

Hotel Dieu Hospital





On November 30, 1937,
Felix Kohut developed an acute form of leukemia
and died within six months.

The death was in fact traumatic for Heinz Kohut.

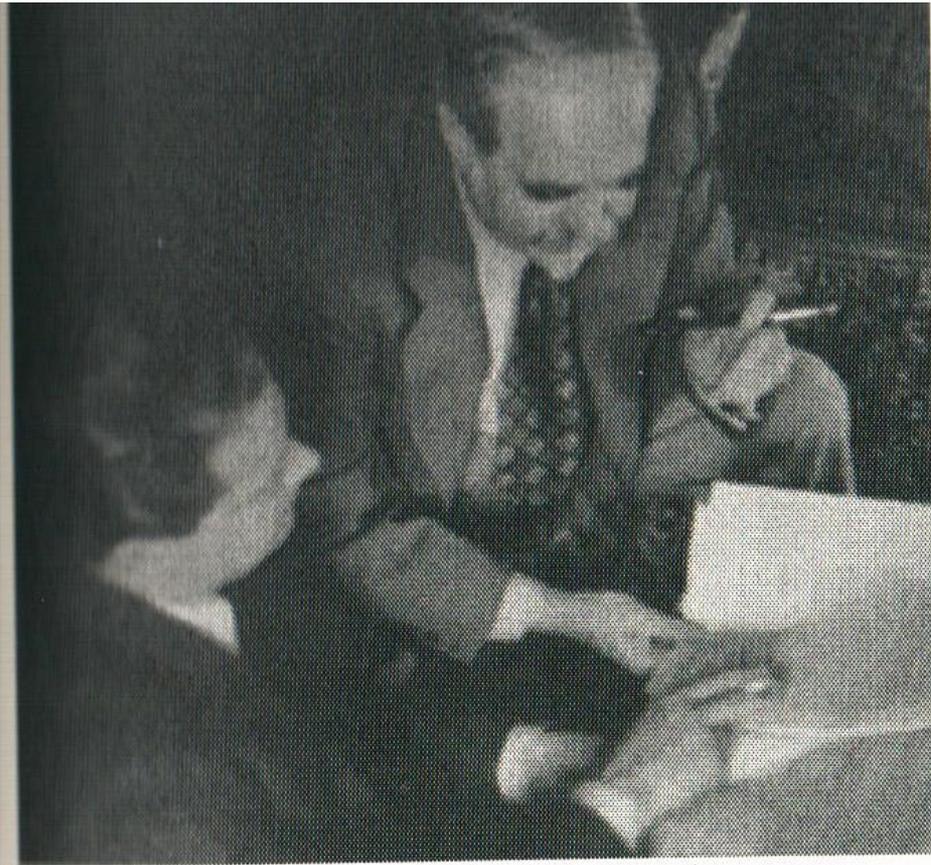
The loss of father and the emptiness it left in
Kohut's life,
prompted Kohut to seek psychotherapeutic
treatment
with a psychotherapist named “Walter Marseilles”.

Once Kohut had a dream,

“I was looking into an enormous deep hole, which I was afraid I was going to fall into.”

Marseilles's interpretation was,

“You felt the therapist was going to push you into it”



Kohut with his analyst, August Aichhorn, in early 1939. Much later Kohut gave a copy of this photo to Ernest Wolf with an inscription on the back describing his analysis: "Lots of ambience and not much abstinence." Courtesy Ernest Wolf

Kohut's treatment with Marseilles was brief because it was so ineffective.

In early 1938, after Kohut left Marseilles, seem to have immediately sought out **August Aichhorn** for an analysis.

August Aichhorn was a close friend of Freud, and warmly regarded for his work with delinquents.

Aichhorn was born in 1878, A non-jewish, nonmedical analyst and a Christian.

Anna Freud met Aichhorn through her work with children and encouraged him to go into psychoanalytic training.



