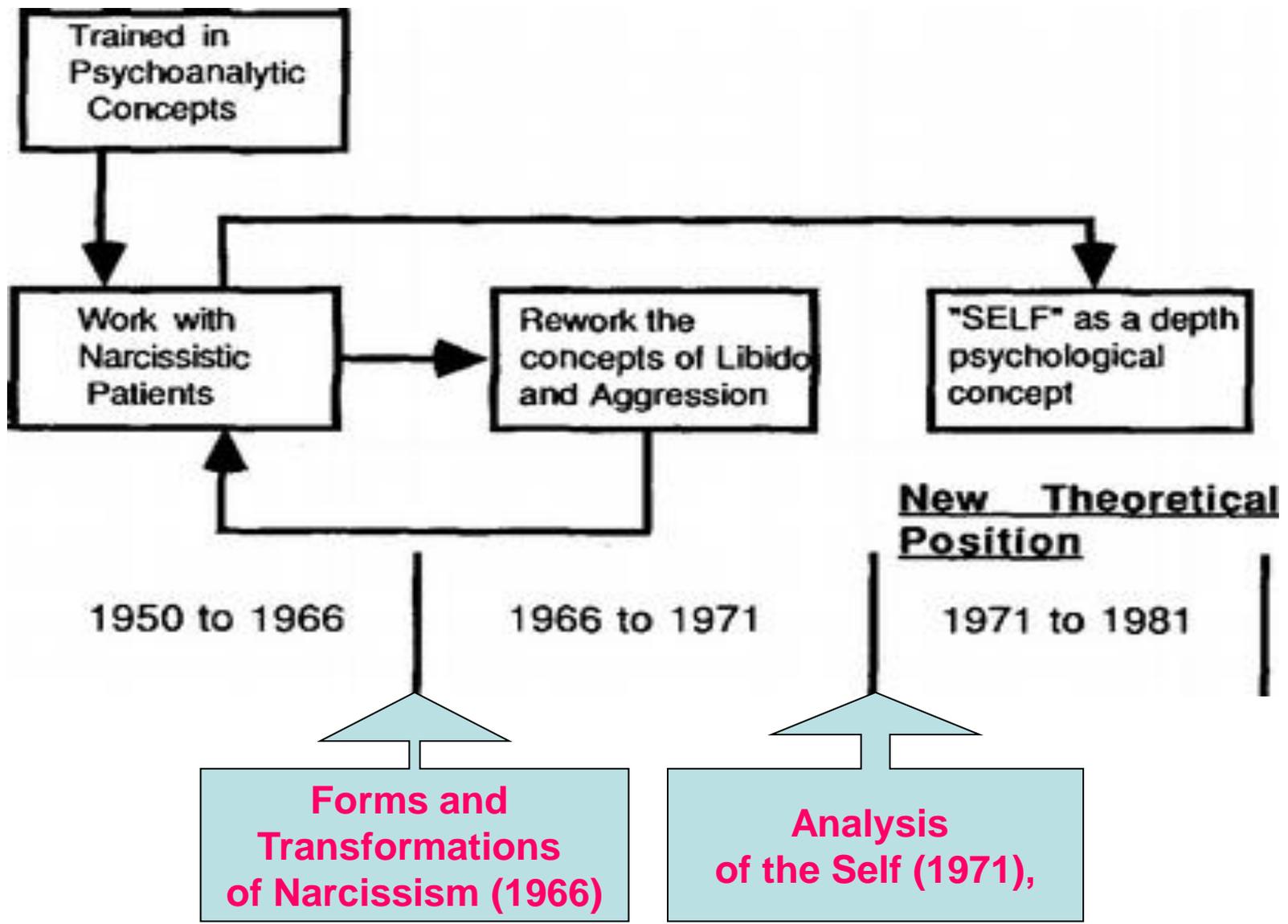




1971,
“Analysis of the Self”
published.

