

Zeitschrift: The Swiss observer : the journal of the Federation of Swiss Societies in the UK
Herausgeber: Federation of Swiss Societies in the United Kingdom
Band: - (1975)
Heft: 1709

Artikel: CJ Jung centenary
Autor: [s.n.]
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-689141>

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C J JUNG CENTENARY

As reported in *The Swiss Observer* last month, a series of Jung centenary lectures is being held, terminating with a major series this autumn.

At the opening ceremony on 18th June, eminent speakers paid tribute to the great Swiss father of modern psychology.

Abstracts are published below along with a tribute by a special contributor.

Our embassy's cultural attaché, J. J. Indermühle prefaced the celebrations (the exhibition was also open to the public), with these remarks:

happily adjourned to the great hall with its intricate oakbeam roof supports high above the feasting tables and a blazing fire in the brick-baked fireplace at the far end to complete the illusion of attending one of the royal parties of Henry VIII some 450 years ago, with minstrels, court jester and acrobats again in attendance, all excellently impersonated by a lively group of actors, heartily welcoming their guests, teasing and pleasing them with their merry-making, their tender and gay songs. If their jokes bordered occasionally on provocative baudiness, at least one of our company, a highly-respected businessman, was moved to prove that even Swiss menfolk know a thing or two about wenching.

The dinner itself, good old-fashioned fare smartly served and washed down by excellent wines, was in perfect keeping with the medieval joyous traditions of Great Foster, succulent rounds of beef with a variety of vegetables, fresh strawberries and cream and a glass of old port being the culinary highlights of this pleasing evening. In a few words of thanks to the management, and especially to Mr Lucien Jobin for his help, the President could not very well bestow his praise on the main organiser of the successful party, Mr Roger Süess, himself.

Everyone, apart from your aged reporter, seemed to join in the dancing after dinner with abandon for a few more happy hours until one o'clock. HWE

WELSH ARTS COUNCIL

The Welsh Arts Council's International Writer's Prize 1976 has been awarded to the Swiss writer Friedrich Dürrenmatt.

The award, of £1,000, is intended by the Council to be in national recognition of international achievement in literature. It is made every two years.

Dürrenmatt is now established as one of the most important playwrights writing in German and he is also a major novelist and poet. His books have been translated into many languages and his plays performed all over the world.

Among his work translated into English and published by Jonathan Cape are *The Judge and his Hangman*, *The Pledge*, *Once a Greek . . .*, *The Visit* and *A Dangerous Game*.

The Literature Department of the Welsh Arts Council is at present planning a programme of events to coincide with Herr Dürrenmatt's visit to Wales. A volume of his plays will be published in the series *Dramâu'r Byd*, one of his novels is being translated into Welsh, and performances of his plays in Welsh, English and German will be given at theatres all over Wales.

The prize is awarded by the Welsh Arts Council in association with the University of Wales at whose invitation Herr Dürrenmatt will also visit the University Colleges to meet staff and students.

For further details contact Mr. Meic Stephens, the Welsh Arts Council's Literature Director, at Museum Place, Cardiff (Telephone: Cardiff 394711).



One of the last photographs taken of C. J. Jung before his death.

I have the great pleasure of welcoming you, also on behalf of the Ambassador, to this Embassy and to this private view of the C. G. Jung Centenary Exhibition.

The Exhibition was prepared by the Pro Helvetia Foundation in Zürich, the Swiss Arts Council, in conjunction with the Institute for Analytical Psychology and the Psychological Club in Zürich, which organised a similar but larger exhibition in Zürich, in May.

The one that is being shown here is on view simultaneously with the ones presented among other places in the United States, in Western Europe, in Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

I should like to acknowledge thanks to all the institutions and persons who helped in mounting the exhibition. Apart from Pro Helvetia, the Institute of Analytical Psychology and the Psychological Club in Zürich, the Society of Analytical Psychology in London as well as Dr. Gerhard Adler, Dr. Camilla Bosanquet and Dr. Edward Herst have helped with advice and assistance.

Dr. Adler and Dr. Rast kindly lent the drawings. Other drawings were also provided but there was not enough space to show them.

The letters on show were made available by Mrs. Baynes, Mr. Rolfe and Dr. Begg, while the books on display were lent by Routledge, Kegan Paul Ltd., Hodder and Stoughton Ltd., and Collins Publishers.

Speech by Dr. Camilla Bosanquet, Chairman of the Society of Analytical Psychology – (the other speakers were Dr. G. Adler, President of the International Association for Analytical Psychology, and Baroness Vera van der Heydt, for the Guild of Pastoral Psychology):

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen

Dr. Adler has told you of his experience of Jung and my place here is to represent the Society of Analytical Psychology which was formed in this country in 1946 by a group of seven founder-members. We now have a membership of over 80.

Our function has been to promote and continue Jung's work in this country and to concentrate essentially on training analysts in the clinical application of his ideas.

We also maintain a clinic which provides for the analysis of a number of patients at reduced fees.

Our journal, *The Journal of Analytical Psychology*, was started in 1956 in collaboration with Jung. It was intended to provide a medium for the pooling of ideas and to encourage a sense of basic unity – although with room for differences of attitude I hope – amongst practising analysts all over the world. It has a wide circulation particularly in America and Canada where it is taken by all the leading universities.

In concentrating, as we have done in this Society, on the practical and methodological application of Jung's psychology in clinical practice we have developed in directions which probably fit in with the English pragmatic tradition, but I think in doing so we have taken up and developed what was a strong side of Jung's work.

