

SUMMARIES IN ENGLISH

Ole Andkjær Olsen and Ole Vedfelt: Conceptions of the unconscious: a historical survey

This article gives a historical overview over what, according to the authors, are the most important conceptualizations of the unconscious. While the interest in the unconscious during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was at first philosophical and literary and thereafter scientific and psychological, during our own century it has had practical and therapeutic motives, and it has first of foremost shown itself in psychoanalysis and analytical psychology. Freud represents a point of intersection in this development. In the period up to 1915 he worked at purifying and narrowing the concept trying to get rid of its romantic and speculative heritage, but after 1915 he reintroduced many of the elements he had himself removed. Jung differentiated himself from Freud in several ways, but especially he regarded the unconscious as a creative potential in each individual rather than as a source of psychopathological phenomena. Inside both schools today we find a rather broad spectrum of views and at the same time the theoretical confrontations have been less sharp.

Peter Thielst: The unconscious in the history of ideas

»The unconscious« is a difficult concept to subject to a historical and ideological examination, partly because it is negatively determined and not referring to anything concrete, partly because it has been expounded so many senses. The article proposes a new model and looks at the unconscious as 1) innate ideas, 2) the unknown (*the Other* of rationality), 3) the romantic »Urgrund« and 4) the repressed. Only the last determination refers to the Freudian concept of the unconscious, which finally is seen in context of Schopenhauer, Feuerbach and Nietzsche.

Aage Henriksen: The poets and the unknown

This article summarizes the idealistic picture of the universe from the time around 1800, where man as empirical self has the possibility to become enlightened by the absolute self. With a number of nordic poets desire after this enlightenment associates with voluntary or involuntary erotic deprivation with the effect that they for a time feel united with a higher spiritual power, who could be called God, Odin, Lucifer. The relieving breakthrough is regularly followed by a setback, under which the poets within themselves acknowledge a loss of the ability to love.

Examples are Henrik Ibsen, Søren Kierkegaard, Sophus Claussen and N.F.S. Grundtvig. The latter is treated most detailed.

Uffe Hansen: The roots of Freud in hypno- and psychotherapy

It is a well known fact that Charcot's hypnotic experiments and Bernheim's hypnotherapy along with Breuer's treatment of Anna O... were the starting point for Freud's psychotherapy. Less well known but not less important was the impact of the nearly one century old animal magnetism upon Freud – an Breuer as well. This psychotherapeutic tradition, revitalized 1879-80, was communicated to him not least by the works of the German philosopher Carl du Prel (1839-99). Not until in the 1914 edition of »Die Traumdeutung«, however, Freud inconspicuously admitted his indebtedness to this »brilliant mystic« as he named him.

Jean-Christian Delay: The unconscious in psychoanalysis

The unconscious in psychoanalysis is a fragile construct, prone to close itself. Such a closure may result from a lack of belief in the unconscious, or ... from belief in it. Belief bypasses it. So does science. Today, the most qualified resistance to the unconscious comes from its adherents. The article shows that resistance is unavoidable in approaching the unconscious. Here, resistance is used to shed light on the structure of the unconscious itself. The attempt made by psychoanalysis to maintain the unconscious open is justified by the circumstance that its closure does not protect the subject from its effects. Between need and desire is symbolic castration. Modern society hinders the accomplishment of symbolic castration, with serious consequences, some of which are outlined. The present text is not quite as easy of access as was the spoken version. The jump from speech to writing is made in accordance with the object of the text. Any effort the reader may wish to furnish will thus be more adequately rewarded.

Eigil Nyborg: The unconscious in analytical psychology

After a brief reference to some basic notions concerning C.G. Jung's perception of the structure of the unconscious psyche in the light of Sigmund Freud the article deals with some aspects of Jung's archetype model and his theory of the objective psyche. It emphasizes how significant the phenomena of synchronicity was for his explanation of the concept of archetype and his detection of the relativity of time, space and causality in the collective unconscious. Furthermore the article refers to the function of the archetypes as the fundamental dynamics behind great social and cultural changes. Finally Jung's contribution to the old philosophic discussion about the relationship between spirit and matter as two aspects of the same thing (the unus mundus archetype) is outlined.

Jan Ivanouw: The body and the unconscious – some aspects of the relationship between muscular tone and psyche

In this paper the need for research on the relationship between muscular tone and psychic phenomena is stressed.

