

SUMMARIES IN ENGLISH

Bent Rosenbaum: The structure, ethics and aesthetics of the object relation

The paper is an attempt to describe the location of Meltzer in the landscape of psychoanalytic theory as an original thinker in the Neo-kleinian tradition. The originality reveals itself in the conceptualisation of the clinical descriptions, and in his insisting on the importance of the aesthetic dimension in the conceptualisation of symbolformation in addition to the structural and ethical ones. The aesthetic dimension is basic to the understanding of thinking as emotional experience. It is essentially linked to the engagement and interest in life which makes it food for thought, and which transforms 'events' to 'moments of experience'. The paper highlights ideas from several of Meltzer's books. In the end, the paper looks into Meltzer's critical voice against the institutionalization of psychoanalysis, and the impact of this on the formation of the psychoanalytic mind.

Birgitte Diderichsen: When Words Kill. The transition from the paranoid-schizoid to the depressive position in psychotherapy. A case study.

In the article I am presenting a single case study focusing on the patient's speech. The patient is a 32 years old woman, suffering from a severe personality disorder. My purpose is to illustrate how the development from a fragmented speech to a coherent text corresponds to the development of relating to the object (the therapist), conceptualized as a development from the paranoid-schizoid to the depressive position.

Søren Aagaard: Group analysis and objectrelations theories – with specific reference to space

Group analysis is primarily taken in the Foulksian methodological sense, but also concepts on space derived from Bion and his followers are discussed. The issues of group analysis and objectrelations theories are very broad; the literature is immense. A survey on linking theoretical and therapeutic themes is given. Also the more basic problem of observation and relation is considered. Space is taken as a guideline through various »schools« and conceptualizations: the Kleinian orientation, a systems approach, inspirations from Winnicott and Bion leading to holding, containing and reflective space. Some limitations of objectrelations theories in the group analytic context are brought forward.

Bente Thygesen: About the possible connections between Jung's analytical psychology and object-relations theory

Readings in Jung's Collected Works reveal him as a modern thinker and psychotherapist, who anticipated many of the later developments in psychoanalytic theory, not the least as to object-relations theory. The article points out, that Jung was not a disciple of Freud, but already before their meeting had made his own original work and developed concepts and ideas, which remained central to his later theoretical work. Jung also before meeting Freud expressed his criticism concerning the aetiology of psychopathology and the concept of libido. Jung's concepts of Self; archetype; complex and the transcendent function are compared to Winnicott's Self and Bion's »O«; Bion's proto-thoughts and pre-concepts and Klein's unconscious phantasy; internal objects and object-relations; Winnicott's transitional objects and potential space.

Furthermore, Jung used the concept of containing in 1925 and the concept of »participation mystique« since 1912 to describe the phenomena later to be defined as projective identification. Jung (1926) was a pioneer in the use of the countertransference. In »The psychology of Transference« (1946) he set up a model for the therapeutic relationship, which anticipates the later concepts of the »analytic third« or the »intersubjective field« in psychoanalysis.

Ole Vedfelt: Partpersonalities, objectrelations and cybernetic network theories

Inner partpersonalities and objectrelations have throughout the history of dynamic psychotherapy played an important role in conceptualising overriding psychic entities and structures. The author presents a cybernetic model of the personality which integrates data and concepts from the psychodynamic schools. The personality is here described as a multilayered and hyperkomplex neural network, where partpersonalities and objectrelations can be understood as manifestations of a distributed intelligence. The author finds that this model is more congruent with the latest twenty years research in the relevant fields and with a modern concept of man than the classical psychodynamic theories.

Mette Høyer: From object relation to attachment

This article addresses the relation between Attachment Theory and its original roots in Psychoanalytical and Object Relations Theory, mainly with regard to ontological presumptions of the capacities of the newborn infant and the fundamental conceptions of the early mother-infant relation. It is claimed that Attachment Theory in a metapsychological perspective is inconsistent with Psychoanalytic Theory with regard to the above mentioned presumptions and fundamental conceptions. It is furthermore claimed that the conception of attachment in a methodological perspective led to an elaborated empirical research in mother-infant relation and infant development.

