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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 (2002/1–2)*

### **MAJOR STUDIES**

#### **ÁGNES BÁLINT: The problem of identity in László Németh's novels**

The grand novels by László Németh, one of the most significant Hungarian writer of the XX. century depicts scenes of struggle in which heroes who defend their individuality, continuity, and self-esteem, have to face with the norms dictated by their age. Though their fight is condemned to failure from the beginning, the struggle is far from being uninteresting. The struggle for preserving identity means not only questioning the dominant norms, but at the same time points out the particular values represented by character or constitutional otherness. The essay aims at deploring the deeper layers of Németh's novels through applying the identity model elaborated by the British social psychologist Glynnis Breakwell.

#### **BALÁZS ZAY: Jung and the word association test**

The critical review of Jung's word association test includes detailed analysis of the cases described by Jung in his publication *Diagnostic association studies. Additions to the experimental psycho-pathology*: a compulsive schoolmistress and a 24-year-old hysteric girl feeling hotness in her head. The author compares the test results with the dream series of the patients and provides new interpretation of the both regarding the second case. According to this both

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the test results and the dreams showed the psychical state of affair, however, the latter included more details. According to the author's opinion the test provides reliable information but the dreams and the associations of the patients provide more detailed insights and ensure deeper rapport while Jung's misunderstanding of the second case may come from his unanalysed relationship to Helly Preiswerk and Sabine Spielrein.

## ARCHIVES

The major contribution to this section is ISTVÁN HOLLÓS's study **From the language of instincts to human speech**. This text is the Hungarian translation of a manuscript written by István Hollós (1872–1957), the well-known Hungarian psychiatrist and psychoanalyst under the original German title *Der Aufstieg von der Triebsprache zur menschlichen Sprache*. The present publication is the first appearance of this long forgotten psycholinguistic manuscript. The manuscript consists of three parts. It starts with the review of the contemporary linguistic and psychological literature in relation to the biological bases of the language. Then Hollós presents his theory about the parallel formation of language and the self on the basis of Freud's and Ferenczi's psychosexual development theories. After the birth three parts of the body become vitally important: the mouth, the anus and the urethral part. According to Hollós the development of phonation itself is a sublimation process in which the libidinally obsessed organs lose their primacy, and the phonation reduces and displaces the special organs of the mouth. The three phases of this development are: the oral, the anal and the genital ones. Consequently, the sounds are also divided into the groups mentioned above. The manuscript ends with tables in which there are plenty of words from different type of languages to illustrate how the signification of the words and the sounds contained by them can refer to the primary, libidinally obsessed organs. In her introductory essay Mónika Takács presents an overview of Hollós'oeuvre: his life and his edited and unedited works. In his brief introductory notes the linguist and psychoanalyst IVÁN FÓNAGY summarises the main theoretical findings of the manuscript. Following the manuscript we publish a letter written by Hollós to Paul Federn (**A letter from a survivor of the death row**) which was written in 1944. In this letter Hollós describes how he and his wife survived a massacre at the Danube bank during the Fascist rule in the autumn of 1944. The letter appears here with the commentaries of LÍVIA NEMES.

We accept contributions in Hungarian, English, German or French. Authors are requested to provide their papers with an English and/or Hungarian sum-

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mary. Original articles, reviews, reflections, and suggestions should be sent to Dr. Ferenc Erő̄s, 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@mtapi.hu and feros@mtapi.hu

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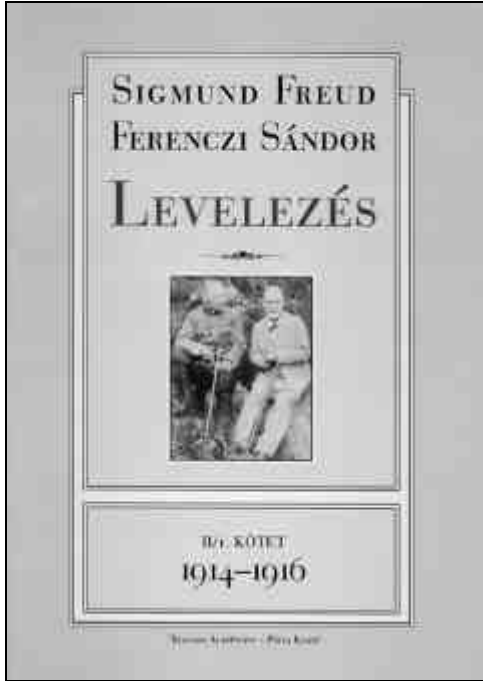
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# MEGJELENT!

Sigmund Freud–Ferenczi Sándor:  
Levelezés II/1. (1914–1916)



*Sigmund Freud és Ferenczi Sándor levelezése második kötetének első része az 1914 júliusától 1916 végéig tartó időszak levéltermését tartalmazza. Ez az az időszak, amikor a történelem drasztikusan beleszólt a levelezőpartnerek életébe. Freud katonafiaiért aggódik, Ferenczi pedig katonaoorvosként vonul be a pápai huszárokhoz. A világháború bizonytalanná tette a pszichoanalízis jövőjét, beszüntettek a nemzetközi kapcsolatok, szünetelnek a kongresszusok. A pszichoanalízisről szóló dialógus azonban nem szűnik meg Freud és Ferenczi között; éppen ellenkezőleg, a világháború időszakában mindketőjüknek további jelentős*

*művei születnek a lélekelemzés technikájával és metapszichológiájával kapcsolatban. Ez idő tájt formálódnak Ferenczi későbbi írásaiban kikristályosuló elképzelései az „aktív technikáról” és a szexualitás filogeneziséről is. A levelek – csakúgy, mint a már korábban megjelentek – páratlan betekintést nyújtanak a pszichoanalitikus gondolatok születésének szellemi műhelyébe. Ugyanakkor továbbra is nyomon követhetjük a magánéleti viszonyok alakulását, elsősorban a Ferenczi „belső hadszínterén” folytatódó drámát, a két asszony, Elma és Gizella közötti vívódásait. A kötetben olvasható leveleknek szintén fontos témája a személyes analízis: erre az időszakra esik Ferenczi három rövid analitikus kezelése, „analízisszelete” Freudnál.*

**Megrendelhető a Thalassa szerkesztőségénél!**