

Rudolf von Urbantschitsch

Rudolf von Urbantschitsch, (later **Rudolf von Urbantschitsch** (29 April, 1879, Vienna – 18 December, 1964, Carmel, California) author of *Sex Perfection and Marital Happiness* (Rider & Co 1952), was an Austrian psychiatrist and psychologist who researched human sexuality. His work describes a type of bio-energetic flow of energy that is possible between couples when orgasm is avoided and sexual intercourse is prolonged.

The findings of his research indicate that improved over-all health and well-being are a result of engaging in "Sex Perfection". The methods advocated are similar to those of John William Lloyd, Alice Bunker Stockham, as well as many of the tenants of the Tantra.

Rudolf Urbantschitsch (* April 28th 1879 in Vienna , † December 18 1964 in Carmel , California ^[1]) was an Austrian-American psychologist and writer.

His father was a Viennese ear, nose and throat specialist Viktor Urbantschitsch (1847-1921). Rudolf Urbantschitsch studied medicine in Vienna and founded by his license to practice medicine and specialist training for neurologists in 1908 in the district Währing Cottage Sanitarium for Nervous and metabolic disorders (blueprints of Hans Kazda). This focused on modern methods of treatment consisted Institute until 1940.

1908 Urbantschitsch pushed to 1902 by Sigmund Freud founded the Psychological Wednesday Society , in which it dealt with the psychoanalysis and the ideas of Freud, Paul Federn , Wilhelm Stekel , Otto Rank , Sandor Ferenczi dealt and other participants in this society. In the same year came from the Wednesday Club, the Vienna Psychoanalytic Association , whose member he was.

Before the Nazis fleeing, Urbantschitsch went to the USA, where he essentially treated as a psychoanalyst, training analyst and publicist to the popularization of psychoanalysis , and helped their American expression. The *Psycho-Analysis for All* (first 1928) came here to play a key role. In addition to the writings on psychoanalysis and neurology Urbantschitsch also wrote short stories and dramas.

His most famous saying: "*Neurosis is the emblem of the culture.*"

Works

- *Internal secretion*. Vienna in 1922
- *Psychoanalysis, its importance and its influence on youth education, child education, professional and sexual selection*. Vienna and Leipzig, 1924
- *Psychoanalysis*. Vienna 1924 (revised in 1928 appeared in English translation *Psycho-Analysis for All* in London)
- *Modern parenting*. Vienna 1925
- *Problems of the soul*. Vienna and Leipzig, 1926
- *Self-awareness with the help of psychoanalysis*. Vienna and Leipzig, 1926
- *Ways of life of joy*. Vienna and Leipzig, 1927
- *Practical Life Skills - From outer space to me*. Zurich in 1931, among other things

Jaap Bos Leendert, Groenendijk and Johan Sturm and Paul Roazen: The Self-Marginalization of Wilhelm Stekel. Freudian Circles Inside and Out. Springer: New York, 2007 ISBN 978-0-387-32699-3

Urbantschitsch (Urban), Rudolf von (1879-1964)

Rudolf von Urbantschitsch, to Austrian physician, was born in Vienna on April 28, 1879, and died on December 18, 1964, in Carmel, California.

He was born into a Catholic and aristocratic family that enjoyed a good reputation in the days of the Hapsburg monarchy. His father, Victor Urbantschitsch was one of the founders of modern medicine ENT. Rudolf was a student at the Vienna Favorita, from which he graduated in 1898. In 1914, having finished his medical studies, he became the assistant of Karl von Noorden and directed his clinic.

With the support of Noorden, of influential circles in Vienna, and protected by Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne, he was able to realize his project of creating a clinic for the Viennese aristocracy. The Vienna Cottage Sanatorium was opened under his directorship in 1908 and became one of the most prestigious institutions in Europe. The Viennese medical profession cared for its most well-to-do patients there.

At the end of 1907, Fritz Wittels, who practiced as a physician in the Cottage Sanatorium, Urbantschitsch introduced to the group of Viennese psychoanalysts. In January 1908 he presented a paper, "My formative years until marriage" (From my puberty to my marriage), and went on to become a member of the Wednesday Society Psychology. He remained a member until 1914th Sigmund Freud, some of his patients hospitalized in the Cottage Sanatorium, Sergei Pankejeff (the "Wolf Man") for one.

In 1920, Urbantschitsch lost his position as sole director of the Cottage Sanatorium and the institution was sold in 1922. Following this loss and on Freud's recommendation as he began to train as analyst, first with Paul and then springs with Sándor Ferenczi. As a Catholic, to aristocrat, and a monarchist, Urbantschitsch was an exception in the social makeup of the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society. Through his intense lecturing activity both in Austria and abroad he contributed to vulgarizing the discoveries of psychoanalysis but ran up against the criticism of his Viennese colleagues, particularly the younger ones, for presenting psychoanalysis in a simplistic fashion and according pride of place to his personal publicity. This criticism, and so his love affairs, two of which resulted in suicide, contributed to the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society's rejecting his request to renew his membership and in 1924 he was even refused the status of a guest.

At the end of 1936 Urbantschitsch left for the United States and first settled in Los Angeles as a psychotherapist. He moved to San Francisco during the summer of 1937 and to Carmel in 1941. These were not unconnected to the fact that peregrinations he had fall foul of Ernst Simmel and the Los Angeles group of psychoanalysts, who considered his therapeutic work and his theoretical conceptions to be in the Freudian sense nonpsychoanalytical of the term. In 1944 Urbantschitsch, who quietly insisted on considering himself as a psycho-analyst and a disciple of Freud, was accused of practicing medicine illegally.

Apart from his many publications vulgarizing, Urbantschitsch also published plays and novels under the pseudonym George Gorgon. His autobiography appeared in 1958 entitled *Myself Not Least: A Confessional Autobiography of a Psychoanalyst and Some Explanatory History Cases*.

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