The Psychoanalytic Century: Freud's Legacy for the Future. In The Future of an Illusion, originally published as Die Zukunft einer Illusion, Freud explores religion through a psychoanalytic lens. He describes his own ideas about the origins and development of religion, and suggests that religion is an illusion made up of "...certain dogmas, assertions about facts and conditions of external and internal reality which tell one something that one has not oneself discovered, and which claim that one should give them credence." Civilization and Its Discontents (1930). The Psychoanalytic Century Freud's Legacy for the Future, edited by David E. Scharff, M.D. e-Book 2015 International Psychotherapy Institute All Rights Reserved This e-book contains material protected under International and Federal Copyright Laws and Treaties. Created in the United States of America For information regarding this book, contact the publisher: International Psychotherapy Institute E-Books 301-215-7377 6612 Kennedy Drive Chevy Chase, MD 20815-6504 www.freepsychotherapybooks.org ebooks@theipi.org Copyright © 2001 David E. Scharff, M.D. Acknowledgments This book records the conference given at Georgetown University in October 1998. It coincided with the opening of the exhibit of material from the Freud Archives at the Library of Congress. (2004). Journal of American Academy of Psychoanalysis, 32(3):569-574. The Psychoanalytic Century: Freud's Legacy for the Future, edited by David E. Scharff, Other Press, New York, 2001, 322 pp. $60.00. Review by: Joseph R. Silvio, M.D. Edited by: Joseph P. Merlino, M.D., MPA and Cãºsar Alfonso, M.D. In October 1998, after a controversial two-year delay, the Library of Congress opened an exhibit entitled Freud: Conflict and Culture, with materials drawn from the Freud Archives, the Sigmund Freud Museums of London and Vienna, and Freud scholars. Sigmund Freud (6 May 1856 &– 23 September 1939) is considered to be the founder of the psychodynamic approach to psychology, which looks to unconscious drives to explain human behavior. Freud believed that the mind is responsible for both conscious and unconscious decisions that it makes on the basis of psychological drives. The id, ego, and super-ego are three aspects of the mind Freud believed to comprise a person's personality. Freud believed people are "simply actors in the drama of [their] own