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UTRAQUISM (*Utraquismus, Utraquistische Arbeitsweise*)

The Utraquists were a sixteenth-century Protestant sect who derived their name from the Latin 'utraque' meaning 'one and the other' or 'both'. This applied to their belief that the laity should have the right to take both bread and wine in the communion, thus destroying the privilege of the clergy and reuniting the blood and flesh of Christ in the people. It is curious, then, that this term should have such resonance for Ferenczi, an agnostic Jew. Perhaps there was an identification with Jan Hus, who was born not far from Ferenczi; he similarly suffered from reactionary imperialists, and was burned at the stake in 1415. More likely, there was a reference to Jung's views on 'communion' as the primal analogy for the symbolic 'kiss' between priest's penis and female penitent's vagina in early pagan ceremonies (Jung, 1919, p. 86).

Anyway, Ferenczi uses this term to describe his theory of analogy. According to this, it is possible to draw productive parallels between seemingly distant areas of research, such as poetry and physics or drama and biology. The 'meaning' derived from such analogies is 'associative', that is, dependent on the value derived from the interpreters) and not on the set legitimation of either discipline.

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