Lisa Korsbek: The transference of psychoanalysis: the movement towards a dialogic paradigm

Already Freud was attentive to the interpersonal dynamics of psychoanalysis - that treatment takes place on an actual scene and in an actual relationship. He was attentive too to the narrative dimensions of psychoanalysis, although in another shape than the one we can meet in Donald P. Spence. But where freudian psychoanalysis was concerned especially about the repressed story of the past, modern psychoanalysis works increasingly with object relations in a present context: in the actual dialogic relationship between analysand and analyst. Therefore also the understanding of transference has changed. In modern psychoanalysis transference is primarily valuable because it can effect a reorganization of the intrapsychic and interpersonal conditions of the analysand. Later psychoanalysis (Hans W. Loewald and André Green, and more lately Merton M. Gill), can be seen as a development of an insight that Freud himself did not make much use of. Loewald and Green make use of D.W. Winnicott in an extended understanding of Freud's notion of transference as a »Zwischenreich« and points to a dialogic paradigm that seems to correspond to Arnold Cooper's modernistic view on transference.

Claus Haugaard Jacobsen: Parallel processes in psychotherapy and supervision. Some reflections on the phenomenon and its psychological mechanisms

Parallel processes in psychotherapy and supervision refers to the phenomenon, that relations and interactions in one setting is recreated in the other. Starting with a historical view, the article reviews the literature on the subject, and central positions is presented. In contrast with the majority of papers on this subject, that merely deals with parallel processes on a descriptive level, this work sets out to analyze the psychological mechanisms underlying parallel processes and states that the term refers to two different processes, where projective identification is a central mechanism in one of them.

Carsten René Jørgensen: The »good-enough« therapist's handling of ruptures in the therapeutic alliance. A qualitative single-case study.

Today it is generally agreed - and empirically validated - that the therapeutic alliance is of major importance for treatment outcome. New psychodynamic conceptions of treatment indicates that the therapist's way of handling difficulties emerging in the therapeutic relationship - in itself contains important agents of change. It is therefore important to reach a better understanding of the means by which the therapist can make positive contributions to the establishment and maintenance of the therapeutic alliance. The article presents findings from a single case pilot study of a long term psychodynamic psychotherapy. The case has been selected according to the following two principles: (1) the reached treatment outcome was distinctively higher than expected from a treatment prognosis based on commonly used criteria of suitability for the offered long term psychodynamic psychotherapy. And (2) the interpersonal process in the therapy was characterized by high intensity and several serious ruptures in the treatment alliance. The main focus of the study is the interpersonal process - and particularly the therapist's ability to handle and heal the arisen difficulties in the therapeutic alliance. Quantitative analysis of the interpersonal process as well as qualitative data from a series of interviews with the therapist are included. Finally a theoretical model for handling difficulties in the therapeutic relationship is outlined.

*Simo Kjøppe: *Glaudula pinealis* and psychosomatics*

The article contains a discussion of the psyche-soma distinction in different psychosomatic theories. The concept psychosomatics is discussed in its historical context, related to the functional diseases which dominated the 19th century. Today the holistic view dominates inside psychosomatics. This view is criticized and some aspects of a theory of medium downward causation are presented.

Olav Storm Jensen: The verdict of history? or Who's being stubborn? - A commentary to Benny Karpatschof: From phenomenology debate to student revolt. Psyke & Logos nr. 1, 2000

The commentary points out that the claim, reintroduced in Karpatschof's historical article, that the phenomenology of E. Tranekjær Rasmussen philosophically represents a phenomenological ontological position, is neither documented by the author's own arguments nor by the arguments from the phenomenology debate of 1967-68, that introduced it. It is shown that the article's characterization of Tranekjær's phenomenology as an »antirealist phenomenology« is in direct conflict with the facts. The final section of the commentary gives some examples of the historical persistency of the claim, and presents a few pieces of historical information, that throw some light on the quality of the basis for the position of some of the central critics from the original debate.