

## English Summaries

The present issue is edited and introduced by Júlia Gyimesi, and is devoted mostly to the connection between psychoanalysis and modern occultism. The aim of the issue is to call attention to the problematic nature of the relationship between some branches of modern occultism, psychical research, parapsychology and psychoanalysis.

The **MAJOR ARTICLES** section starts with **SIGMUND FREUD**'s classic essay, **Psychoanalysis and Telepathy** (1921). In his paper on telepathy Freud expresses his basic ambivalence towards the question of occult phenomena, but also accepts a possibility of the psychoanalytic significance of them. In Freud's view psychoanalysis, as other fields of sciences, has to face with the problem of occult phenomena, but also has to be cautious in dealing with the occult, since occultism could threaten the scientific worldview. The core of his argument is telepathy and the possible psychoanalytic mechanisms behind the phenomena. He presents three cases in which telepathic experiences may have psychoanalytical significance, since they refer to the repressed wishes and complexes of the patients.

Freud's article followed by an other classic contribution, **ISTVÁN HOLLÓS**'s article, **Psychopathology of Everyday Telepathic Occurrences** (1933). In his article Hollós gives account of his telepathic experiences occurring during the psychoanalytic situation. His analysis is based on his own telepathic experiences from 20 years of psychoanalytic practice. According to Hollós, telepathic phenomena emerge in strong transference situations when the analyst is unable to focus on the patient. Thus telepathic phenomena are integral part of the psychoanalytic situation and refer to the hidden thoughts and emotions of the analyst or the patient.

We also publish two contributions of present day authors. **JÚLIA GYIMESI**'s article, **Politics of Science, Telepathy and the "Medical Hypnotist" of Freud** calls attention to the boundary works and the problem of demarcation in the history of psychoanalysis. Focusing on Freud's attitudes and Ernest Jones' cautions towards the so-called occult, the author claims that the problem of occultism was a significant aspect of the development and scientific reception of psychoanalysis. Despite the efforts of Freud and others to demarcate psychoanalysis from the field of the occult, in the eye of some critics and lay practitioners of psychology psychoanalysis was still connected to some kind of mysticism or occultism. An example for the latter is the case of Ferenc Polgár, which is presented in the article.

VERA BÉKÉS in her essay “**Modern Occultism and the Narcissistic Blows of Humanity**” compares those most important drives – using Freud’s words “narcissistic blows” – that make modern human beings open to spiritualism and parapsychology. Psychoanalysis proves that the ego is not a master any more in his house. Ferenczi refers to an other, forth narcissistic blow of humanity, according to which intelligence, which is the basis of psychoanalytic rationality, is also not our property. The significance of this supposed "forth blow" is discussed in the article.

The ARCHIVES section contains two more texts of which the originals had been already published earlier.

JOHN RICKMAN, **Obituary. Sándor Ferenczi (1933)**. In this obituary on Ferenczi Rickman claims that with the death of Sándor Ferenczi the Society for Psychical Research has lost one its most adventurous speculative researchers. According to Rickman Ferenczi stood midway between the representatives of present-day psychoanalysis and those researchers whose work lies more especially in the descriptive field of psychical research. In Rickman’s point of view, Ferenczi’s most important contribution to psychical research was his theory on the development of the sense of reality.

NÁNDOR FODOR, **Jung, Freud, and a Newly Discovered Letter of 1909 on the Poltergeist Theme (1963)**.

The Hungarian born psychical researcher and psychoanalyst Nándor Fodor gives account of a then newly discovered (1963) letter of Freud according to which Jung’s famous demonstration on Poltergeist phenomena in Freud’s study influenced Freud deeply, much more than it was described by Ernest Jones in his biography of Freud. According to Fodor the different standpoints of Freud and Jung concerning the reality of occult phenomena played an extraordinary role in the relationship and the split of Freud and Jung.

The WORKSHOP section contains MIKLÓS SÁGHY’s article **Sutures undone or the mutual adaptation of mediums**.

The essay analyses *Diákszerelem* (“Students’ love”, 1968), a film by György Szomjas, which adapted the short story by Iván Mándy of the same title. Suture, a concept in psychoanalytic theory provides the basis for the interpretation of the film focusing mainly on the investigation of the ideological role and function of the shot/countershot filmic technique. In the Szomjas’s film, as Sággy claims, the shot/countershot device has a significant position, since it does not work “properly,” and does not let the viewers be “sutured” in the fiction. On a more general level, the essay also investigates the ideological effect of this reflective “rupture” on the viewer’s subject.