Heinz Kohut with
August Aichhorn,
1930s

Of the 56 members of
the Psychanalytic
Institute in 1932, only
15 remained by 1936.

Aichhorn had a
reputation as a master
clinician in Vienna.

Kohut trudging off 5 times a week for his 50 minutes with August Aichhorn,

Lying on the couch clearing away the rubble of the past, relating his dreams and feelings, waiting eagerly for the analyst's words,

Actual analysis with Aichhorn vastly deepened Kohut's interest in Psychoanalysis.





Bei Ausfüllung des Vermögensverzeichnis Die beigefügte Anleitung genau durchzulesen!

Zur Beachtung!

- 1. Wer hat bei Vermögensverzeichnis abzugeben?
Vermögensbesitzer, alle auch über Ehegatte und ohne dass für ihn eine gültige Eheverbindung besteht. Bei dem Vermögensverzeichnis vom 1. Oktober des laufenden Jahres oder von dem Datum abzugeben.
- 2. Wie muss es bei Vermögensverzeichnis abgegeben?
Bis zum 31. Juni 1938. Der Vermögens- und Inventarbesitzer ist über die Form und Zweckmäßigkeit nicht oder nicht vollständig unterrichtet, wird ihm über den Inhalt (Wahlrecht, Verfügung, Sachbesitz, Eintragung des Vermögens) mitgeteilt.
- 3. Wie ist bei Vermögensverzeichnis aufzufüllen?
Es müssen sämtliche Gegenstände angegeben werden. Nicht angegeben ist zu berücksichtigen. Nicht bei dem Vermögensverzeichnis für die Abgabe verpflichteter Namen nicht angegeben, ist bei der Abgabe Angaben auf einer Anlage zu machen.
- 4. Was sind die Folgen, wenn nicht oder nur unrichtig bei dem Vermögensverzeichnis angegeben werden sollte, bei der Abgabe?
37820

Verzeichnis über das Vermögen von Juden
nach dem Stand vom 27. April 1938

von Heinz Kohut Medizin Student
(Vor- und Nachname) (Stand oder Beruf)
in Wilm. 19 Smadiljaner Post, Post Nr. 47
(Ort und postlebensbezogene Angaben)

Angaben zur Person

Ich bin geboren am 3. Mai 1913 in Wien
Ich bin Jude; § 5 der ersten Verordnung zum Reichsbürgergesetz vom 14. November 1935, Reichsgesetzl. I S. 1333
und deutsch; Staatsangehörigkeit; Heimatort

Da ich Jude deutsch Staatsangehörigkeit; Heimatort Wien bin, habe ich in dem nachstehenden Vermögensverzeichnis mein gesamtes inländisches und ausländisches Vermögen angegeben und bemerkt.

Da ich Jude französisch Staatsangehörigkeit bin, habe ich in dem nachstehenden Vermögensverzeichnis mein inländisches Vermögen angegeben und bemerkt.

Ich bin verheiratet mit ledig Widow

Mein Ehegatte ist der Rasse nach jüdisch; nichtjüdisch und gehört der Religionsgemeinschaft an.



Freud with Anna departure,
June 3, 1938

On June 3, 1938.

The “symbolic icon loss”

Kohut faced was Freud’s departure from Vienna.

Aichhorn learned from Freud himself which train he would be taking and told Kohut,

