

THE JUNG-FERENCZI DOSSIER (*).

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SUMMARY

The acquaintance between Sándor Ferenczi and C G Jung pre-dates their first encounter with Sigmund Freud. Later, a triangular relationship developed when the three men crossed the Atlantic together and spent an extended period in one another's company. Ferenczi's friendship with Jung could not survive the latter's break with Freud, but its development between 1907 and 1913 is evidenced by unpublished letters from Jung to Ferenczi, found in the Ferenczi Archive, now at the Freud Museum.

KEY WORDS: Correspondence; Carl Jung; Emma Jung; Ferenczi; society for psychical research; occultism

RESUMEN

La relación entre Sándor Ferenczi y C G Jung es anterior a su primer encuentro con Sigmund Freud. Posteriormente, se desarrolló una relación triangular cuando los tres hombres cruzaron juntos el Atlántico y pasaron un período prolongado en compañía uno del otro. La amistad de Ferenczi con Jung no pudo continuar después de la ruptura de este último con Freud, pero su desarrollo entre 1907 y 1913 se evidencia en cartas inéditas de Jung a Ferenczi, encontradas en el Archivo Ferenczi, ahora en el Museo Freud.

PALABRAS CLAVES: Correspondencia; Carl Jung; Emma Jung; Ferenczi; sociedad para la investigación psíquica; ocultismo.

The early days of psychoanalysis, 1908–1913, were dominated by a triangle, with Freud at the apex and Jung and Ferenczi at the other two, lower points. Much has been written about the relationship between Ferenczi and Freud, and whole libraries are filled with the relationship between Jung and Freud, but relatively little attention has been paid to the third side of the triangle, the relationship between Ferenczi and Jung.

This paper concentrates on the course of the friendship between Ferenczi and Jung and also on the interest in the paranormal, which was a major factor binding the two men.

At the heart of this work are five letters from Jung to Ferenczi, plus one from Emma Jung to Ferenczi, which the author found in the Ferenczi Archives. Thanks to the generosity of Dr. Dupont, these Archives are now housed in the Freud Museum, in London (Dupont, 2013).

Only one side of this correspondence is extant. The author knows of no letters from Ferenczi to Jung. He has checked both with the Jung Archives and the Jung family, but they have no letters from Ferenczi

The correspondence must have consisted of at least five more exchanges, as these are referred to in the letters themselves or elsewhere in the literature. So what we are reviewing here is about half of one side of their correspondence over a period of 5 years. The Appendix at the end of this article contains the original German language letters, which were translated into English by the author.

Jung started corresponding with Freud in 1906 and the two men first met in March 1907. After his visit to Freud in Vienna, Jung continued on to Budapest, where he was introduced to Ferenczi by a neurologist, Dr. Fülöp Stein. Ferenczi was already familiar with Jung's work through this same Dr. Stein, who was acquainted with Jung from an earlier visit to Zurich. Following Jung's visit to Budapest, he and Ferenczi immediately started an extensive correspondence and, as is clear from these letters, they formed a friendship.

It is worthwhile noting that Jung and Ferenczi had already exchanged at least five, perhaps six letters,

prior to Ferenczi first meeting Freud.

LETTERS

Letter 1 from Jung to Ferenczi

01.10.07

Dear Colleague,

Many thanks for your news. They have been formally lost. [This implies that in a previous letter Ferenczi asked that his “news” is not transmitted further].

I have always regretted, that you did not have more time available (which indeed was also the case for me), I too have only had the opportunity for some wise words but not for sound scientific work, which always does one good, even when one does not wish to publish anything scientific. So now I feel some *sentiment d'incomplitude* for you, specifically because you were not able to reap the full potential benefit.

We have established a Freudian society here, that meets once every 14 days. Our first meeting was held last Friday, where Dr. Meier and Dr. Riklin gave presentations. There were 12 people in attendance. I recommend that, later, when you have seduced more people to come over to Freud, you do the same. Something of this nature is uncommonly stimulating. The Jendrassik criticism does not surprise me.

Jendrassik was a professor of neuropathology in Budapest, and a leading opponent of psychoanalysis. He usually comes into the Ferenczi story much later. This, it being 1907, is a very early reference to him.

Here even with Bezzola, who only lives for Freud, it is the same thing. I have noticed that in Amsterdam, the locals know shockingly little and are therefore almost idiotically critical.

It is very observant of you that you have forgotten something here(!). I will send it to you right away. I will relay everything to Dr. Maier. [It is unclear what this refers to.]

Now Jung goes into some analysis in a noticeably superior tone:

When I compare your last letter with earlier letters, I notice that your handwriting has altered remarkably. In the spirit of Freud, I allow myself the following remarks—your earlier letters displayed symptoms of light affectation [*Geziertheit*], which have now quite disappeared. [he goes on to explain] [*Geziertheit*: dissatisfaction with one’s social position, repressed ambition and unfulfilled wishes, wanting to impress and wanting to please.]

