
Edited by Antal Bókay, Ferenc Erős (editor-in-chief), Kinga Göncz, György Hidas, Judit Mészáros, Júlia Vajda.

THALASSA is the journal of the Sándor Ferenczi Society, Budapest.

THALASSA is the title of Sándor Ferenczi's classical work.

THALASSA symbolically refers to the sea, the womb, the origin, the source.

THALASSA is an interdisciplinary journal devoted to free investigations in psychoanalysis, culture and society.

THALASSA has roots in the historical traditions of Hungarian psychoanalysis, but is not committed to any particular school or authority.

THALASSA welcomes all original contributions, historical, theoretical, or critical, dealing with the common problems of psychoanalysis and the humanities.

The first issue of THALASSA (1990/1) is based on the proceedings of the first scientific conference of the Sándor Ferenczi Society, held in Budapest, 1989, under the title *Psychoanalysis and Society*. The second issue (1991/1) is devoted to the life and work of Sándor Ferenczi. The third issue of our review (1991/2) deals with the relationship between psychoanalysis and hermeneutics. The fourth issue (1992/1) is devoted to the problems of the relationship between psychoanalysis and politics. The fifth issue (1992/2) is a memorial volume devoted to the life and work of Géza Róheim. The sixth issue (1993/1) contains psychoanalytic studies on language, fiction and cognition. The seventh issue (1993/2) is devoted to the life work of the French psychoanalyst Jacques Lacan. The focus theme of the eighth and ninth issue (1994/1–2) are the effects and after-effects of the Holocaust — from both psychoanalytic and psychosocial points of view. This issue commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the Holocaust in Hungary. The tenth and eleventh issue (1995/1–2) contains articles on the relationship between psychoanalysis, postmodernism, art, and mass phenomena. The main topic of the twelfth issue (1996/1) is the relationship between psychoanalysis and feminism and related issues. The thirteenth issue (1996/2) is devoted to the life and work of Leopold Szondi, the founder of “fate analysis”, and published as well a series of newly discovered pre-psychoanalytic writings of Sándor Ferenczi. In our fourteenth issue (1996/3) we continued the series on psychoanalysis and feminism, and we published — among others — texts by Marcel Proust, Georg Groddeck and Bruno Bettelheim. The main topic of the fifteenth issue 1997/1) is the relationship between psychoanalysis and postmodernism. The next, 1998/1 issue will contain, among others, contributions by Nicholas Abraham, Mária Török, Lajos Székely, Tom Ormay, and György Gergely.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT ISSUE (1997/2–3)

After and Introduction written by FERENC ERŐS, the section **HUNGARIAN PSYCHOANALYSTS IN PARIS** follows. With this section we start a longer series in our journal to present the life and work of psychoanalysts who left Hungary in

different historical periods and did important contributions in their host countries — in France, Britain, the United States and elsewhere. The series starts with presenting BÉLA GRÜNBERGER (born 1903), the senior of French and probably international psychoanalysis who lives in Paris. We publish here one of his essays **The “child with treasure” and the avoidance of the Oedipus** (*L’enfant au trésor et l’évitement de l’Oedipe*, 1967), in which he shows a specific kind of narcissistic development in the course of which the child creates his own world (the treasure) in order to reject introjection, avoiding thereby the Oedipal conflict. The consequence of this process is that in his later periods, especially in his adolescence, the person might have serious deficiencies in identifying with the objects of the outer world. Grünberger’s essay is followed by an interview made recently by JUDIT SZILASI. In this interview entitled **“I look upon the world through the eyes of psychoanalysis”** Grünberger retells his long life history from his native city Nagyvárad (presently Oradea, Romania) to France via Germany and Switzerland, his experiences in the French psychoanalytic community, his encounters with such prominent contemporaries as Sacha Nacht and Jacques Lacan, and the growth of his ideas on narcissism and antisemitism. In the same section we also publish essay and interview with another important figure of French and Hungarian psychoanalysis, professor of linguistics and member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences IVÁN FÓNAGY. Fónagy contributed to both linguistics and psychoanalysis mainly by his works on psycho-phonetics, that is, the study of the instinctual and unconscious basis of human voice. In his article **Dynamics of the death instinct and language** Professor Fónagy argues that the vivacity and the permanent rebirth of language is interwoven with repetition and death instinct. The fully developed language tends to give up itself, in order to return to a preverbal way of communication, to archaic mental mechanisms. By language, the “morbid” repetition compulsion is mixed up (and thus neutralised) by sexual instinct, and utilised in the service of differentiated communication. In the interview made by FERENC ERŐS and JUDIT SZILASI (**Linguistics and psychoanalysis**) Professor Fónagy speaks about his formative years as student of German and French in France and in Hungary, about the origins and development of his interest in the psychoanalytic study of language on the inspiration of the Hungarian psychoanalysts István Hollós, Dezső Pfeifer and Imre Hermann, his activities as linguist in Hungary and, after his moving to France in the sixties, a psychoanalyst as well. In the interview he exposes his ideas about the relationship between linguistics and psychoanalysis as well as his views on contemporary psychoanalysis in general. In her article **The Story of a Transgression** JUDITH DUPONT, a French psychoanalyst of Hungarian origin recounts the story of how the correspondence between Sigmund Freud and Sándor Ferenczi and Ferenczi’s *Clinical Diary* was finally published. She shows the reasons, why the publication was delayed so long, although the letters and the *Clinical Diary* were in the hands of Mihály Bálint to whom Gizella Ferenczi, the widow of Sándor Ferenczi, gave her commission to manage the publication process. The story of these publications reveals difficult moral and legal questions.

