

ness the same care or, indeed, does a tragic handling seem to prevail in the treatment of patients?

In conventional psychology, a therapist usually “treats” the patient through verbal or other communications and attempts to influence the person’s mind in order to cure “mental illness.” Sigmund Freud claimed to have relieved neuroses through conversation, in other words, psychoanalysis. He felt that people are led by the unconscious to do unwanted things, and that through some kind of understanding or catharsis the cure could be procured. He considered his method so superior that he even attempted to psychoanalyze the eminent Leonardo da Vinci. In 1910, in an attempt to solve the riddle of Leonardo’s character, he produced a controversial essay (although he did not consider his long paper to be a case history) about the Master in which first he disavowed malintention, and then proceeded to show Leonardo as a neurotic. Did Freud’s theory of psychoanalysis have the components that are necessary to uncover the secrets of a work of art or the artist, or human nature as it is, or is it yet another example of a tinted varnish?

Did Carl Jung likewise apply tinted varnish to the psyche of his patients? He used his archetypes to uncover his patients’ cosmic selves so that greater truths could be brought to light and the burden of anxiety removed from their mind. Although he believed that his psychotherapy was the cure of souls, Jung also saw the patient in more or less the same light as Freud did. According to him, people need to individuate, which actually means to distance themselves from these heavenly visitors, the invaders from the beyond. Yet, another theory known as behavior modification has, over time, been adopted by the psychological community as a “treatment” model alongside the one that