The current handwriting is stronger, more natural, the feelings surface.

In the beginning, the letters showed some inhibition. Very early on there was an impression of intellectual competition in the form of address, in the “very” honoured Sir (*Sehr geehrter Herr*) etc., where your “S” brings to mind very strongly the sexual complex, the sexual element. Your self-esteem now appears stronger and more natural than previously. Earlier “L”, now “α” etc.

Please forgive me, but one’s profession never lets go.

Please receive the most hearty greetings from your devoted

Jung

Greetings to Dr. Stein

This is the first letter we have, but it is clear from its discussion of prior correspondence that a number of letters, perhaps three or more, had already been exchanged prior to this one, that is to say between March and October of 1907. A month later, on November 8, 1907, Jung wrote again.

Letter 2 from Jung to Ferenczi

08.11.07

Very dear Colleague,

Please accept my thanks for the interesting article from the British Medical Journal, which I read immediately and with pleasure. I must excuse myself that I had not answered your last letter for such a long time. I am so inundated with work, that my correspondence has been neglected. I now have two assistants in the laboratory, who give me much to do. Recently I have been made Honorary Fellow of the American Institute for Scientific Research, a society that primarily studies psychology and occult phenomena.

It is clear from this that Ferenczi and Jung were discussing the paranormal and the occult from the very beginning of their relationship. We should note that psychical research was an acceptable, even respectable scientific field at the time, supported among others by the American psychologist William James and British scientist Sir James Jeans.

This was awarded to me on the grounds of my dissertation. Our Freud Society is blooming. We now have 22 members. Hopefully you are creating a good school in Budapest also.

Now Jung changes subject to topics, which they appear to have discussed earlier; namely -graphology, brooding and thought transference.

Regarding *Graphology*, the book by Crapieaux-Jamin is to be recommended, as well as Laura Meyer (von Albertini), which is even better.

Brooding [Grübelnsucht]: Why do people brood? Transference of the libido from compensation of some defects in sexuality to intellectual operation. I believe analysis is not complete. The trauma of the past truly emerges, but the conflict of the present is not obvious. Why hold on to the false evaluation of the libido? Have you tried to allow all thoughts, which in turn present themselves in a quiet state of concentration to simply come? In such cases everyday false connections, so to speak, must occur, which must be elucidated subsequently. Such treatments always take a long time. In the case of young writers, I have considered Dementia Praecox. It does not automatically prevent success. In a third case (a jurist) it remains to be found out why he feels such aversion in conjunction with masturbation. This must be analysed=educated away. Suggestion in hypnosis often works well in such cases. Compulsives are often able and gifted people. It is the hysteria of the morally strong.

Your case of Thought Transference is very interesting.

If you have the chance, would you repeat the experiments, which I described in my dissertation?

Jung's doctoral dissertation discussed the case of his cousin, a young girl with dissociative disorder, who was an excellent medium. Numerous séances are described in the dissertation.

The exteriorization of complexes is a wonderful problem. Lately I have had some interesting experiences in this regard. The physical phenomena of Spiritism also follow Freud's laws. Through analysis, I have been able to eliminate abruptly physical sounds. In one of the latest issues of the *Neuen Deutschen Rundschau*, there is report of a very interesting case in this regard (The case of Karin).

Best wishes to you and Dr. Stein,
from your devoted

Jung

The next letter from Jung is two months later, on January 4, 1908. Its tone is increasingly close but very much concentrates on professional matters. It is clear that Ferenczi has been describing a number of his cases in his letters to Jung.

Letter 3 from Jung to Ferenczi

04.01.08

Dear Colleague,

Many thanks for your long and detailed letter. I admire your ability of transforming fundamental turmoil into clarity and exploring your cases so profoundly. It goes without saying that I am extraordinarily grateful to you for these communications from your material, for I lack such material entirely as yet. Regarding the man with the ear affection and the voices, I fully agree with your explanation. The functional (hysterical) symptom always likes to localize itself in a place of least resistance (*locus minoris resistentiae*).

Many years ago I was able to notice this in myself. For a long time now I've been suffering from a slight, very high-pitched ringing in the ear. For a while now I have noticed that, whenever I am in a hypnagogic state, I hear the magnificent voice of an opera singer as if she was singing in the next room. Around this time I was in love with a young lady who possessed a magnificent singing voice. As it turned out later, I had a similar auditory illusion.

The complexes slip into the hypnagogic visions in the same way. Or the location of a physical trauma later becomes the scene of a hysterical manifestation. Physical dysfunctions always force increased cathexis [*investment of mental energy*] on themselves. Any such cathexis must attract those complexes which are an integrating component of the personality. A traumatic complex is assimilated in just this way into existent complexes, for which there are innumerable examples.

You would oblige me very much by communicating your cases, for thereby I gain valuable material for comparison.