October, 1971,
Diagnosed as having leukemia

Stages in Kohut's thinking



Classification of NPD : Kohut, H. (1971, 1984)

“Transference” is as central to Kohut's system

levels of severity	Characteristics	Treatment of choice
Neurosis	Neurotic transferences are by and large activated by oedipal wishes and focused upon objects that are well differentiated from the self	standard psychoanalysis & psychoanalytic psychotherapy (the assumption that all disorders are analysable)
Narcissistic PD	* the transference is activated by selfobjects * preoccupations with isolated qualities of the grandiose self or the idealized selfobject.	
Borderline	borderline case, through the analyst's empathic efforts, might become a NPD (Kohut, 1984)	
Psychosis	that psychosis is a permanent disorder	Except, Psychosis

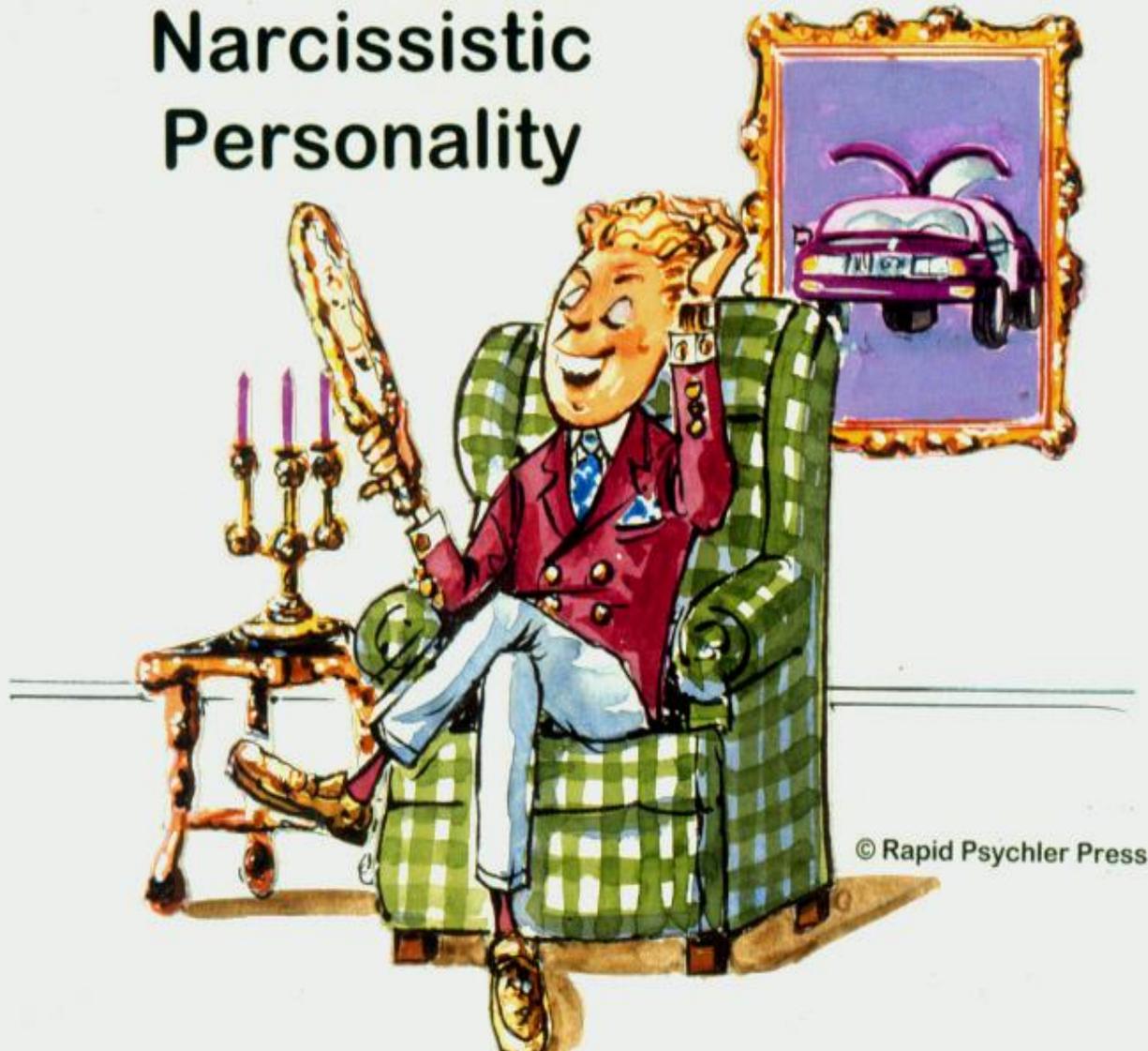
Kohut, H. (1971). The analysis of the self. New York: International Universities Press.