The next section, **PSYCHOANALYSIS in EASTERN Europe** starts with ALEKSANDR ETKIND’s essay entitled **A neurotic in the generation of**

revolutionaries: Sergey Pankeyev, the Wolf-Man. This is a chapter taken from the St. Petersburg based author's book *Eros nevozmozhnogo* (The Eros of Impossible), a cultural history of psychoanalysis in Russia. In this chapter Etkind retells, on the basis of newly discovered sources, the true story of the "Wolf-Man", the main character of Freud's famous case study *From the history of an infantile neurosis*, whose real name was Sergey Pankeyev. The author shows Pankeyev's youth in Russia, his later life as an *émigré* in Austria, the story of his treatment by Freud, and relates the nature of the "Wolf-Man"'s neurosis to the general experiences of Pankeyev's generation in Russia. Etkind's essay is introduced by the translator, KATALIN SZÓKE, who shows the significance of psychoanalytic ideas in the "silver age", the Russian culture and literature at the turn of the twentieth century. As an illustration of the presence of psychoanalysis in the pre- and post-revolutionary Russia, we publish a contemporary account of the world famous Russian psychologist ALEKSANDR LURIYA (1902–1977) under the title **Psychoanalysis in the mirror of the main trends in contemporary psychology**. This text was written in the author's very young age, in Kazan, where he founded a psychoanalytic association, the first one in Russia. The author shows carefully the basic ideas of psychoanalysis, and attempts to situate it among the main currents of the contemporary Western and Russian psychology. He stresses the importance of studying the personality as a whole, and thus he anticipates some ideas of his later works. The father of the SEXPOL movement, the Freudo-Marxist WILHELM REICH visited the Soviet Union in 1929, when the psychoanalytic movement already was under heavy attack. We reprint here his contemporary account **Psychoanalysis in the Soviet Union** in which he tries to explain the situation of psychoanalysis in this country, and the reasons why "Freudianism" was rejected by Soviet ideology. We publish in this section two articles coming from the former Yugoslavia. The first, PETAR KLAJN's contribution **Miklós Sugár and the development of psychoanalysis in Serbia** is an account of the life and work of Miklós Sugár, a physician and psychoanalyst who worked between the two world wars in Yugoslavia, in the Vojvodina town Subotica (Szabadka), and in Belgrade. Although Sugár wrote in his native Hungarian and in German, he played a pioneering role in the development of the psychoanalytic movement in Serbia and in all Yugoslavia. The article shows the theoretical and practical significance of Dr. Sugár's activities which were interrupted during the second world war. Miklós Sugár died in a Nazi concentration camp in the age 48. The other article is an essay written by the Slovenian philosopher RENATA SALECL. The essay, **Psychoanalysis and war** discusses different forms of the so-called meta-racism or "postmodern" racism which nowadays rages around Europe. The author argues that "meta-racism" perceives cultures as fixed entities and tries desperately to maintain cultural distances. Further, she presents a Lacanian interpretation of the Bosnian war, and the fantasy of the homeland as related to national identities and the compassion for the suffering of others. The role of fantasy in political discourses and identification with media messages is also discussed.

