



English Summaries

Migration and Foreignness

ESSAYS

LEÓN GRINBERG – REBECA GRINBERG: A psychoanalytic study of migration: Its normal and pathological aspects

Without maintaining that it always follows the same steps, we could say that the migratory process passes through several phases. The feelings that prevail are those of intense sorrow for all that has been abandoned or lost, fear of the unknown, and the very profound experiences of loneliness, privation, and helplessness. Paranoid, confusional, and depressive anxieties occupy the scene in turn. This stage may be followed or replaced by a manic state in which the immigrant minimizes the transcendental significance of the change in his life or, on the contrary, magnifies the advantages of the change and overvalues everything in the new situation, disdaining what has been lost. After a variable period of time, nostalgia appears, and sorrow for the lost world. The immigrant begins to recognize feelings previously dissociated or denied and becomes capable of “suffering” his pain (“growing pains”) while, at the same time, he becomes more accessible to the slow and progressive incorporation of elements of the new culture. The interaction between his internal and external world becomes more fluid. Recovery of the pleasure of thinking and desiring and of the capacity for making plans for the future, in which the past is regarded as such and not as a “lost paradise” where one constantly longs to return. In this period, it could be considered that mourning for the country of origin has been worked through to the maximum extent possible, facilitating integration of the previous culture into the new culture, without the need to renounce the old. All of this promotes an enrichment of the ego and the consolidation of a more evolved sense of identity.

Keywords: *migration, anxiety, nostalgia, dissociation, integration*

FERENC ERŐS: Migrants, exiles, strangers. Social psychological considerations and questions on the migration crisis

The paper explores the psycho-sociological aspects of the refugee crisis, focusing on the Hungarian situation. The chapters analyze the attitude of the government and the authorities, the public reactions in face of the crisis, and the rise of solidarity among active minorities. From a socio-psychological point of view, the attitude of the governing elite showed the symptoms of “large group regression” where primitive defense mechanisms, fantasies, imagined threats, and anxieties dominated, the idea of purification appeared, and scapegoats had been created. The main effort of the government was to keep refugees outside of the borders, or to get rid of them as quickly as possible. This effort, as the data obtained from public opinion polls and surveys show, was approved and strongly supported by the “silent majority”. On the other hand, the growing activity of the civil society has started mostly as moral indignation, but it can eventually reinforce protest movements against the government's policy in general.

Keywords: *Hungary, refugee crisis, large group regression, public opinion, xenophobia, racism, solidarity, active minorities*

NÓRA KECSKÉS: Rescuers and survivors in the Holocaust: The recollections of the descendants

The paper presents the analysis of two narrative interviews conducted with two men who experienced the Shoah together. The specialty of their stories is given by the fact that one of them is a child of the rescuer family, and the other is a child of the rescued family. Due to the fact that the two men had a vivid relationship at the time of the interviews, their narratives are influenced not only by their families’ communicative memory, the perspective of the present, the interaction between the interviewer and the interviewee, but their conversations as well. During my analysis I focus on the narratives influenced by each other, the sections which are the traces of their identity construction, and finally that can give possible answers for the following questions: How can the two men remember to the Shoah after several decades? How can they relate to the posthumous recognition of the rescuer parents? How can the man who lost his family during the Shoah build his identity; and how can the man who idealizes his rescuer parents do the same?

Keywords: *Holocaust, narrative interview, narrative identity, rescuer, survivor, remembrance*

WORKSHOP

ANDREA RITTER: Flight from traumas – thoughts on emigration and Hungarian Jewish identity after the Holocaust

Unlike other European countries, Hungary provided full legal and religious equality to Jews living in the country at the turn of the 20th century. As a result, its members rooted and assimilated strongly, and considered themselves Hungarian. The “betrayal” of World War II, the Jewish persecution, and the disturbance of attachment and separation resulted in an unspeakable trauma. Only a minority of survivors returned to their homeland, most of them emigrated. The study analyzes the changes in the psychic reality of survivors, the recovery of a new identity and the different survival strategies in a psychoanalytic framework. According to its hypothesis, the rebuilding of the destroyed identity and the quality of trauma processing are influenced by whether it happened at the place of the trauma or in another social environment. Using psychoanalytic and social psychological literature on emigration, the paper follows the effects of the emigration process, draws conclusions and applies them to the trauma processing after the Holocaust.

Keywords: *emigration, Jews, Hungary, Holocaust, trauma, identity*

PETRA SZÁVAI: “Under foreign Domination”. Representations of the foreign at the National Memorial Place of Mohács

The article deals with the representations of the foreignness at the National Memorial Place of Mohács. It examines from the aspect of cultural studies, how the image of the Turks as an enemy and foreign repressors has been created during the representation of the battle of Mohács. The reified memory of the memorial place, also the historical and actual political discourses enlighten the work of the cultural memory, and the tendencies, how this ca. 500 years old trauma finds its relevance in our present society.

Keywords: *Mohács, battle, memorial place, Turkish domination, cultural representation, cultural memory*

ISTVÁN PÉNZES: Playing with the body: The appearance of traumatized bodily identity in the therapeutic space

During psychotherapies with self-harming patients the question of their body identity is in the focus of our work. My experience is that the destruction and the de/construction of the body are present in the potential space with destructive and constructive activity. The body is a relational product determined by unconscious fantasies and early object-relational representations. The body is not only a relational product but a relational regulator also. It is similar to the transitional object in the mother-child dyad. The body experiences can organize the self-structure which has self-developmental deficits. Poems in the position of “the analytical” third help the

analyst working with the patients during the state of reverie in the intersubjective space.

Keywords: *body, self-harm, potential space, intersubjectivity, reverie*

ARCHIVES

GEORG SYLVESTER VIERECK: Is there a life after death? Interview with Sigmund Freud, the founder of psychoanalysis

In our Archives section we republish an interview conducted with Sigmund Freud by a German-American writer and journalist, published in the popular Hungarian daily *Az Est* (The Evening) on 28th August, 1927.

REVIEW

Ferenc Erős's review on **Dagmar Herzog's** book, *Cold War Freud. Psychoanalysis in an Age of Catastrophes* (Cambridge University Press, 2017)