Kohut, H. (1984). How does analysis cure? Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Phenotypic labels for Pathological Narcissism

Source	Grandiose themes	Vulnerable themes
Kohut (1971)	Horizontal split	Vertical split
Kohut and Wolf (1978)	Alter-ego Mirror-hungry	Contact-shunning Ideal-hungry
Kernberg (1984)	Pathological Malignant	(-)
APA (1980) APA (1994)	DSM-III / DSM-IV NPD	(-)
Rosenfeld (1987)	Thick-skinned	Thin-skinned
Cooper (1981), Akhtar & Thomson (1982)	Overt	Covert
Gabbard (1989)	Oblivious	Hypervigilant
Gersten(1991)	Overtly Grandiose	Overtly Vulnerable
Ronningstam (2005)	Arrogant Psychopathic	Shy
PDM Task Force (2006)	Arrogant Entitled	Depressed Depleted

The Narcissistic Personality

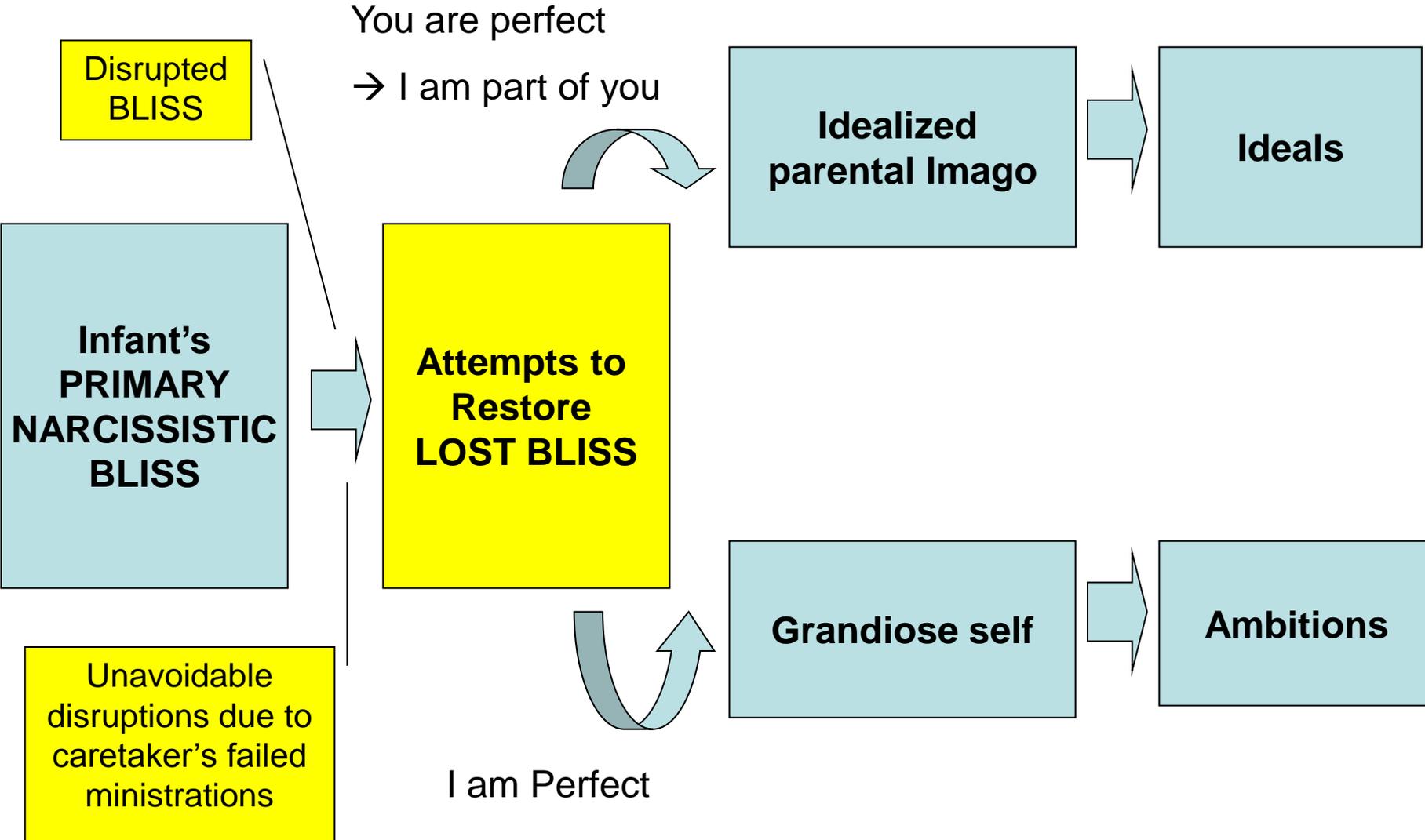


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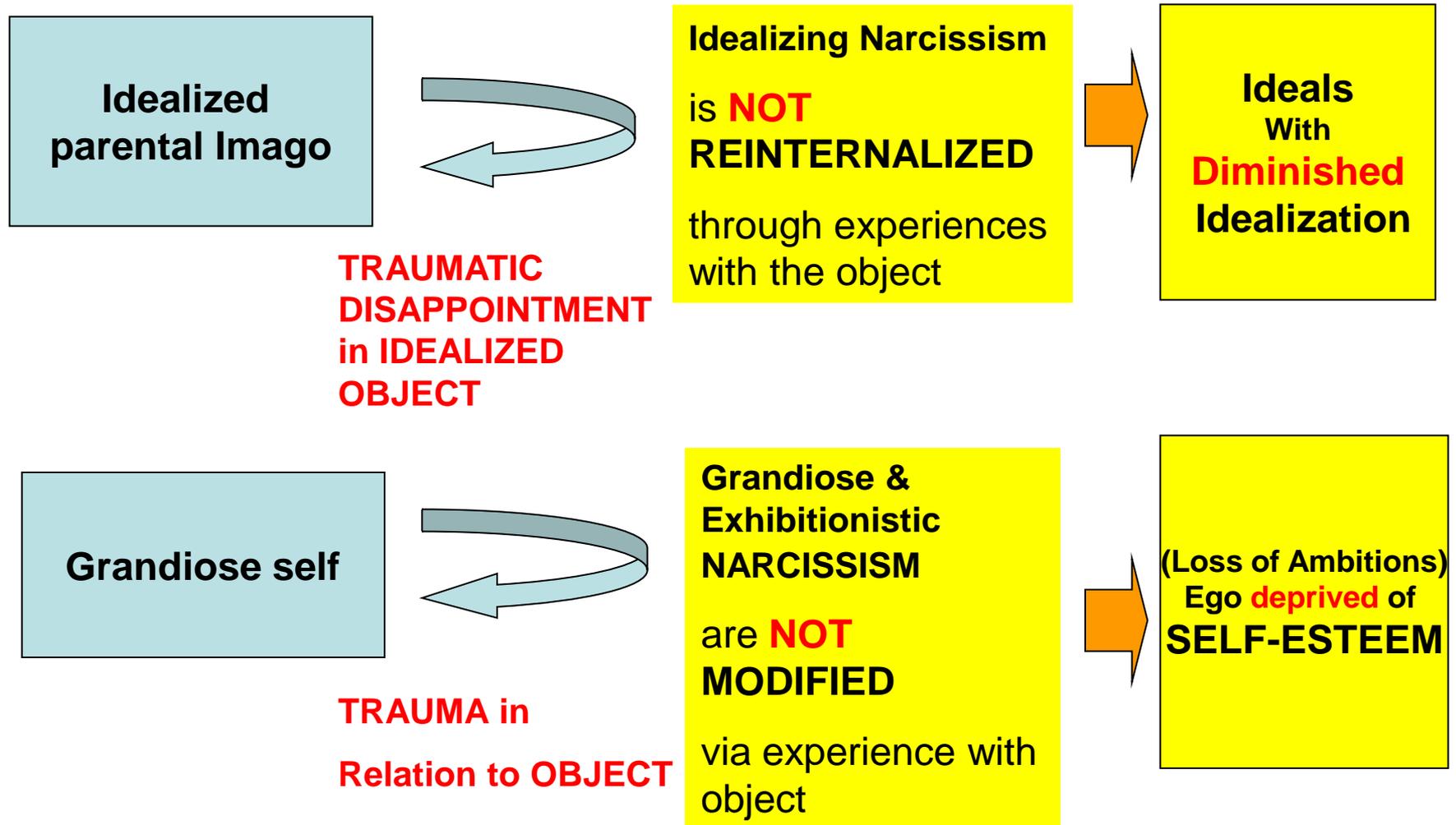
Self-Psychology : Terms & Concepts

