

SUMMARIES IN ENGLISH

Charlotte Rørdam: Rockconcerts and rockculture

The article deals with the rockconcert and the rockculture as a historic and contemporary phenomena.

In the light of the contrast between technology and rockmusic it explains how the rockconcert offers faces and bodies in a generally anonymous world and how technology defeats this anonymity again and again.

The development of the rockconcert is seen in general as a continuous line in which each period has its own characteristics: 50's and 60's rockconcerts are considered fields of social authenticity, 70's performance-concerts are seen as culturel/reflexive authenticity and 90's raves as subjective authenticity.

Ole Dreier: Turn-over and Disintegration en masse. The End of the GDR State

It is argued that mass-activity is not determined by some universal laws of mass behavior or an expression of some attributed mass-personality. Instead we must study and generalize how concrete mass-activities unfold and change in concrete socio-cultural contexts with regard to their contents, perspectives, directions, and goals, their internal relations, dynamics, and forms. We must consider the meaning and reasons to take part in particular ways from particular participant locations and perspectives vis a vis other participants and the overall mass-activity in context. Such a view is illustrated with phenomena from of the turn-over and disintegration of the GDR state, based mainly on materials from the author's participant observations. The changing nature of mass-activities and reactions in GRD from september 89 until the early spring of 91 are thus outlined.

Sven Mørch: Youth as a mass phenomenon

Often, youth and youth-movements have been the object of societal anxiety. As a rebellious and uncontrolled social phenomenon, a mass phenomenon, it has attracted political and social scientific awareness. Youth, as being rebellious and uncontrolled, however, seems to be a natural part of youth development. The »youth-problem« is a problem of individualization and social integration. In this article the focus is on the understanding and analysis of individualization and social integration, which as a historical issue became the object of social psychology. It is shown how mass-psychology emerged as a first step in the development of social psychology. It was devoted to an understanding and mastering of the problems of individualization and social integration - and for this reason to an understanding of the problem of youth-development.

*Peter Elsass and Ejgil Jespersen: Health as a mass movement.**The phenomenal body in sport and exercise*

Sport and exercise play an important role in the lay perspective of health. However the concept of health is vague and multifaceted, it is often used as an justification for exercise campaigns and movement activities. Statistical data shows the development of sport and exercise as a mass movement.

In the light of the concept of embodiment is the phenomenal body introduced exemplified by the upright posture. This philosophical point of reference supplement psychoanalytic concepts of psychosomatics as well as social learning theory of model learning. These different points of views are fabricated into a montage for understanding how sport and exercise forms an mass movement with health as »lingua franca« as an alternative to international competitive sport.

Benny Karpatschof: The Serialized Individual and the masspsychological Turn

The increasing level of social and ethnic conflicts in our for almost half a century seemingly stable continent has inspired a renewed interest for the so-called masspsychological phenomena. The article aims at a conceptual clarification and suggest a general model, that is used in the analysis of two historical cases, the first being the reaction to The Great Plague in the 14th century, the second the behavior of the Jews during Holocaust. (An english article with the same scope is in press) (Karpatschhof, 1993).

Steen Visholm: Giantsubjects and extended bodyorgans.

About processes of projective identification and the modern sociomateriel reality
This article is an attempt, with the two concepts of giantsubjects and extended bodyorgans, to explain a number of central socialpsychological aspects in man – as the classical sociologist Georg Simmel states it – at the same time connected and separated relation to the modern sociomateriel structures.

These two concepts will be exposed separately from both historical and actual points of view and brought together with the modern psychoanalytic concept of projective identification.

The article concludes, that conscious and unconscious imagination plays a powerful role in the modern society and that both critical and creative (deconstructive and constructive) association with the life of imagination is recommended.

John Mortensen: The mass

The masses are outside the lifeworld, but are not controlled by state or organizations. The masses reclaim the rooms of the power for purposes of the lifeworld. They differ from the pack: they have no leader as a superego - but heroes as egoideals - and they are a spontaneously arisen gathering of people which have synchronized their goals and movements. The big machines of human beings which moves in time to music and which display the omnipotence of the power also differ from the masses. To participate in the masses is an intensive experience which the article compare with the descriptions which the existentialists offer us of the experience of existence of the single human being. The article differentiates between three forms of masses: the enthusiastic masses, the mourning masses and the revolting masses.

Lone Pál: The stupid and cruel man-in-the-masses

A preliminary argumentations for tracing a »genealogy of the masses« as a subject of discourse of the 19th and 20th centuries.

The relevance of such an excavation lies in the possibility of locating some origins of the disrespect for man-in-the-masses, which current way of communication exhibits through the very form of addressing the audience. A disrespect, which is seen as a breeding ground for Fascism.

The well-known »archaeological« method of Michel Foucault is considered especially useful for the project, with »Histoire de la sexualité« as a model for the treating of a topic, in the same way excluded-and-produced in the culture of the 19th century.

Le Bon's, Freud's and Canetti's writings are pointed out as excellent examples of establishing the stupid and cruel man-in-the-masses.

Peter Berliner: Mass psychology and psychology of large groups

Mass psychology differs from psychology of large groups (as therapeutic settings) by situation, definition of problems and intentions concerning perspectives for the future. Non the less theories and concepts on large groups is applicable to studying mass phenomena – if the actual context of the mass in question is considered as well. Key concepts in theories on large groups are identification, projection, splitting and denial, anxiety, consciousness, identity, cognition and emotions as social phenomena.