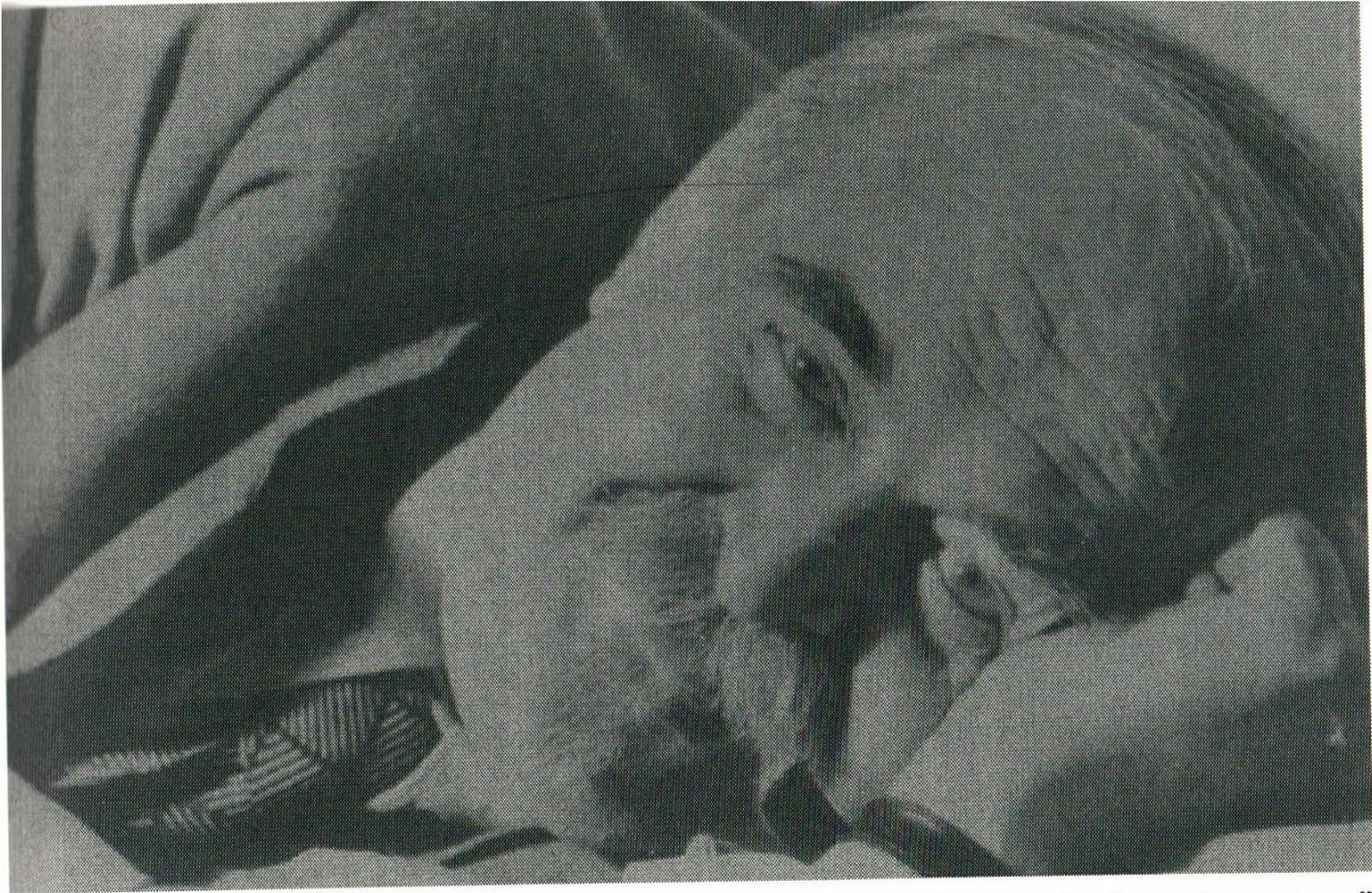
“This is one chance in a lifetime to see him.”

Kohut strolled onto the empty platform, just prior to the departure of the Orient Express for Paris.

Freud had already been boarded onto the train by the time Kohut arrived.

Kohut walked up toward Freud’s compartment, caught his eye, and tipped his hat.

Freud graciously took off his traveling cap and waved back at Kohut.