Jung appreciated discussion and criticism of his ideas. When asked about his views by one of our members, he replied with some vehemence: "I am not a Jungian myself. I hate Jungians. I am an eclectic." He was a provocative and humorous man. I don't know what he would have said to all of us here today, but I think he would have been very pleased.

Jung's centenary coincides with a period of growing interest in his work which shows itself in the increasing number of enquiries we get from educationists of all kinds, teachers, ministers and priests. Young people too are turning to his writings in their search for meaning in the lopsided and chaotic world they find themselves living in.

It is interesting that when Jung was practising, it was the outwardly successful middle-aged who made up a large proportion of his practise. Now it is a younger age group who are reading his works and wanting to develop his line of enquiry.

On account of Jung's later more esoteric writings people tend to forget that he was an astute clinician. His psychiatric career started at the Burgholzli Mental Hospital in Zürich where he was treating very ill patients.

He was one of the first clinicians to appreciate the importance of the physiological accompaniments of emotion by using word association tests and skin responses and the respiratory and heart rates.

But his main interest lay in discerning the psychological meaning and the purposive healing function of the symptoms and delusions of his schizophrenic patients. His researches in this latter field were looked at askance by his psychiatrist colleagues. However he went on, as you know, to develop and elaborate these experiences finding analogies between them and phenomena in the wider fields of mythology, religion and alchemy.

Until recently Jung's philosophy and the application of his findings to the treatment of people in distress have been largely disregarded in the general psychiatric field. Now that psychotherapy with its analytical insight is becoming recognised as an integral part

of the treatment of psychiatric disorders, and symptoms can be seen as having a meaning in relation to the total personality, to be understood both casually and purposively in restoring the balance of the psyche, it becomes increasingly important to continue the work of developing and applying Jung's ideas in the psychiatric field.

I have stressed here Jung's medical and psychiatric sides as I felt that his other qualities would be more fully described by the other two speakers here tonight. In fact this Society and the other Jungian bodies provide a productive meeting ground for educational, medical and religious thought. Our membership at present has rather more lay than medical members and to the lay members we owe a great deal.

I have not tried to enumerate Jung's ideas here. Instead I should like to remind you that this Society is putting on a series of six lectures in the autumn, also at the Royal Society of Medicine, on Jung's philosophy and teaching.

Special Tribute by:—

Alice S. Waydenfeld
Psychology B.Sc.Hons.
(Nottingham)

Jung, considered by many to be one of the greatest modern psychologists, was initially a disciple of Freud, but then, after a major rift between the two in 1914, he left Freud and concentrated on the development of his own theory of personality, known as "Analytical Psychology".

One of the most serious sources of disagreement between Freud and Jung was Jung's rejection of the sexual basis of Freud's Theory. Jung's motive force behind the personality was called the "libido", it was non-sexual and described as a general life force. Thus Jung's theories were less shocking and more acceptable to the society of his time.

Jung is remembered for his many varied and original contributions to psychological theory. His writings are profuse and very comprehensive, and are best understood when compared with Freud's thinking, Freud being the founder of psychoanalysis. One feature not encountered in the theories of other thinkers is Jung's assertion that the behaviour of man is conditioned by his racial history, as well as his individual history, and is also affected by his aim and aspirations. That is, his present behaviour is guided by both the past and the future; not only his own past but that of his ancestors. Their experiences are built into a "race memory" composed of the experiences of both his animal and human ancestry. This is a radical departure from Freud whose greatest emphasis is placed on events in the past.

Jung also believes that man, as an individual and as a species, is continually developing and searching for completeness, whereas Freud maintained that personality development was

I think I may have made this sound like an advertisement for our Society. I really wanted just to say who we are, a little of what we do and acknowledge Jung's importance to us. We have a great affection and respect for him. He was a large and generous man and we are happy to have this opportunity to show our gratitude to him warmly for all the good things he has put into the world.

We are grateful to Switzerland for producing Jung and for much else besides. She represents for us a country who has maintained a sense of balance when surrounded by turmoil. A refuge for the politically oppressed and a centre of International Movements.

Also, I should like to thank the Pro Helvetia Foundation of Zürich for organising this Exhibition.

Finally, I should like to thank his Excellency the Swiss Ambassador for his hospitality and express our appreciation to Mr. Indermühler, the present Cultural Counsellor, and his predecessor, Mr. Birrer, for putting on this exhibition in London.

complete at the age of five, and from thereon remained relatively fixed, hence the famous paradox, "The child is father to the man".

Jung coined a number of terms which are now everyday expressions of speech and not confined to the realms of psychological jargon. For example, the "extrovert", to describe a lively, outgoing personality; the "introvert" to describe a quieter, more withdrawn personality type; and the "complex", a group of feelings, thoughts and memories located in the unconscious part of the mind and of which one is therefore unaware. For example, someone whose personality is dominated by thoughts of his mother would be said to have a strong mother complex. To discover complexes in patients Jung extensively developed the use of the word association test, where the patient is read a list of words and after each word has to reply as quickly as possible with the first word that occurs to him. A hesitation or unusual response could be an indication of an underlying complex.

Jung was a diligent and thorough researcher, not in the now accepted experimental fashion, but in his background reading, ranging from ancient myths, modern fairy tales and comparative religions, to clairvoyance, anthropology and history, and his case studies of patients.

Jung as a thinker was both original and perhaps audacious, and although he has, as all great men have, many critics, few psychologists have equalled his insight into human personality, and into what he might have called, "the soul of man".