I cannot quite assess your cases of delayed epilepsy, since I do not know them. Therefore I do not know whether they are suitable for publication. I rather believe that your other complex analyses, that is, those that are particularly telling, are suitable for publication. The literature lacks such material in particular, and may also interest a broader stratum of physicians. Current analyses are still much too complicated for the average neurologist. Your observations from your daily practice might do much good in this respect. My Amsterdam talk will, it is to be hoped, soon appear in print. I will then send you an offprint.

I very much hope to be able to greet you at the Freud meeting in Salzburg this spring.

With best regards and wishes for the New Year,

Your devoted

Jung.

The previous letter was dated January 4, 1908. On January 8th, presumably just after he received this letter from Jung, Ferenczi wrote to Freud for the first time. Four weeks later, on February 2, 1908, Ferenczi paid his first visit to Freud, in the company of Dr. Stein.

Letter 4 from Jung to Ferenczi:

12.12.08

My dear Colleague,

Most of all thank you for your kindly sending your offprint, which I had already read, with great interest, in Bresler's journal. I noticed that the difference between then and now has not become great with you. I am very grateful to you for the news that you have provided regarding your current way of

living. I am particularly pleased to hear that you can now work purely psychoanalytically. That must be especially satisfactory for you. I rather understand that you are becoming a focus of hostility, for I am in a similar position. Close colleagues in particular can hardly contain themselves. Of course it is also the fear of competition that is behind all this.

As you probably already know, I am withdrawing from working exclusively in the madhouse [*Irrenhaus*] and work partly practically, partly theoretically. This requires all my strength. I will also have a lot to do with the “Jahrbuch”. So far the influx of material is substantial. We have some space available in the second half-year volume, which I gladly place at your disposal for a not too extensive publication.

In closing, may I request that you accept my highly indecent and long silence. It says nothing except that I am very much taken advantage of, and this leaves me no time to write. If you kindly write to me, I shall reply. In a non-righteous sense, a man of the moment, but otherwise not so bad.

I would like to send you an offprint, too, but I don’t have anything, as my disciples gobble up all my remaining time. A little piece will appear in the forthcoming first half-year volume of the “*Jahrbuch*”. Everybody can look forward to Freud’s work; that is something magnificent.

With best regards and wishes,
Your always devoted
Jung

We now move on to mid-1909. On June 18, of that year, in the context of their forthcoming trip to the United States, Jung writes to Freud the enigmatic words: “We shall both be very nice to Ferenczi ...” (Freud and Jung, 1906–1914, Letter 147F, p. 153).

The invitation to Clark University and Freud’s lectures there are often taken as the milestone of when Freud stepped onto the world stage. Jung was invited to give lectures in his own right, whereas Ferenczi was there at Freud’s invitation. Between August 20 and September 29, 1909, the three men spent 6 weeks together, after the transatlantic sea voyage, in New York, in Worcester, Mass. and elsewhere. On the ship they amused themselves by analysing one another’s dreams. This period was the highpoint of the triangular relationship. By mid-1910, both Jung and Ferenczi occupied very special positions in the circle around Freud. Jung was the Crown Prince, while Ferenczi was the son-in-law Freud wished he had.

On June 19, 1910, Freud wrote to Jung:

You know how jealous they all are over your privileged position with me -it is the same with Ferenczi, I mean his closeness to me is equally begrudged. (ibid., Letter 199F, p. 195)

That mysticism and science are closely allied in their minds, is illustrated by Jung’s suggestion to Freud a couple of months later (August 11, 1910) that the ideal slogan for Psychoanalysis should be: “Let no one enter here who is ignorant of mathematics” (ibid., Letter 206J, p. 197).

In the following year, 1911, the study of the Occult becomes a subject of correspondence in the Freud-Ferenczi-Jung triangle. Freud is positive in the beginning but slowly reverses his position. On February 17, 1911 Freud wrote to Jung saying that he (Freud) has been elected to the Society for Psychical Research -another academic group investigating paranormal phenomena (ibid., Letter 236F, p. 216).

Three months later, on May 11, 1911, Freud wrote to Ferenczi with these often quoted words:

Jung writes that we must also conquer occultism and requests permission to undertake a campaign in the realm of mysticism. I see that the both of you can’t be restrained. You should at least proceed in harmony with each other; these are dangerous expeditions, and I can’t go along there. (Freud and Ferenczi, 1908–1914, Letter 216, p. 274)

Ferenczi replies:

I consider the fight against occultism to be premature, but I am inclined to cooperate with Jung (ibid., Letter 218, p. 277)

To which Freud's response is:

... you and Jung ought to proceed together Without my intervention (ibid., Letter 219, p. 278)

This exchange is followed a month later by Jung's next letter to Ferenczi. In this letter he discusses occult or mystical results obtained by Ferenczi and warns that the world is not ready for its publication. Then Jung refers to his own mystical works.