In our third section, **THE WORKSHOP OF PSYCHOANALYSIS**, we publish four further contributions. In his article **Progression and regression: on the road**

of the dreams ANDRÉ HAYNAL examines the role of the dream in psychoanalysis, with particular reference to transference and counter-transference. Both the intrapsychic and the interpersonal aspects of the dream manifest themselves in the analytic process. The interpretation of dreams is a creative act. Finally, the author shows, with the help of a partial presentation of an analytic case, the importance of the dream in the partly unconscious communication between the patient and the analyst. KATALIN NYERGES in her essay **On the Mann family sagas** compares the major threads concerning the father-son relation in some works of Thomas Mann and his son Klaus Mann. The difference between their respective ways of elaborating their instinctual conflicts manifests itself in the circumstances surrounding the creation of their books as well as in the life history of the authors. The emotional interaction of father and son can be detected most clearly in Thomas Mann's *The Buddenbrooks* and *Joseph and His Brothers* as well as in Klaus Mann's *Mephisto*. In their article **"Gereznabarka". Fairy tales in symbol-therapy group dynamics** MÁRTA CSABAI, ILONA CSÖRSZ and MAGDA SZŐNYI present a new approach to the application of fairy tales in a symbol-therapy group for healthy young adults. Symbols and certain elements of fairy tales are widely used in different forms of psychotherapy, but the method introduced here where fairy tales as "wholes" serve the projective basis for verbal interactions and "free" associations in the group is a new undertaking. The presentation is organised around two main lines: firstly, it gives an account of the manifest (verbal) material registered during the sessions and that of the analysis of its latent contents as related to group dynamics; secondly, the specific associations called out by particular symbols of fairy tales and their relationships and restructurations into "new tales" is also discussed. The last contribution in the section is an essay by EDWARD S. CASEY **Jung and the Postmodern Condition** in which the author shows some parallels between certain elements of C. G. Jung's thinking and postmodern philosophy.

We accept contributions in Hungarian, English, German or French. Authors are requested to provide their papers with an English and/or Hungarian summary. Original articles, reviews, reflections, and suggestions should be sent to Thalassa, c/o Institute of Psychology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Teréz krt. 13., H-1067 Budapest. Phone: (36-1) 322-0425/141,146; fax: (36-1) 342-0514. E-mail address: thalassa@orange.okt.cogpsyphy.hu

THALASSA is published by the Thalassa Foundation, Budapest (address above). Subscription and distribution: SZIGET REHABILITÁCIÓS SZÖVETKEZET, Murányi u. 21, H-1078 Budapest, phone (36-1) 342-7158.

The present issue of THALASSA was supported by the National Cultural Fund and the Ministry of Culture and Education of the Republic of Hungary.

Contents

HUNGARIAN PSYCHOANALYSTS IN PARIS

<i>Béla Grünberger</i> : The “child with treasure” and the avoidance of the Oedipus	5
“I look upon the world through the eyes of psychoanalysis.” An interview with Béla Grünberger	21
<i>Iván Fónagy</i> : Dynamics of the death instinct and language	33
<i>Linguistics and psychoanalysis</i> . An interview with Iván Fónagy	42
<i>Judith Dupont</i> : The Story of a Transgression	59

PSYCHOANALYSIS IN EASTERN EUROPE

<i>Katalin Szőke</i> : Psychoanalysis and the “silver age” in Russia	69
<i>Aleksandr Etkind</i> : A neurotic in the generation of revolutionaries: Sergey Pankeyev, the Wolf-Man	71
<i>Aleksandr Luriya</i> : Psychoanalysis in the mirror of the main trends in contemporary psychology	100
<i>Wilhelm Reich</i> : Psychoanalysis in the Soviet Union	121
<i>Petar Klajn</i> : Miklós Sugár and the development of psychoanalysis in Serbia . . .	129
<i>Renata Salecl</i> : Psychoanalysis and War	154

THE WORKSHOP OF PSYCHOANALYSIS

<i>André Haynal</i> : Progression and regression: on the road of the dreams	168
<i>Katalin Nyerges</i> : On the Mann family sagas	180
<i>Márta Csabai — Ilona Csörsz — Magda Szőnyi</i> : “Gereznabarka”. Fairy tales in symbol-therapy group dynamics	194
<i>Edward S. Casey</i> : Jung and the Postmodern Condition	213

BOOKS	218
------------------------	-----

EVENTS AND INFORMATION	220
---	-----

Contents of the Volumes 7-8 (1996-1997)	222
---	-----

ENGLISH SUMMARIES	227
------------------------------------	-----