

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910814126003321
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Titolo	Moral stealth : how "correct behavior" insinuates itself into psychotherapeutic practice // Arnold Goldberg
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chicago, : University of Chicago Press, 2007
ISBN	1-281-95689-9 9786611956899 0-226-30136-2
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (159 p.)
Disciplina	616.89/14
Soggetti	Psychotherapists - Professional ethics Psychotherapist and patient - Moral and ethical aspects Interpersonal relations
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [141]-145) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Setting the stage -- Positioning psychoanalysis and psychotherapy for moral concerns -- Moral stealth -- The moral posture of psychoanalysis and psychotherapy: the case for moral ambiguity -- A risk of confidentiality -- On the nature of thoughtlessness -- I wish the hour were over: elements of a moral dilemma -- Psychotherapy and psychoanalysis and the problem of ownership: an effort at resolution -- Who owns the countertransference? -- Another look at neutrality -- Deontology and the superego -- Choosing up sides -- Making morals manifest.
Sommario/riassunto	A psychiatrist writes a letter to a journal explaining his decision to marry a former patient. Another psychiatrist confides that most of his friends are ex-patients. Both practitioners felt they had to defend their behavior, but psychoanalyst Arnold Goldberg couldn't pinpoint the reason why. What was wrong about the analysts' actions? In Moral Stealth, Goldberg explores and explains that problem of "correct behavior." He demonstrates that the inflated and official expectations that are part of an analyst's training-that therapists be universally curious, hopeful, kind, and purposeful, for example-are often of less help than simple empathy amid the ambiguous morality of actual

patient interactions. Being a good therapist and being a good person, he argues, are not necessarily the same. Drawing on case studies from his own practice and from the experiences of others, as well as on philosophers such as John Dewey, Slavoj Žižek, and Jürgen Habermas, Goldberg breaks new ground and leads the way for therapists to understand the relationship between private morality and clinical practice.
