USE OF FATE-ANALYSIS AND EXPERIMENTAL IMPULSE-DIAGNOSIS

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Szondi's fate-analysis is an attempt to investigate human fate. The concept of fate has here no "occult" significance; it was chosen because it is the only theoretical concept that embraces the totality of influences and operative moments in human life: impulse, spirit, ego, soma, society, etc.

The main theme in the study of fate up to now has been the fateful influence of impulses. Szondi recognizes four such impulses: the sexual drive, the contact drive, the paroxysm drive, the ego drive. He sees these drives as rooted in the gene-mechanism. Fate is always *choice*. It is a realization of a special functional grouping of the unconscious: the familiar unconscious. Fate-analysis is thus an analysis of the way choices are made in all domains of life, an analysis carried out with rigorous scientific method. It includes: (a) Shedding light on the familiar unconscious by methods similar to those which are used in the psychology of the unconscious; (b) The study of genealogy; (c) Experimental impulse-diagnosis (the Szondi Test).

As a science which links genealogy and psychology of the unconscious, fate-analysis studies "normal" phenomena, which arise, as can be proved, from a predominantly unknown sphere of the unconscious. It may clarify irrational situations—but not supranormal and occult situations. The methods of fate-analysis may, however, be of first-rate assistance to parapsychological research, opening the way to new phases of research as indicated below.

Szondi calls the unconscious elective function which guides fate the *genotropism*. He asserts that persons with the same store of genes (with the same conductor character) are attracted to each other and enter into partner relationships. Beyond that, they also choose very specific occupational groups, typical situations, types of illness, etc. The conductor nature of a human being can be demonstrated by ascertaining his familiar instinct-apparatus through analysis of his genealogy—considering the direct ancestors as well as persons which became part of the family by means of choice (partnership)—or by means of experimental impulse-diagnosis. The existence of genotropism may open a way for parapsychological research:

I. To clarify unusual encounters and coincidences of a supranormal character;

II. To study relations between the healer and the healed. This relationship has already been studied in the field of psychotherapy. It has been found that the genotropic relationship between the analyst and his patient may be a decisive factor in the cure. Thesis A: Supranormal cures will occur predominantly among persons whose genes have affinities. Thesis B: The paroxysmal fate-circle, especially, seems to produce healers who attain supranormal successes. But conversely, too, spontaneous cures are frequently found among those patients who belong to this fate-circle.

III. To explain what types of human beings feel drawn toward miracle cures and miracle healers, whether they believe in their existence or not.

The application of the experimental impulse-diagnosis will help to clarify the following aspects:

I. Experimental study of the transfer process—that is, the relationship between healer and healed. The brief duration of an individual test picture (10 minutes) as well as the ability to repeat the experiment in short intervals of time makes the Szondi test especially apt for this task. Moreover, it is the only test in the psychology of the unconscious which is able to make visible, with a high

degree of accuracy, unconscious drives and workings of the Ego.

II. Study of the impulse—and ego-structure of mediality.

III. Course of the diagnosis in supranormal cures. (Szondi-test before and after a cure, both in successful and in unsuccessful cases.)

IV. Research in telepathic phenomena. Rhine's experiments ought to be repeated with pictures of the Szondi test. In this way we might determine whether persons with gene-affinities give better results than those not possessing such affinities. For this experiment, gene-affinities could first be clarified by the Szondi test (Dr. Szondi's proposal).