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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 (2009/4)

PSYCHOANALYSIS IN HUNGARY, 1918–1919

The present issue commemorates the ninetieth anniversary of Sándor Ferenczi's appointment to the newly established Chair of Psychoanalytic Studies at the Medical Faculty of the University of Budapest in 1919. On this occasion, the articles deal with significance, the background and the consequences of the period of the Hungarian revolutions in 1918–1919 for the development of Hungarian psychoanalysis and psychology in general.

FERENC ERŐS, Ferenczi's university carrier: background and chronology.

The article presents a historical chronology of the events preceding and following Ferenczi's appointment to the Chair of Psychoanalytic Studies by the People's Commissariat for Public Education on April 25, 1919. The chronology, going back to 1908, helps to understand the broader historical, political, institutional, and professional context of the role played by Ferenczi and other psychoanalysts during the 1918–1919 revolutionary periods. The chronology contains the most important political events, as well as the various stages of the political and cultural struggles between the revolutionary governments and the Budapest University. The documents suggest that Ferenczi's appointment had only been made possible by the limitation and suspension of the autonomy of the University authorities. Excerpts from the correspondences between Freud,

Ferenczi and other psychoanalysts demonstrate the highly ambivalent reception of these developments by themselves. Two original documents are also published as addendums to the article. The first is an excerpt from the minutes of a meeting of the Medical Faculty in 1913, which refuses Ferenczi's application for obtaining the title of Privatdozent. The other one is a transcribed list of the names of medical students who signed a petition in early 1919 to the Minister of Public Education to promote Ferenczi's invitation for lecturing at the University.

MICHAEL SCHRÖTER, 'On the Teaching of Psycho-Analysis in Universities'. On the rediscovery of the lost original. The article, published originally in 2009 in the German journal *Merkur* under the title "Freuds Memorandum »Soll die Psychoanalyse an der Universität gelehrt werden?« Zur Wiederauffindung des verschollenen Originals" deals with Freud's article "On the Teaching of Psycho-Analysis in Universities" which was originally published in the Hungarian medical journal *Gyógyászat* in March 1919. The original German version of the article was, for a long time, believed to be lost, so the Hungarian text had been translated first to English, and then re-translated to German. However, the author found recently the original German version in the archive of Max Eitingon's papers in Jerusalem. In the article, the broader historical context of Freud's article is analyzed, and the original German and the re-translated texts are compared.

PÉTER GYÖRGY HÁRS, The "Red Róheim". The subject of this essay is Géza Róheim's life history in Hungary, and his friendship with Morton Jellinek – with special regard to their role during the Hungarian Councils' Republic in 1919. Géza Róheim, the pioneer of psychoanalytical ethnology and/or ethno-psychoanalysis was fired from his position at the Hungarian National Museum in 1920 because of his former – "communist" behaviour. Afterwards, he was largely marginalized by the Hungarian ethnological circles as well. In 1944, when he lived already in the United States, his books had been put on index in Hungary – along with the books of many authors of Jewish origin. His friend, Morton Jellinek was in 1918–1919 also a member of the Hungarian Psychoanalytical Society; had been analysed by Sándor Ferenczi and was in contact with Freud, too. He was a bizarre figure of the history of psychoanalysis and psychiatry: later he described the so-called "Jellinek-disease" (in alcoholology), and had made an unusual academic carrier in the field of psychiatry – possibly without proper qualifications. In 1918–1919, he pretended to be a ministerial secretary, and in the early twenties, he had been involved in a curious embezzlement affair, and, as a consequence, he had to leave Hungary.

CSABA PLÉH, Géza Révész – Tensions of fate in the mirror of his correspondence and inaugural speech. The essay shows – in the basis of original documents – a few moments of the life Géza Révész, the great figure of the early Hungarian and Dutch experimental psychology. The archival sources prove that – contrary to the legend – he had been appointed to chair of experimental psychology at the Faculty of Humanities of the Budapest University in September 1918, before the outbreak of the revolution and collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. His correspondence after his emigration shows that he had maintained continuous contact with the psychoanalyst Imre Hermann, his one-time assistant at the University department. His correspondence with Gyula Kornis, one of the leading figures of the conservative cultural policy in Hungary between the two world wars betrays a human solidarity that reminds us a professionalism that transcends politics. After the Second World War, in the few years of the renewal of the Hungarian intellectual life, Révész was elected as member of the Hungarian Academy of Science. The documents of this election process are presented here, along with his inaugural speech on the origin of language, one of Révész's favourite subject that is highly relevant even today.

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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.

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