- * self, self-object, and selfobject
- * Idealizing, Mirroring and Twinship need (transference)
- * Empathy and Empathic failures
- * Insight vs Transmuting internalization
- * Self-esteem
- * Cohesion

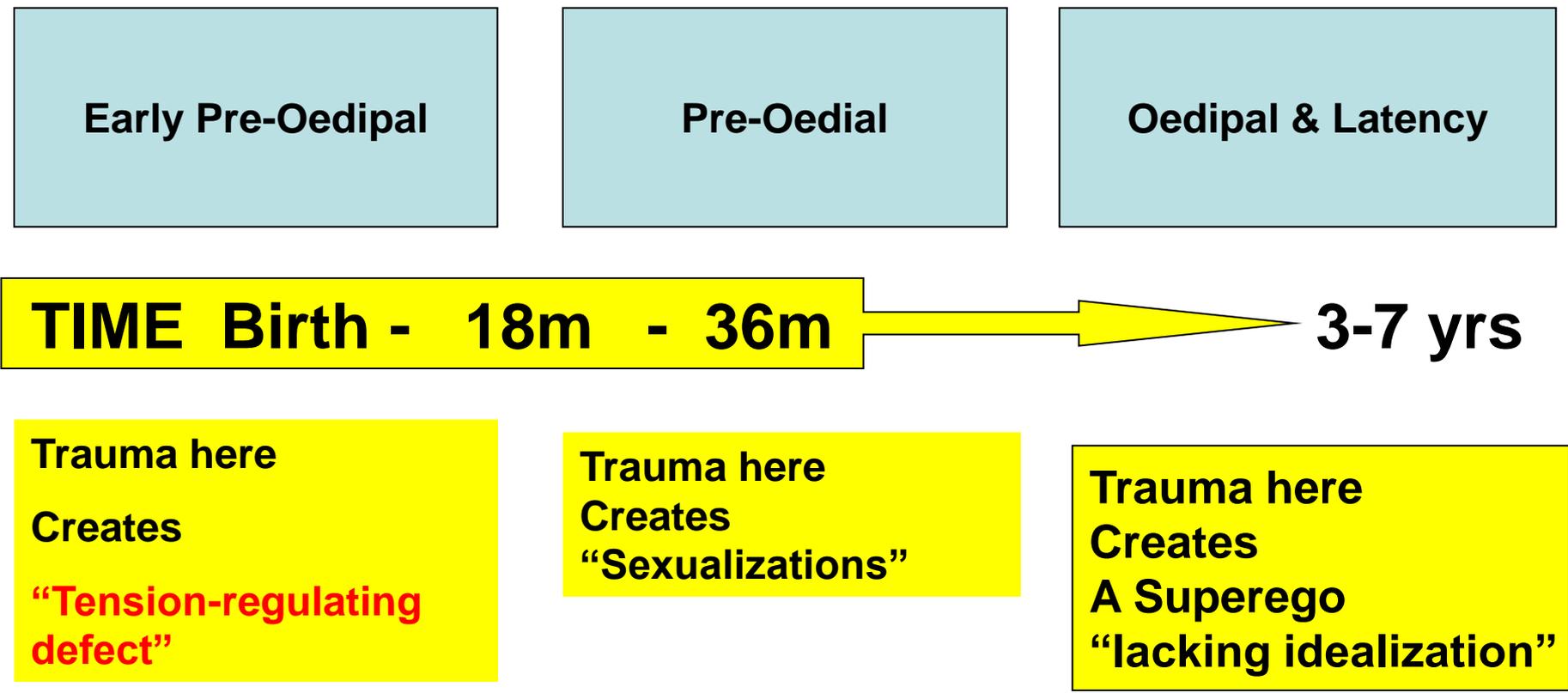
Kohut's Developmental Line of Narcissism (1971)



