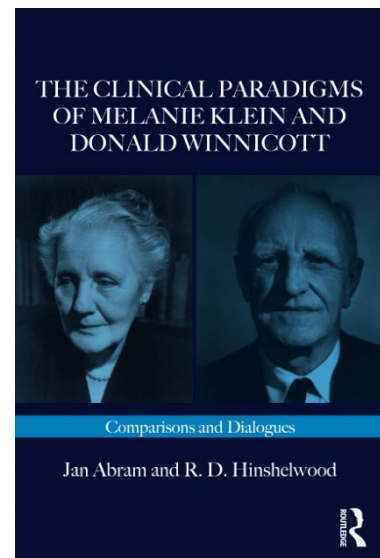


Abram, J. e Hinshelwood, R. D. (2018). *The clinical paradigms of Melanie Klein and Donald Winnicott: comparisons and dialogues*. New York: Routledge.

From the Introduction

Part I sets out the basic principles espoused by Klein and Winnicott and illustrates the very different ways in which their innovations in psychoanalysis constitute Kuhnian scientific revolutions founded on Freudian classical psychoanalysis. Throughout the book, each chapter and each Dialogue demonstrates how a different clinical paradigm evolves from Freud's original and foundational clinical paradigm. The one pre-eminent thing both Klein and Winnicott had in common was that their psychoanalytic advances emerged from clinical work – that is, high-frequency child and adult analysis. However, it is perhaps not such a remarkable fact that their interpretations of Freud's work are so different, and the legacy of these differences continues to reverberate in psychoanalysis today, as this book clarifies.



From the Glossary

Clinical paradigm

The term “paradigm” follows the ground-breaking work of Thomas Kuhn, who published *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions* in 1962. Kuhn's theory of scientific revolutions has been applied by Zeljko Loparic, a Brazilian philosopher, to understand the “paradigm change” from Freud to Winnicott (Loparic, 2010).

We have added the term “clinical” to the title of this book to emphasise the crucial nature of clinical practice that, for both Klein and Winnicott, was the sine qua non of the formulation of psychoanalytic theories and technique. Thus a “clinical paradigm” refers to a set of “guiding principles” that are founded on clinical practice.

Holding

JA: All the details of maternal care just before birth and immediately afterwards go towards making up the holding environment. This includes the mother's primary maternal preoccupation, which is at the heart of the holding environment and enables the mother to provide the infant with the necessary ego-support at the beginning of life. Physical holding is meaningless without an emotional sensitivity and care that will be internalised bodily and emotionally by the infant. Holding includes the mother's mirror-role in early development, which means she is able to mirror the infant's affects due to her deep identification with the infant's predicament of absolute dependence. Holding is often associated with containing, but it should not be confused with Bion's container-contained concept. The two concepts have similarities but emanate from their different theoretical paradigms – the container-contained is based on the Kleinian paradigm, in contrast to holding being a concept founded on Winnicott's paradigm.