Letter 5 from Jung to Ferenczi

12.06.11

Dear Friend,

I would be delighted if you would visit me in September. During the weeks preceding the congress, Freud and his wife are our guests, so that we cannot then put you up. We can meet in spite of this. Putnam will be here too.

I am extraordinarily interested in your results. What little I have achieved in this area I will be happy to tell you, including the errors. I have no intention to publish these things, because I do not regard my results as sufficient. You are welcome to them if you want to make use of them. However, I do not think the time has yet come to present this to the public officially. We still have too few authorities on the side of psychoanalysis. I believe we must therefore be very cautious for the time being.

Speaking confidentially, I am occupying myself most devotedly with the secret arts as much as anyone in medieval times, but I do not let this be known publicly. I am very busy. Life, too, has saddled me with some heavy burdens.

With heartfelt greetings

Your very devoted²

Jung

At this time Freud is still wavering about the mystical research -on June 15, 1911, three days after the previous letter, Freud writes to Jung:

In matters of occultism I have grown humble since the great lesson Ferenczi's experiences gave me. (Freud and Jung, 1906–1914, Letter 260F, p. 227)

However, by the end of the summer of 1911, friction had arisen between Jung and Freud, and for the next 12 months or so, they try to resolve or at least live with it.

In October Ferenczi also applies to join the Society for Psychical Research and on October 11, 1911, he asks Freud to countersign his application, which Freud does (Freud and Ferenczi, 1908–1914, Letters 243 and 244, p. 303).

In the two months, October and November 1911, a new correspondence triangle develops, with Emma Jung, Ferenczi and Freud sending numerous letters to one another. In October 1911, Emma Jung wrote to Ferenczi, who forwarded her letter to Freud on October 19, with the words:

Frau Jung may have discerned something of your disapproval of Zurich occultism and perhaps your not total satisfaction with Jung's paper on libido. (*ibid.*, Letter 245, p. 305)

Ferenczi also enclosed his proposed reply to Emma, which Freud approved by return of post, calling Mrs. Jung "the little woman" (*ibid.*, Letter 246, p. 306).

Having received the green light from Freud, Ferenczi writes to Emma Jung, and reports this to Freud:

I wrote to Frau Jung along the lines of my last letter to you, touched on occultism and transformation of the libido and animated her to write letters to you. (*ibid.*, Letter 247, p. 307)

Indeed, a week later, on October 30, Emma Jung wrote to Freud (Freud and Jung, 1906–1914, Letter from Emma Jung, p. 241).

On November 5 Freud returns another letter which Emma Jung sent to Ferenczi and which he had forwarded to Freud (Freud and Ferenczi, 1908–1914, Letter 249, p. 309). A few days later, Ferenczi receives yet another letter from Emma Jung (*ibid.*, Letter 250, p. 310).

This history is relevant as there is an unpublished letter in the Ferenczi Archives of the Freud Museum from Emma Jung to Ferenczi. It is dated November 31, 1910, but the correct date is likely to be 1911, as the letter fits in with the above triangular exchange.

Emma Jung's Letter to Ferenczi, October 31, 1911(?)

31.10.10 (11?)

Dear Dr. Ferenczi,

I thank you from my heart for your friendly and thorough letter, which I found very reassuring. I believe you are right, when you speak out about what I called "resistance" by Freud, due to the fact that he is not fully in agreement with my husband's latest work. In fact it was very noticeable to me and of course also for my husband that he said almost nothing about it. -Only after you had reassured me, that I must not be afraid to cause a problem, have I taken my heart in both hands and written to Freud and asked out direct what his opinion of the work was. I know my husband would be very happy, because he feels the current position is something unnatural. Of course he does not know that I wrote to Freud.

Now I am awaiting the reply very nervously and anxiously, and I may have started awkwardly. Nevertheless the unconscious allows me no peace and I console myself with the fact that one is actually seldom wrong when one follows ones instincts.

I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your advice and your friendly attitude and am, with best regards

Your,

Emma Jung

Throughout the following year of 1912, Freud's relationship with Jung deteriorated. By November 1912 Freud's letters to Jung began Dear Dr. Jung, having been Dear Friend for the previous 5 years.

The last letter from Jung to Ferenczi, which we have in the Archive, is dated November 5, 1912 and the cooling atmosphere between Jung and Freud has had its effect. Jung's letter to Ferenczi is civil, but it no longer has the warmth of earlier letters.

05.11.12

Dear Friend,

As you saw, I had to add a slight softening to your polemic against Blueler; his justification can be

found in my Libido-work, Part II, where I proposed an illumination of the infantile significance of the abstinence technique. The real reason for my writing is this: I must ask you in the name of a female patient, if you would be willing to treat a Polish teacher (history) at the miserly rate of 10 kronen. She has been with me for some time already, and I can recommend her to you as a very intelligent and amiable person. I have also charged 10 Frs for treatment. Certain circumstances could result in her relocation to Budapest.