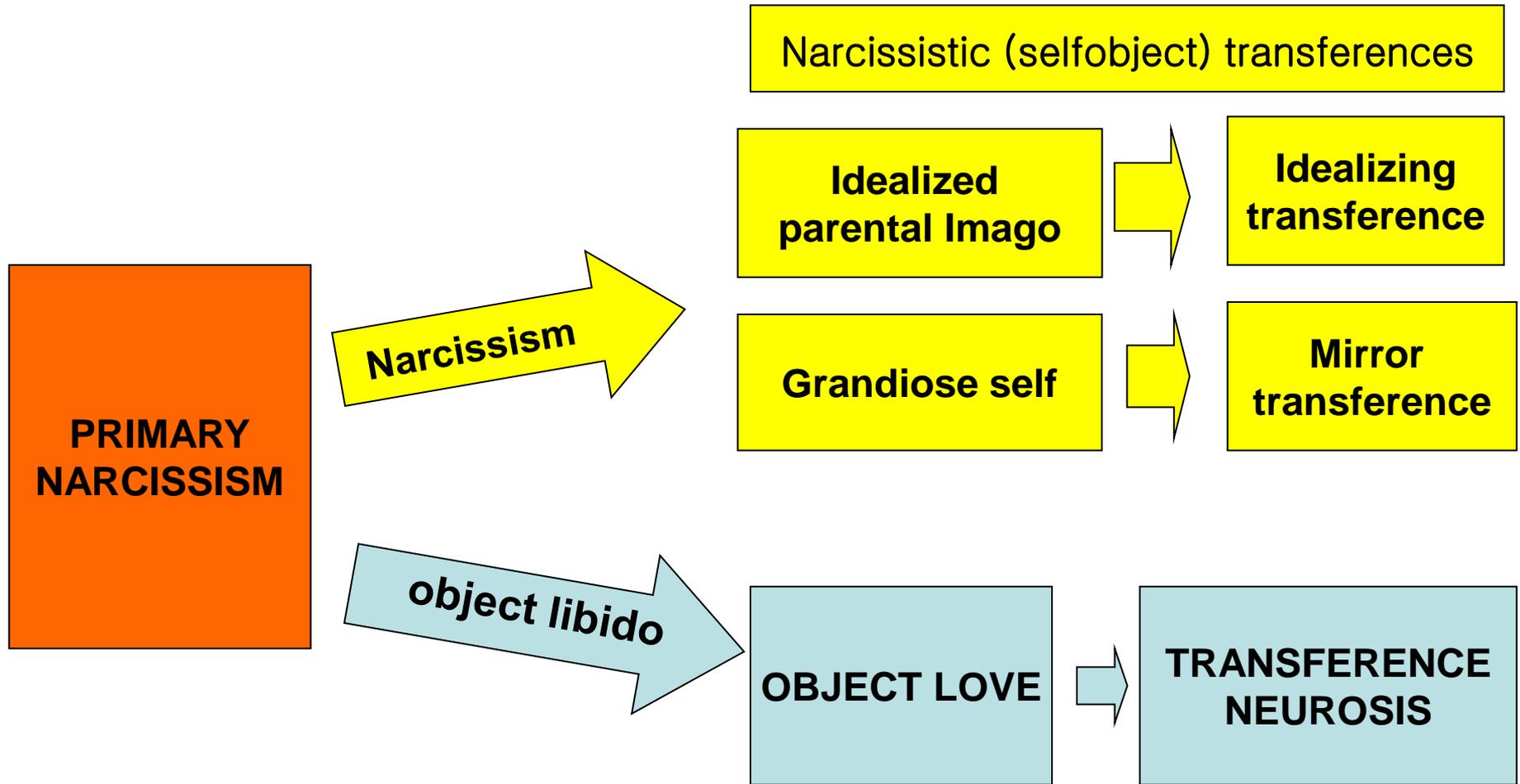
Trauma in the Developmental Line of Narcissism (1971)



