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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

MAJOR ARTICLES

MÁRTA FÜLÖP, The history and possible applications of psychoanalysis in the Japanese and Chinese cultures

This paper discusses and compares the history of psychoanalysis in Japan and China. It focuses on those aspects of the Japanese and Chinese cultures that might have an influence on psychoanalysis practiced in these countries. Among other things the author introduces the concept of the *amae* and the *tsukisoi*, and she describes those characteristics of attentional processes, communicational style and the self that might have a profound impact on psychoanalysis practiced both in Japan and China.

ESZTER HÁMORI, Psychoanalysis in India

This paper attempts to overview briefly the crucial points of the history of psychoanalysis in Calcutta, India. It is interesting to note that the development of psychoanalysis in India goes back to the early years of the 20. century, when G. Bose – the member of the well-educated Bengali elite – had begun to teach and to practice psychoanalysis after having learnt about Freud's ideas. Unfortunately, the correspondence between Freud and Bose did not last too long, mainly because of the differences in their thinking about the nature and the sources of the oedipal conflict and its resolution. This paper reflects on the possible explanations for their contradictory thinking, stemming from their different cultural backgrounds.

JHUMA BASAK, Psychoanalytic Method and Training: Difficult Moments

The focal point of this paper has been a historical survey of the Indian Psychoanalytical Institute's (Calcutta Centre) training methodology, its changing dynamics in respect to the global theoretical revolution on the crucial role of trans-

ference interactive analysis, and its subsequent effect upon the trainees of the Institute in Calcutta. Beginning with the inception of the Indian Psychoanalytical Society (IPS) in 1922 by Dr. Girindrasekhar Bose, till today, the four generations of trainees and analysts of the Calcutta Centre have witnessed much turmoil within the theoretical transitional phase of its training system. On the one hand were the orthodox believers of Bose's type of analysis (continuing essentially the hypnotic way), while, on the other hand was the new upcoming group of analysts who believed in the radical philosophy of transference and counter-transference analysis.

This paper attempts to open a new perspective by breaking the burden of the history of silence in the Calcutta Centre.

WORKSHOP

GYÖRGY PÉTER HÁRS, The F1–G–F2 triangle

This text is about a mental, spiritual and emotional triangle, which has caused fundamental change in the thinking about psychic life (psychosomatics, prenatal and perinatal psychology, the concept of the dialogical Self). Sándor Ferenczi, Georg Groddeck and Milán Füst, the Hungarian poet and thinker were in a special relationship with each other. Both Ferenczi and Füst were Groddeck's patients, and, therefore Füst was in a rival relationship with Ferenczi. There emerges, however, the concept of a "Tibetan Psychology", which is present in the writings of all of them: the idea of the *Es* (Groddeck), of the *Orpha* (Ferenczi) and of the *Something* (Füst). The author points out the common origins of these theories.

KATALIN KALOCSAI, Grimaces of survival (In the mirror of István Örkény's literary works and testimonies)

In this essay the author discusses some aspects the work of István Örkény (1912–1979), the well known Hungarian novelist and playwright. One of the main characteristics of his work is his black humour and his preference toward the grotesque. The author explains Örkény's humorous and grotesque way of expression with his life history. Örkény was a holocaust survivor, and his sufferings during this period have led to a post-traumatic stress disorder in the after war years. The author interprets his trauma repetitions as consequential effects of persecutions. Besides, she emphasizes the author's ego defences and coping behaviour, especially his humour as a high-level coping strategy.

PÉTER SÁRKÁNY, The therapy of logos: The philosophical standpoint and horizon of logotherapy

The philosophical background of the third Viennese school of psychotherapy founded by Viktor E. Frankl has often mentioned in the literature, but a deeper analysis has been so far been neglected. The aim of this paper is to outline the preliminary steps for this work. The main topics discussed in the article are the followings: The connection of logotherapy and existential analysis to Max Scheler's ethics and phenomenology, and, furthermore, the links between medical and philosophical counselling.

FORUM

TIHAMÉR BAKÓ, Internal supervision and control analysis

This paper focuses on the differing practices of psychoanalytic supervision. In the first place it deals with “control analysis” as practiced within the Budapest School of Psychoanalysis, a method which has become worldwide known as the “Hungarian Method”. This method diverges from the international practice in its essence: instead of presenting the analysts’ very first cases to one or two training supervisors, who are new figures in his/her training process, the candidate’s first supervisor is his/her personal analyst. The paper examines the core characteristics of control analysis (the deep, preceding knowledge of and acquaintance with the candidate’s personality by the supervisor-therapist; including the perception of the candidate’s personal “blind spots”; his/her holding capacity, creativity) which then serve as the base for individual supervision work (internal supervision). The author also surveys the functions and conditions of supervision in general, and deals with the specific psychological space that transforms the “irresponsible” patient into a “responsible” therapist.

ARCHIVES

In this section we publish documents on the plans to introduce psychoanalysis into the university teaching in 1919. GYÖRGY SZÓKE introduces LAJOS LÉVY’s editorial on this topic published in the Hungarian medical journal *Gyógyászat*, and Sigmund Freud’s article **On the teaching of psycho-analysis in universities** which was published – with Sándor Ferenczi’s active cooperation – first in Hungarian in the same journal. As an interesting parallel, we also publish in the section an article of the Berlin psychoanalyst HANS LIEBERMANN on **Psychoanalysis and the University**.

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@mtapi.hu and erosf@mtapi.hu

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