With best regards,
Your devoted
Dr. Jung

During the early part of the following year, February 1913, Jung wrote at least two letters to Ferenczi, who immediately forwarded these to Freud, together with his proposed replies (Freud and Ferenczi, 1908–1914, Letters 373, 377, 378, pp. 464, 470, 471). On April 20, 1914, Jung resigned as President of the IPA. And with that, as far as we know, the Jung-Ferenczi relationship ends.

In the Clinical Diary, there is a single mention of Jung. On August 4, 1932, under the heading of *Personal causes for the erroneous development of psychoanalysis* Ferenczi wrote:

Point 1(a) Contrary to all the rules of the technique that he [Freud] established himself, he adopted Dr. F[erenczi] almost like a son. As he himself told me, he regarded him as the most perfect heir of his ideas. Thereby he became the proclaimed Crown Prince, anticipating his triumphal entry into America. Fr[eud] seems to have expected something similar of Jung years ago; hence the two hysterical symptoms I observed in him, (1) the fainting spell in Bremen, (2) the incontinence on Riverside Drive)...³ (Ferenczi, 1932, p. 184)

CONCLUSION

To summarize, Jung and Ferenczi were on very friendly terms and had exchanged a number of letters even before Ferenczi met Freud in 1908. Their friendship was close, cemented by their mutual interest in parapsychology and the occult, but like brothers, they were jealous of one another and vied for the father's -that is to say Freud's love. Jung broke away in order to be able to propound his own ideas, which were not supported by Freud, but Ferenczi remained with Freud, triumphant. It was another 20 years before he made his own break, for the very same reason.

We know that the friendship between Jung and Ferenczi did not survive Jung's split with Freud, but if we ask why not, it seems clear that it was because Freud would not have tolerated a continued intimacy and it seems that, at the time at least, Ferenczi did not wish it. Or to put it differently, Ferenczi was not prepared to continue without Freud's approval. As a result, Jung had no partner in his studies of mysticism and Ferenczi moved away from this area without Jung's support against Freud's distaste.

And now for some provocative speculation: Listening to the papers at the Sincerity and Freedom Conference in London during October of 2013 discussing Ferenczi's ideas and state of mind at the end of his life, it occurred to the author, that had Ferenczi survived the terminal episode and lived for several more years, there may indeed have been a rapprochement between Ferenczi and Jung.

By then, they had much in common. Both were disappointed in Freud. Andre Haynal commented during the 2013 Sincerity and Freedom Conference in London that Ferenczi was interested not only in psychoanalysis but even more so in the development of personality. This is pure Jung, who under the label of individuation, was advocating the same thing. They were both interested in the occult, the paranormal and also in modern science. While Ferenczi concentrated on one development area, the child, the wise child, the child within, Jung's strongest area was mid-life crisis in men, so one could say that their studies were complementary rather than competing.

It makes one think!

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APPENDIX

Original German text of the letters from Carl Gustav Jung (and Emma Jung) to Sándor Ferenczi

01.10.07

Dr. C. G. Jung

Privatdocent der Psychiatrie

Burghölzli, Zürich

Verehrter Herr College!

Besten Dank für Ihre Nachrichten. Sie waren ja förmlich verschollen! Ich habe immer lebhaft bedauert, dass Sie nicht mehr Zeit zur Verfügung hatten (was auch danach leider für mich der Fall war), soeben ich nur Gelegenheit für einige Weisheitssprüche hatte und nicht für eine tüchtige wissenschaftliche Arbeit, die einem ja immer gutthut, auch wenn man später keine wissenschaftlichen Aufgaben ergreifen will. So habe ich jetzt auf Ihnen ein gewisses sentiment d'incomplitude, nämlich dass Sie bei uns nicht alles profitiert hätten, was Sie hätten profitieren können.

Wir haben jetzt hier eine Freud'sche Gesellschaft gegründet, die etwa alle 14 Tage zusammen kommt. Am letzten Freitag hatten wir die erste Zusammenkunft, wobei Dr. Maier und Dr. Riklin Referate hatten. Es waren 12 Personen anwesend. Ich empfehle Ihnen, später, wenn Sie einmal mehr Leute zu Freud verführt haben, das Gleiche zu thun. So etwas ist ungemein fördernd.

Das Jendrassik'sche Urtheil wundert mich gar nicht. Bei uns hat sogar Bezzola, der ja nur von Freud lebt, das gleiche Urtheil. Ich habe in Amsterdam gesehen, dass die Leute noch ganz erschreckend wenig wissen und deshalb geradezu blödsinnig urtheilen.