Different methods for measuring muscular tone is described. It is shown that hierarchical organized actions are represented by temporal-spatial EMG-gradients. This is related to how unconscious material emerge in psychotherapy with manual treatment of certain types of musculature. Hypotheses are put forward about the relationship between muscular tone and the id, ego and super-ego.

Stig Poulsen and Knud Hjulmand: The unconscious in object relations theory

The article contains an account of the fate that the concept of *the unconscious* has undergone in the theories of Melanie Klein and D.W. Winnicott. On the basis of a statement of aspects of Freud's conception of the unconscious, an account of the Kleinian comprehension of unconscious phantasies and their roles in the subject's internal world is given. Furthermore we present some theoretical problems related to the concept of internal objects. Finally we discuss the position of the unconscious in Winnicott's theory. Here it is argued that Winnicott's focus of interest moves to the intermediate area between internal world and external reality. In this context we expound the essential splitting in the True and the False Self and the relation of these concepts to the Freudian formulations of the psychical apparatus.

Birgitte Diderichsen: The Unconscious and the language of the symptoms

The article deals with *The Unconscious* from the perspective of the different manifestations of the unconscious in mental illness. The focus of the article is on schizophrenia and the schizophrenic disorders of thought and language. From the perspective of french lacanian psychoanalysis's contributions regarding identification - imaginary and symbolic - an analysis of the schizophrenic language is done. It is suggested, that the understanding of these break-downs of symbolic language will profit from being thought of as the result of specific disturbances in the processes of identification.

Kjeld Høher Enemark: The unconscious, the signifier and the primal repression

There are some mythical assumptions about Freud's 'primal repression', just like his other term 'primal scene'. The primal repression as an assumption seems to be present not only in Freud's work many years before it is called so, but moreover to be constitutive of the unconscious. The article is an attempt to use Lacan's concept 'the signifier', to clarify what seems to be Freud's obscure idea. If the question about the primal repression constitutes a crystal in Freud's attempt to articulate the concept of the unconscious, it will be a leitmotif in the article, used to connect the dream, the unconscious wish, the hallucination the *Vorstellungsrepräsentanz* and the psychosis. Because: It seems to be by way of the primal repression that the fantasy and the reality converge against the reality of the subject. Which is shown by the analytic experience to be unconscious.

Per Aage Brandt: The semiotics of the unconscious

The paper discusses »psychic« and »logical« aspects of subjectivity as such and stresses the difference holding between intentionality and causality in the interpretation of communicated meaning. It proposes a graded order which admits a notion of psychic causality, specifically related to the function of memory, and thereby yields a semiotic justification of the Freudian Unconscious. Finally, it suggests a model of the human 'semiotic competence' as a psychic, logical, and linguistic process.

Simo Køppe: The existence of the unconscious

Three different historical versions of the concept »the unconscious« are discussed, primarily based on two other concepts »determination« and »selfconsciousness«. It is claimed that also the hermeneutic tradition has a concept of the unconscious, but that it is not psychological, but sociological. The article concludes, that the essential evolutionary characteristic of the human species is the psychological unconscious in relation to the sociological unconscious.

Lars Andersen: »The Unconscious« in the light of epistemology. A philosophical critique

The article deals with five different post-freudian positions, which it is possible to take in relation to the concept of »the Unconscious« in psychoanalytic theory. It mentions the contradiction in psychoanalysis between a mechanistic and a humanist description of the subject and shows, that psychical causality is a dogma based on a »category mistake« – psychical phenomena can only be explained intentionally, not causally, and with consciousness as a given foundation. The article shows, that the theory of a universal, unconscious determinism leads to theoretical nihilism and is therefore self-refuting, and discusses the foundation of psychoanalytic knowledge and its proper form of reflection – even if it is possible to use Freudian »metapsychology« heuristically-instrumentally, its substantial conception of »the Unconscious« is problematic. »The Unconscious« is unknowable and unutterable, regarded as psychical reality, and regarded as a theoretical fiction its usefulness is dubious. The conclusion pleads for an 'Action Language', that avoids speaking about The unconscious, instead of a universal, formalistic theory of »the mind«.

Vibeke Boolsen: Scientific theory – and psychoanalysis?

A discussion of two positions; one that holds philosophy of science, and the disciplines derived from this, to have tenable impacts upon the determination of what is scientific – hence its claims on psychoanalytic theory. Another position, holding, by way of demonstration, the impossibility of such claims except upon specific conditions demonstrated to being ultimately untenable. Examples of demonstration show the different ways in which to work at arriving at psychoanalytic theory, the basic concepts of which – drive, the psychic apparatus, the Unconscious – are briefly outlined.