Trauma in the Developmental Line of Narcissism

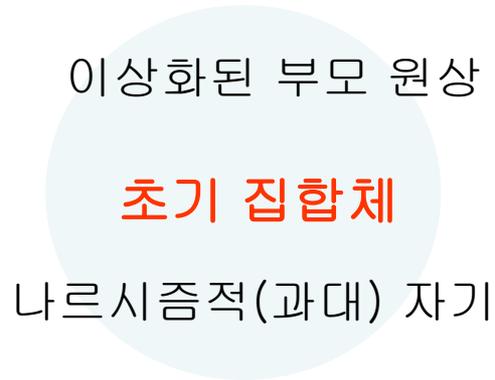


Kohut's Types of Transference



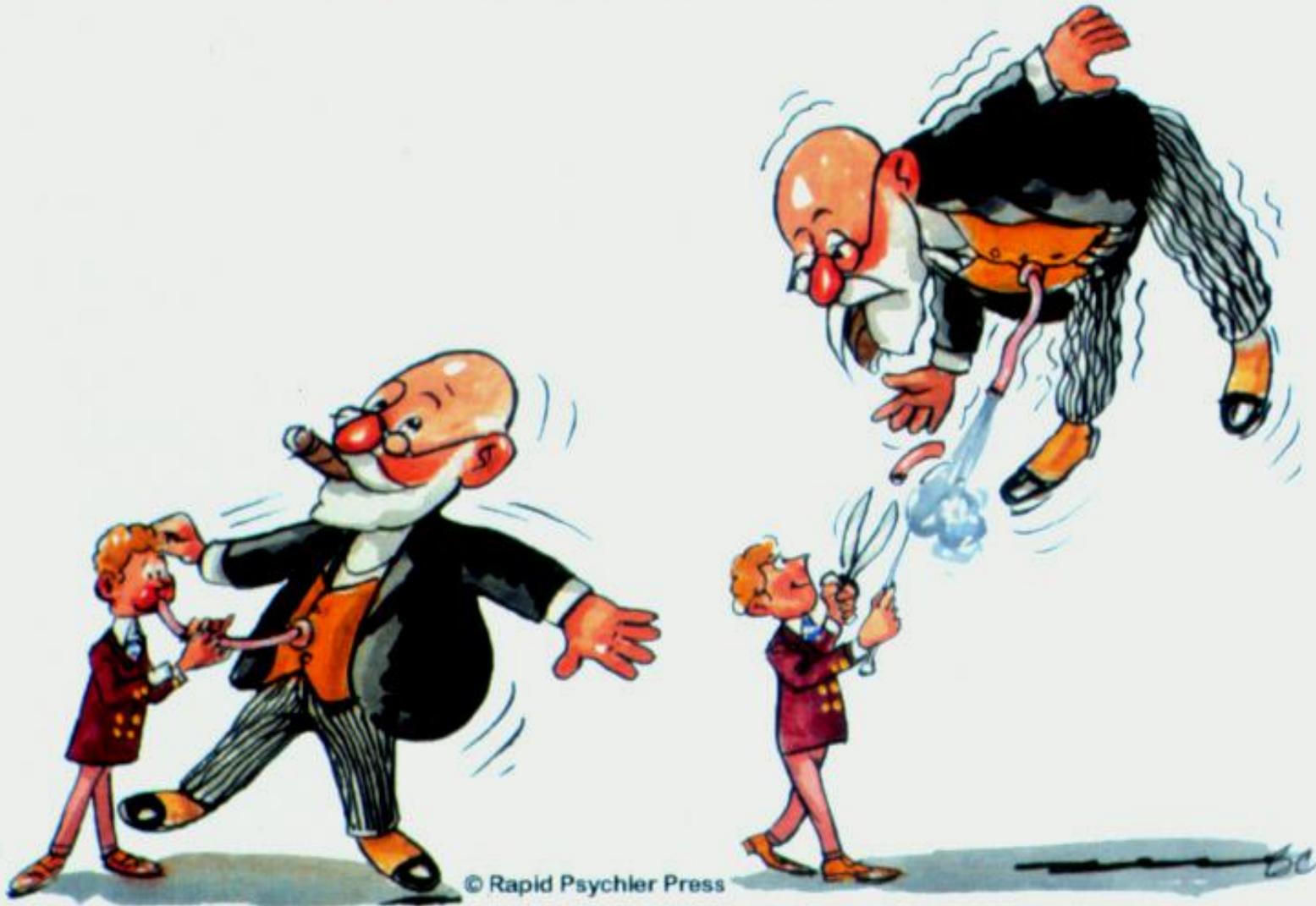


“나르시즘”은 그 자체의 발달 과정을 갖는다.



나르시즘에서 대상 사랑으로 향한 리비도의 발전

Idealization/Devaluation



© Rapid Psychler Press



Kohut with a friendly dog, late 1970s.

All that respect and admiration changed rather suddenly with the emergence of “self psychology”.

Kohut was removed from the Psychoanalytic Education Council of the Chicago Institute by a vote of his colleagues!

Kohut began to feel professionally isolated.



on May 21, 1977,

Ernie Wolf with Heinz Kohut, taken at a dinner party given by Paul and Marian Tolpin to celebrate the publication of **"The Restoration of the Self"**.

The Psychoanalytic Perspectives : The Self Psychological Approach

H. Kohut's (1971, 1972, 1977) conception of NPD

1966. Forms & transformations of narcissism (1966, JAPA)

1971. The Analysis of the Self

: **a systemic approach
to the Psychoanalytic Treatment of NPD**

1977. The Restoration of the Self

(working title)

The Rehabilitation of the Self

: Thoughts about **termination of Analyses & the Concept of Cure.**

Chapter One. The Termination of the Analysis of NPD

The Psychoanalytic Perspectives : The Self Psychological Approach

H. Kohut's (1971, 1977) conception of NPD

- Narcissism have a **separate development line**
- Narcissistic Pathology → “**arrest**” in normal narcissistic development
- Empathic failures** lead to arrests in normal transformation of narcissism
- Development of Narcissistic (selfobject) transferences were suggested as Diagnostic Indicators of narcissistic disorder