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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.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT ISSUE (2001/1)

MAJOR STUDIES

CSABA PLÉH, PÉTER BODOR: Linguistic Superego and issues of stigmatization in the Hungarian language community.

The paper analyses the dynamics between hypercorrection and stigmatization over certain sensitive structures in Hungarian. Data on grammaticality judgments are mainly used, some obtained in standard questionnaire based survey situations, some in a more interactive setting. As reported in the literature several times, strong effects of stigmatization and hypercorrection are observed over the same structures. The authors propose a metaphoric psychological model to account for these effects. Their claim is that stigmatization in a normative language community is caused by social control over neutral tendencies of simplification on the part of the speakers. These simplification tendencies are punished by representatives of normative control of the society like school teachers. They establish in the speakers a sort of internal censor that overextends the stigmatization. The hypercorrection tendencies are interpreted as symptoms of the working of this internalized normative control which functions like a punitive linguistic Superego.

PETER FONAGY, MARY TARGET and GEORGE GERGELY: Attachment and borderline personality disorder: A theory and some evidence.

The paper presents an attachment theory approach to severe personality disorder. Evidence is presented which suggests that representations of attachment relationships and attachment behaviors of patients with this diagnosis

are commonly disorganised in character. It is argued that the capacity to develop mental representations of mental states in self and other (reflective function) develops in the context of attachment relationships and that disorganization of attachment undermines this process. Such disorganization can be associated with trauma but may also be linked to other biological and psychosocial deficits. Many of the clinical characteristics of borderline individuals may be seen as consequences of disordered self-organization and a limited rudimentary capacity to think about behaviour in mental state terms. The relevance of this model for the practice of psychotherapy with this group of patients is discussed.

WORKSHOP

BALÁZS ZAY: Ghost images. An analysis of Egon Schiele's paintings.

The study provides a psychoanalytic interpretation of two groups of paintings by the Austrian painter Egon Schiele. The early paintings entitled "Water Sprites" mirror his early family circumstances, the female and male figures relate the painter as a child, his two sisters and his dead father. The father was painted under the influence of the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Emperor Admiration Festival Procession, as the painter's intention to reconstruct the missing father. The group of paintings "The Self-Seers" is discussed on the basis of letters written by the painter to his friend Peschka. These paintings are analysed in the framework of Freud's theories on the double and on the death instinct,, Klein's paranoid-schizoid position, Winnicott's description of the mother's mirroring function, Jung's "shadow", and Bion's protomental system.

OUTLOOK

LÁSZLÓ GARAI: Nomenklaturism: The Bolshevik-type version of the second modernization

The paper argues that the organizing principle of these societies is not only bureaucracy setting social power to the office a person incidentally occupies, but also charisma that sets it directly to the person. Only in the charisma that is dealt with is originated from the history of 20th century's radical anti-bureaucratic (illegitimate) mass movements providing not only a leader but the whole headquarter, and even the Party as an avant-garde with a social power that is set not to the office but directly to the holder of that power. The person shares in that collective charisma in a rather paradoxical way: s/he gets his spell that is independent from any nomination to an office by being

nominated to that charisma just like to an office. Paradoxical character of belonging to a Bolshevik type Party is analyzed, and so are other paradoxical features of a bureaucratic State guided by an illegitimate Party: joining in the *Nomenklatura* the status of the *official* and that of the *commissary*, running a self-establishing machinery of the *democratic centralism* etc. These structures are claimed by the paper to be psycho-economic devices for keeping in operation a peculiar processing industry whose final mass-product is the human potential turned into economic resource and dealing with the basic dilemma of this human economy: the more highly qualified human potential is involved the larger and larger amount of *capital is required for its manufacturing* – and, at the same time, the larger and larger *autonomy is required for that human potential's running*.

ARCHIVES

In this section we publish documents on SÁNDOR FERENCZI's connection with the Hungarian review *Literatura* with an introduction by SÁNDOR ZSOLDOS. We also publish hitherto forgotten writings of FERENCZI, with an introduction by ANDRÁS LENGYEL who also presents here some unpublished correspondence of LIPÓT SZONDI.

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 Dr. Ferenc Erős, Institute for Psychological Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Victor Hugo u. 18–22, H–1132 Budapest. Phone/fax: (36–1) 239–6043. E-mail address: thalassa@c3.hu and feros@mtapi.hu

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