August Aichhorn, early 1939. “I have seen you lying on this couch for a long time,” Aichhorn told the young Kohut at one of their last sessions. “It is time you saw me lying on it.” He then asked one of his sons to take the picture and later gave it to Kohut as a souvenir. Kohut had to terminate his analysis with Aichhorn prematurely to escape the Nazis in Vienna. Courtesy Ernest Wolf



Kohut, sixth from left, with coworkers at the First Aid Station in the refugee camp in England. He stayed there from March 1939 until October of that year, when he got pneumonia and was allowed to move into his uncle Hans Lampl's London apartment. Courtesy Thomas A. Kohut

Freud, S.

(1939) The Moses and Monotheism: Three Essays

On September 21, Schur injected Freud with 3 centigram of morphine.

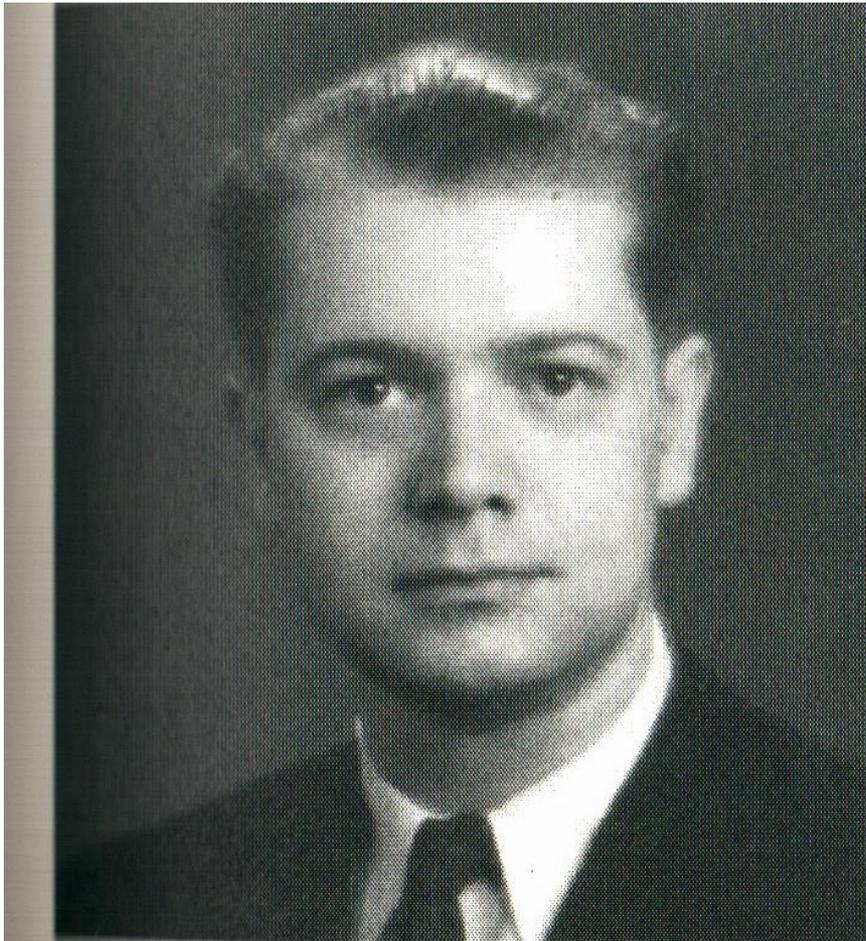
Freud died at 3 O'clock in the morning,

September 23, 1939

The end of March, 1939, at last Kohut left Vienna by the Orient Express for England, where he boarded an American ship on February 22, 1940 and ended up in Chicago on March 5th, 1940.

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, spring 1941, as he embarked on his internship at Chicago South Shore Hospital on the far South Side of the city. His first night on duty he prescribed the wrong medicine to a dying patient, who promptly expired.

Kohut managed to get hired by Chicago South Hospital.

Kohut completed his internship by the end of March 1941.

On April 1st, 1941,
Kohut began a coveted residency in neurology at the University of Chicago's Billings Hospital.

On the morning of Sunday,
December 7, 1941,

The attack on Pearl Harbor