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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 (2009/1)

MAJOR ARTICLES

ANNETTE SIMON, East German roads to psychoanalysis – between idealisation and defense. The author accounts of her personal experiences about her psychoanalytic training in the former GDR in an eclectic and clandestine manner, and reports how she put it into practice now in the new Germany. Following Hannah Arendt's works, she discusses the then common practice of betrayal, and concludes that while it is possible to forgive individuals who behaved treacherously under the communist regime, it is necessary to pay attention to shame and blame.

ANNA BORGOS, Mechanisms of defense. Encounters of psychoanalysis and ideology in the light of Lilly Hajdu's life course. Psychoanalysis and politics have crossed each other many times and ways since the beginning of the 20th century. The life story of Lilly Hajdu bears a tragic imprint of these crossroads, and it demonstrates excellently how history and ideology permeate scientific endeavours, determining a personal and professional life course. Reconstructing the analyst's biography, the essay points out these encounters and influences in her personal life history, and also in the wider history of Hungarian psychoanalysis from the 1910s to the 1950s.

WORKSHOP

ERNST FALZEDER, Sándor Ferenczi between orthodoxy and heterodoxy. During the past decades, the image of Ferenczi has undergone significant changes. Formerly often stigmatized, ostracized, silenced to death, or even declared crazy, he himself has now become, at least in certain circles, something of an icon. This article deals with Ferenczi's oscillation between orthodoxy and dissent, and his dilemma that he had to realize that Freud, who fascinated him because he systematically called everything into question, was not willing to have himself called into question. Regarding Ferenczi's last years and months, he undoubtedly went through a serious crisis. It is maintained that this crisis should be neither pathologized, seeing it as the result of an alleged psychotic disposition, nor trivialized, by calling it a malevolent invention of his enemies.

FRANCO BORGOGNO, Ferenczi and Winnicott: "a partially missing link" (of the soul). The aim of this paper is to present the close link between Ferenczi's and Winnicott's theoretical, clinical and therapeutic thought, indicating how this link has become something of a

"missing link" in the history of psychoanalytic ideas, an implication which we retain, in part, to this day. In the first part entitled "Who's speaking to whom?", I aim to explore the contents of the most essential parts of their messages, stressing the similarities and differences between them, and citing the most important authors whom they address (Freud for Ferenczi, Klein for Winnicott). In the second part, I aim to tackle the general direction underlying both their work and their lives, concentrating specifically on "the maternal", and examining the repercussions of this aspect on psychoanalytic technique and practice. In the third part, as a kind of "Parting", I will present further brief conclusions on the relevance and significance of their thoughts in modern day psychoanalysis, defining Ferenczi and Winnicott as "founders of future discursiveness".

TOM KEVE, Ferenczi and Ortvy - Two boys from Miskolc. Rudolf Ortvy (1885-1945), born in Miskolc was a distinguished scientist, Professor of Physics. The Ortvy and Frankel/Ferenczi families were neighbours in Miskolc and were undoubtedly acquainted with one another. There are two surviving letters from Ferenczi to Ortvy, written in 1910. Ortvy was very interested in psychoanalysis. Their correspondence is of much interest not only because of the light it throws on their relationship, but especially because of the critical comments Ferenczi makes about Freud. There are two further indications of the relationship between the two men. Ortvy is mentioned in one of Ferenczi's letters to Freud in connection with their planned holiday in Egypt. More significantly, Ferenczi gave credit to Ortvy for drawing his attention to possible links between repression in psychoanalysis and Mendel's Laws of Inheritance.

ARCHIVES

DENIS SILAGI, Notes to the theme "Psychoanalysis in Hungary". Denis Silagi (Dénes Szilágyi), a Hungarian historian and journalist (1912-2007), who emigrated to Germany after World War II, wrote his personal recollection of the history of Hungarian psychoanalysis in 1988 in Munich. Growing up in a "psychoanalytically infected" family (his father was the renowned poet, journalist and psychoanalytic author Géza Szilágyi), he had personal contacts with many of the Hungarian psychoanalysts between the two world wars.

JÚLIA LENKEI, A psychoanalyst between the movement artists. A portrait of Lucy P. Liebermann. The Hungarian psychoanalyst Lucy P. Liebermann started her carrier as a teacher of therapeutic gymnastics and callisthenics. In the 1930s and 1940s she participated in an avantgarde callisthenic movement which was very popular at that time. The movement created modern dance productions, and trained dancers for modern technique as well. At the same time they focused on the complex psychological and physical personality training of the non-professional, non-artist members, too.

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: thalassa@mtapi.hu erof@mtapi.hu Homepage: <http://thalassa.mtapi.hu>

THALASSA is published by the Thalassa Foundation, Budapest (address above).

The present issue of THALASSA was supported by the National Cultural Fund of the Republic of Hungary.

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