Es ist sehr aufmerksam von Ihnen, dass Sie hier etwas vergessen haben (!). Ich werde Ihnen die Sache gleich schicken. Dem Dr. Maier werde ich alles ausrichten. Ihre Handschrift hat sich auffallend verändert, wenn ich Ihren jetzigen und Ihren früheren Brief vergleiche. Im Namen Freuds erlaube ich mir die Bemerkung, dass Ihre frühere Handschrift das Symptom einer leichten Geziertheit zeigte, das jetzt ganz verschwunden ist. (Geziertheit: Unzufriedenheit mit der socialen Lage, verdrängter Ehrgeiz und dessen nicht befriedigte Wünsche, Imponieren-Wollen oder Gefallen-Wollen.) Jetzige Handschrift: Stärkeres und natürliches Hervortreten der Gefühle. Im Anfang des Briefes noch etwas Hemmungsgefühle. Ganz im Anfang bei der Anrede Gefühl der intellectuellen Concurrentz, bei "Sehr" (geehrter Herr etc.) am stärksten ausgesprochen mit Erinnerung an den Sexualcomplex="S". Bei? Ist die Sexualstelle. Ihr Selbstbewusstsein tritt jetzt stärker und natürlicher hervor. früher: "L", jetzt: "α". etc.

Verzeihen Sie gütigst, man kann das Métier nicht lassen.

Empfangen Sie die herzlichsten Grüsse von Ihrem ganz ergebenen

Jung

Viele Grüsse an Dr. Stein

08. 11. 07

Dr. C. G. Jung

Privatdocent der Psychiatrie

Burghölzli-Zürich

Sehr geehrter Herr College!

Empfangen Sie meinen besten Dank für den interessanten Zeitungsausschnitt (Brit. Med. Journ.), ich lese dergleichen immer mit Vergnügen. Ich muss mich entschuldigen, dass ich Ihnen so lange auf Ihren letzten Brief nicht antwortete. Ich bin derart von Arbeit überhäuft, dass meine Correspondenzen immer lange liegen bleiben. Ich habe gegenwärtig 2 Leute im Laboratorium, die mir viel zu thun geben. Vor kurzem bin ich Honorary fellow of the American Institute for Scientific Research geworden, eine Gesellschaft, die hauptsächlich Psychologie und occulte Phaenomene studiert.

Das ist mir, meiner Dissertation wegen geschehen. Unsere Freudgesellschaft blüht. Wir haben jetzt 22 Mitglieder. Hoffentlich machen Sie in Budapest auch gute Schule.

Bezügl. Graphologie ist zu empfehlen das Buch von Crepieux-Jamin, sowie Laura Meyer (von Albertini). Letzteres ist noch besser.

Grüßelsucht: Warum wird gegrüßelt? Verlegung der Libido auf intellektuelle Bethätigung aus Compensation einer defecten Sexualität. Ich glaube, die Analyse ist nicht vollständig. Die Traumata aus der Vergangenheit sind zwar herausgeholt, aber der Conflict der Gegenwart ist nicht klar. Warum wird an der falschen Beurtheilung der Libido festgehalten? Haben Sie versucht, in einem ruhigen Zustande der Concentration sich alle successiv sich darbietenden Einfälle geben zu lassen? Es müssen in solchen Fällen sozusagen tagtäglich falsche Anknüpfungen vorkommen, die successive alle aufgeklärt werden müssen. Solche Behandlungen dauern immer sehr lange. Im Falle des jungen Schriftstellers habe ich Verdacht auf Dem. praecox. Das hindert nicht eo ipso am Erfolg. Im dritten Fall (Jurist) ist nachzusuchen, warum er Onanie mit so starken Unlustgefühlen verknüpft. Das muss ihm abanalysiert =abgezogen werden. Suggestion in Hypnose thut in solchen Fällen oft Gutes. Zwangsmenschen sind in der Regel tüchtige und begabte Leute. Es ist die Hysterie des moralisch Starken.

Ihr Fall von Gedankenübertragung ist sehr schön.

Wenn Sie Gelegenheit haben, sollten Sie einmal meine Versuche, die ich in meiner Dissertation beschrieben habe, nachmachen. Die Exteritorialisierung der Complexe ist ein wunderbares Problem. Ich habe in letzter Zeit interessante Erfahrungen damit gemacht. Auch die physikalischen Phaenomene des Spiritismus gehorchen den Freud'schen Gesetzen. Ich habe durch eine Analyse sehr markante physikalische Geräusche zum plötzlichen Verschwinden gebracht. In einer der letzten Nummern der Neuen Deutschen Rundschau ist ein in dieser Beziehung sehr interessanter Fall („Der Fall Karin“) berichtet.

Beste Grüsse an Sie und an Dr. Stein
von Ihrem
stets ergebenen Jung

04. 01. 08

Dr. C. G. Jung

Privatdocent der Psychiatrie

Burghölzli-Zürich

Lieber Herr College!

Besten Dank für Ihren langen und ausführlichen Brief. Ich muss Sie eigentlich bewundern, wie Sie es im Getümmel der Basis fertig bringen, Ihre Fälle so eingehend zu erforschen. Für die Mitteilungen

aus Ihrem Material bin ich Ihnen selbstverständlich ausserordentlich dankbar, denn mir fehlt dieses Material bisher gänzlich. Was den Mann mit der Ohraffektion und den Stimmen anbetrifft, so stimme ich mit Ihrer Darlegung ganz überein. Das functionelle (hysterische) Symptom lokalisiert sich immer gerne an einem locus minoris existenciae.

