

## SUMMARIES IN ENGLISH

*Søren Willert: Touched by human hands. On the rationality of psychotherapy.*

In the first main section certain developing themes from the quantitative research tradition on psychotherapy are described. This research has given rise to – at the same time as it is commenting upon an ambiguity concerning the rationality of psychotherapy. On the one hand, it apparently »works«, on the other hand the reasons or premises behind this working cannot be specified with any accuracy.

In the second main section a model describing the logic of the psychotherapy process is set forth. This model is qualitatively based on the author's work-experiences as a therapist. This section concludes in noting that a logical-descriptive incommensurability exists between the goal dimension of the therapeutic process, and the dimension concerning the therapist's control of his own actions.

In the third main sections the two above descriptive perspectives are brought together through a discussion of some issues concerning the significance of the concept of rationality vis-a-vis an understanding of the psychotherapy process.

*Bent Rosenbaum: Deserting reality – on the exploration of restoring actions of psychotic states*

The psychotherapeutic interactions with psychotic persons, especially individuals with schizophrenic disorders, challenge to a maximal degree the competence and countertransference of the psychotherapist. In the research of the psychotherapeutic process many scientific problems are pushed to their extremes. Some of these problems are adumbrated.

The theoretical formulation of this paper is coherent with psychoanalytic thinking. The formulations are based on my own experience with schizophrenic patients in psychotherapy and, furthermore, a Danish project concerning psychotherapy with schizophrenic persons. The Danish project is part of a Nordic multicenter investigation.

The paper discusses the ethics of treatment, problems of establishing a treatment alliance with patients dominated by an initial state of non-experience, the meaning of metaphors in psychotherapy, and the significance of the in-exact interpretation.

*Lars Burgaard: On Psychotherapy of Psychotics*

The psychotherapy of psychotics expresses in an exemplary way the epistemological problems in the psychotherapeutic setting. It has been attempted from a psychotherapeutic point of view to delineate the nature of psychosis and psychotherapy. The starting point is taken from some central concepts (splitting and projective identification) formulated by the so-called English school in psychoanalysis, represented by M. Klein and Wilfred R. Bion and the transition from thinking in development faces to thinking in position is stressed as especially important.

The article calls attention to decisive steps of acceptance in the development of the individual on the basis of so-called *a priori* assumptions. These steps are identified as coherent with a succession of necessary transformations in the transition from an omnipotent object-relating to a social object use. The transformations are designated the Beta-alfa-transformation. The importance of the so-called containerfunction for these transformations is stressed. In the light of this the development of thoughts and concepts are discussed. Their relationship is seen as defining the epistemological problems of the individual as it is the epistemological problem of psychotherapy. The problems are illustrated by clinical material.

*Bo Møhl: Freud's Cases – Fiction Experienced*

During the latest years three of Freud's cases – Dora, Little Hans and the Wolfman – have appeared in Danish (all introduced and commented by Ole Andkjær Olsen and Simo Køppe). The author of this article has reread them, and comments on Freud's method, difficulties and results. Freud's cases offer you an outline of the *process* in his analytic work, much more than it is possible to extract from his technical writings. To give further information of what happened during the analytical hours some of his patients views on their experience of the analysis are included. – The conclusion is that Freud did not act quite as strictly himself, as he demands the analyst to do in his technical writings.

*Laurits Lauritsen: What became of the idea of "working" in psychoanalysis? – A contribution to the discussion about criteria of the therapeutic processes in psychoanalysis from Freud to Lacan*

Psychoanalytic therapy is considered a process with a development of its own rather than a cure to be evaluated on its results. This is not an external view of psychoanalysis, but is inherent in Freud's concept of *psychical work*. This expression, and other compounds with *Arbeit* (work, working), in Freud's writings, expresses both the spontaneous development and nature of the *psyche* and the particular development during therapy. – It is maintained that therapy, basically, is to reconstruct the relation between the psychically isolated material on one hand and the spontaneous development on the other. This reconstruction is possible through a specific mental work called *Assoziation* (binding together, connecting), in the first writings of Freud; later, it is called "free associations". – This implies that, in the psychoanalytic process, the act of recollecting and of bringing repressed material back to consciousness must be looked upon as associative processes taking place in speech. It is impossible to distinguish between "real" memory and "reconstructed" recollections. In this way there is no discrepancy between recollections and that of which there has never been any consciousness. – If the associative working is considered as following the same rules as the dream work, the therapeutic association has two basic patterns which correspond to the reverse functions of *displacement* and *condensation*. This can be related to Lacan's description of the metaphor and metonymy; and two types of therapeutic interventions can then be specified.

*Jette Fog: Being separate and connected*

The article deals with the relationship between therapist and person in the therapeutic process. More specifically it deals with the discrepancy between symmetry and a-symmetry existing in the relationship. Abstractly the therapeutic relationship shares basis and condi-

tion with any other human relationship, and, at the same time, it has specific traits. These traits are examined through my looking at the paradox which is in »treatment«: It is necessary that the therapist is there, and it is quite as necessary, that the person does his work himself. The spring of the action is with the person, and in a specific sense, only there. The paradox in »treating« another human being is seen in the last instance, as stemming from the anthropological circumstance, that we live our lives, grown up from specific, and to some extent common ways of practice. We grow up, separate and connected. At last, from this perspective, I touch upon the question of responsibility, of the person and of the therapist.

*Preben Bertelsen and Lars Hem: A molar research model*

The article presents a molar research model for the connection between empirical studies and different conceptualizations based on empirical studies. The research model outlines the chains in the arguments from observations to conceptualizations, delineating the directions and levels of conceptualization and discussing the interconnectedness of the conceptual systems. Psychotherapy is used to exemplify the reasoning.

*Niels Ågesen: The Logical Paradoxes and their Consequences for Pragmatics*

Currently there have been difficulties in the theory of communication, placing paradoxes in the right way. In the present paper, we will in the first part make an attempt at demonstrating the inevitability of paradox on logical grounds, together with an attempted synthesis of formal logic and dialectics. In the second part of the paper, we will apply the conclusions of the first part to a precision of the right place of paradox in communication processes, particular in regard to the processes patogenic aspect.

*Jens Mammen: Cognition as object relation*

The first part of this paper is a critique of the traditional “three stage” model of cognition as: sensation, perception, and thinking, where sensation is attributed the mediating role of contact between subject and object.

In the light of this traditional understanding, an empiricist and rationalist conception of the subject-object relation is unavoidable. In contrast, Gibson’s and Leontyev’s theories present a conception of the connection between subject and object as one of directed activity. These theories permit a philosophical realism: As directed activities are extended and refined the subject is brought into contact with new objective phenomena and thereby deeper subjective reflections.

In the second part of the paper, the distinctive characteristics of human existence is discussed as being a specific “space” of roots and ties, connecting the objects in the human social world. From this perspective, we can view the distinctive characteristics of human existence as corresponding to specifically human “binding” and “breaking” activities, which are reflected in feelings, i.e. sentiments or “affections”. Finally, the relation between body and cognition is discussed, primarily in relation to the distinctive characteristics of human activity.

In the third part, the present theory of activity is related to some concepts of developmental psychology, primarily the object relations of ego psychology, the object concept of Piaget, and a description of concept development. Finally, the theory is related to descriptions of “narcissistic” development of personality and some psychopathological styles of functioning.