Ich konnte das vor vielen Jahren an mir selbst constatieren. Ich leide schon seit langem links an einem leichten sehr hoch tönenden Ohrgeräusch. Eine Zeitlang bemerkte ich, dass ich jeweils im hypnagogischen Stadium die prachtvolle Stimme einer Opersängerin hörte, die im Nebenzimmer sang. Eben um die Zeit verehrte ich eine junge Dame, die eine prachtvolle Singstimme besass. Wie sich später herausstellte, habe ich eine ähnliche Gehörillusion gehabt.

In gleicher Weise fliessen auch die Complexe in die hypnagogischen Visionen ein. Oder der Ort eines körperlichen Trauma's wird der spätere Schauplatz hysterischer Manifestation. Körperliche Störungen erzwingen sich immer eine gesteigerte Aufmerksamkeitsbesetzung. Jede solche Besetzung muss die Complexe heranziehen, die ein integrierender Bestandtheil der Persönlichkeit sind. Auf diesem Wege wird auch irgend ein traumatischer Complex an die schon bestehenden Complexe assimiliert, wofür unzählige Beispiele existieren.

Sie werden mich sehr verbinden durch Mitteilungen von Ihren Fällen, denn dadurch gewinne ich werthvolles Vergleichsmaterial.

Ihre Fälle von Spätepilepsie kann ich nicht recht beurtheilen, da ich sie nicht kenne. Ich weiss darum nicht, ob sie sich zur Veröffentlichung eignen. Ich glaube eher, dass Ihre anderen Complexanalysen, d.h. solche die besonders treffend sind, sich zur Veröffentlichung eignen. Es fehlt in der Litteratur besonders an solchem Material, das auch breitere ärztliche Schichten interessieren kann. Was bis jetzt an Analysen existiert, ist für den Durchschnittsnervenarzt immer noch viel zu compliciert. Gerade Ihre Beobachtungen aus der täglichen Praxis heraus könnten in dieser Beziehung sehr viel Gutes thun. Mein Amsterdamer Vortrag wird nun hoffentlich bald im Druck erscheinen. Ich werde Ihnen dann einen

Abzug schicken.

Ich hoffe sehr, Sie an der Freudzusammenkunft in Salzburg im Frühjahr begrüßen zu dürfen.

Mit herzlichen Grüßen und Wünsch zum neuen Jahr

Ihr ergebener

Jung

12. 12. 08

Dr. C. G. Jung

Privatdocent der Psychiatrie

Burghölzli-Zürich

Mein lieber College!

Vor allem meinen besten Dank für die freundliche Zusendung Ihres Separatums, dass ich mit grossem Interesse schon in der Bresler'schen Zeitung gelesen habe. Ich habe gesehen, dass bei Ihnen der Unterschied von damals und jetzt nicht gross geworden ist. Ich bin Ihnen sehr dankbar für die Nachrichten, die Sie mir über Ihre jetzige Lebensart gegeben haben. Es freut mich besonders, zu vernehmen, dass Sie nun rein psychoanalytisch arbeiten können. Das muss Ihnen besondere Genugthuung gewähren.

Das Sie ein Centrum der Anfeindung werden, begreife ich weitgehend, denn mir geht es als gemach ebenso. Besonders die engeren Fachgenossen wissen sich kaum zu halten. Natürlich steckt die Concurränzangst auch dahinter.

Wie Sie wahrscheinlich schon wissen werden, ziehe ich mich von der ausschliesslichen

Irrenhausthätigkeit zurück und arbeite theils praktisch, theils theoretisch. Die Sache erfordert meine ganzen Kräfte. Das "Jahrbuch" wird mir auch ordentlich zu thun geben. Bis jetzt ist der Stoffandrang erheblich. Für den II. Halbjahrband haben wir noch etwas Raum frei, den ich Ihnen gerne für eine nicht zu umfangreiche Publication zur Verfügung stellen möchte.

Zum Schluss möchte ich Sie bitten, mein jeweiliges höchst unanständiges und langes Schweigen teilquel zu acceptieren. Es will weiter nichts besagen, als dass ich sehr in Anspruch genommen bin und mir nie die Zeit zum Schreiben nehme. Wenn Sie mich aber freundlichst treten, so reagiere ich. Ich bin eben in einem gewissen Sinne untugendhafterweise ein Augenblicksmensch, sonst aber nicht so schlimm.

Ich möchte Ihnen gerne auch ein Separatum schicken, habe aber nichts, denn die Schüler verschlingen alle mein übrige Zeit. Der demnächst erscheinende I. Halbjahrband des "Jahrbuches" wird wieder eine Kleinigkeit bringen. Auf die Arbeit Freud's kann sich Jedermann freuen, dass ist was Grossartiges.

Mit besten Grüßen und Wünschen

Ihr stets ergebener

Jung

12. 06. 11

Dr. Med. C. G. Jung, LL.D.

Privatdocent der Psychiatrie

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Lieber Freund!

Es würde mich sehr freuen, wenn Sie im September zu mir kommen wollten. In den Wochen vor dem Congress sind Freud und seine Frau unsere Gäste, sodass wir Sie nicht beherbergen könnten. Aber sehen könnten wir uns trotzdem. Auch Putnam wir hier sein.

Ihre Resultate werden mich ausserordentlich interessieren. Das Wenige, dass ich zu diesem Gebiete gewonnen habe, werde ich Ihnen gerne erzählen, auch die Irrthümer. Ich habe keine Absicht, die Sachen zu publicieren, da ich meine Resultate nicht für genügend ansehe. Ich überlasse sie Ihnen gerne, wenn Sie davon Gebrauch machen wollen. Ich halte den Moment allerdings für noch nicht gekommen, um officiell damit an die Öffentlichkeit zu treten. Wir haben noch zu wenig Autoritäten auf Seiten der $\Psi\alpha$. Ich glaube, wir müssen deshalb vorderhand noch sehr zurückhaltend sein.

Im Vertrauen gesagt beschäftige ich mich eifrigst mit den geheimen Künsten wie nur je Einer im Mittelalter, aber ich lasse es öffentlich nicht heraus. Ich habe sehr viel zu thun. Das Leben hat mir auch einige schwere Lasten aufgeladen.

Mit herzlichen Grüßen

Ihr ganz ergebener

Jung

5.11.1912

Dr. Med. C.G. Jung, LL.D.

Privatdocent der Psychiatrie

1005 Seestrasse, Küsnacht-Zürich

Lieber Freund!

Ich musste, wie Sie sahen, Ihrer Polemik gegen Bleuler eine kleine Milderung anhängen, Ihre Rechtfertigung werden Sue im II. Teil meiner Libidoarbeit finden, wo ich die Infantilbedeutung der

Abstinenztechnik andeutungsweise beleuchte.

Der eigentliche Grund meines Schreibens ist der: Ich möchte Sie in Namen einer Patientin anfragen, ob Sie vielleicht gewillt wären, einen polnischen Dozenten (Geschichte) zu dem niedrigen Satze von 10. Kronen behandeln würden. Er war bereits bei mir einige Zeit, und ich kann ihn als einen sehr intelligenten und liebenswürdigen Menschen Ihnen empfehlen. Ich habe ihn ebenfalls für 10frs.

Behandelt. Gewisser Umstände halber könnte seine Uebersiedelung nach Budapest in Frage kommen.

Mit den besten Grüßen

Ihr ganz ergebener

Dr. Jung

E.J. Küsnacht, d. 31 Oktober 1910 (11)

Lieber Doktor Ferenczi! Ich danke Ihnen herzlich für Ihren freundlichen und eingehenden Brief, der mir sehr beruhigend war. Ich glaube Sie haben recht, wenn Sie das was ich "Widersatand" bei Freud nannte, darauf zurückführen, dass er mit der letzten Arbeit meines Mannes nicht in allen Teilen einverstanden ist und es unterliess, sich darüber auszusprechen. Er sagte nämlich fast gar nichts darüber, was mir natürlich auch meinem Mann, sehr auffallend war.—Nachdem Sie mir nun versichern, habe ich mein Herz in beide Hände genommen und Freud geschrieben und ihn auch direct um seine Ansicht über die Arbeit gebeten. Ich weiss bestimmt, dass mein Mann darüber sehr froh wäre, da er den jetzigen Standpunkt als etwas unnatürlich empfindet. Er weiss aber natürlich nicht, dass ich Freud geschrieben habe.

Nun bin ich natürlich auf die Antwort höchst gespannt und habe etwas Angst, ich könnte es doch ungeschickt angefangen haben. Doch Liess mir das Unbewusste keine Ruhe und ich tröste mich damit, dass man eigentlich selten fehl geht, wenn man sich seiner Führung anvertraut.

Ihnen danke ich von Herzen für Ihren guten Rat und Ihre freundschaftliche Gesinnung und bin mit besten Grüßen

Ihre

Emma Jung

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Notas al final

1.- Tom Keve, Ph. D. Vive y escribe en Hampstead, Londres. Nacido en Budapest, llegó a Inglaterra como refugiado en 1956. Científico de profesión, con un Ph.D. del Imperial College, es miembro del Instituto de Física. Habiendo viajado mucho y vivido durante varios años en los Estados Unidos, Holanda y Francia, así como en Inglaterra y Hungría, ha estado expuesto a una variedad de culturas y habla cuatro idiomas con fluidez.

2.- Ihr ganz ergebener.

3.- Both these incidents refer to Freud, Jung and Ferenczi's 1909 trip to the United States