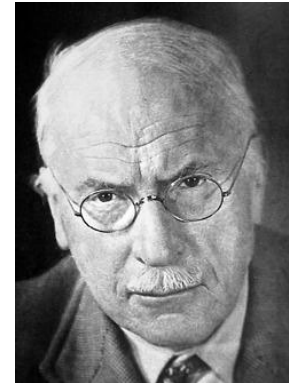

Person of the Issue: Carl Gustav Jung (1875-1961)

Ankit Patel¹

Born	26 July 1875 Kesswil, Thurgau, Switzerland
Died	6 June 1961 (aged 85) Küsnacht, Zürich, Switzerland
Alma mater	University of Basel
Field	Psychiatry, psychology, psychotherapy, analytical psychology
Spouse	Emma Jung



Carl Gustav Jung (1875-1961) had a significant contribution to the psychoanalytical movement and is generally considered as the prototype of the dissident through the impact of his scission and the amplification of the movement he created in his turn (analytical psychology).

Jung was the son of a Swiss reverend. He completed his medical studies, specialized in psychiatry and joined the staff of Burgholzli, the renowned psychiatric hospital in Zurich, run at that time by the famous Dr. Eugen Bleuler.

In 1902-1903 he attended a traineeship in Paris with Pierre Janet, and then returned to Zurich and he was called senior physician at Burgholzli.

It was in this context that Jung was introduced to Freud in 1907. Freud would be seduced by the prestige and personality of Jung and would soon see in him the spiritual son that could ensure the survival of psychoanalysis, so much so as Jung was not Jewish.

Intense, professional and friendship bonds form between the two, with an ambivalence dominated by the inclination of Jung to underestimate himself in comparison with Freud, the fervor of his devotion to the "father" of psychoanalysis and oneiric hostility (emphasized by Freud in the common interpretation of dreams).

Jung had a swift ascension in the hierarchy of psychoanalysis. He became the editor of *Jahrbuch*.

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In 1908, he traveled to the United States and in 1910 he became the first president of the International Association of Psychoanalysis.

The reluctance of Jung towards the Freudian theory referred to the role of sexuality in the psychic development. In fact, Jung never completely embraced the sexual theory of Freud.

Since 1912 he became more and more distant in his writings, which would cause a scission materialized in 1914 by his resignation from all the positions he already held.

He married Emma Rauschenbach in 1903. They had five children. Even though he remained married to Emma till her death, he had several affairs with other women, the most notable of whom were Sabina Spielrein and Toni Wolff.

TIME LINE

Years	Happenings
1875	Jung is born in Kesswill, Switzerland, son of a Reformed Protestant pastor, Johann Paul Jung, and Emilie Preiswerk.
1895	Jung enters Basel University to study science and medicine.
1896	Jung's father dies.
1900	Jung graduates with a M.D. from the University of Basel and is appointed assistant at the Burgholzli Psychiatric Hospital, Zurich, under Professor Eugen Bleuler.
1900-1909	Jung works at the Burgholzli Mental Hospital in Zurich.
1902	Jung gets his Ph.D. at the University of Zurich with a doctoral dissertation <i>On the Psychology and Pathology of So-Called Occult Phenomena</i> .
1903	Jung marries Emma Rauschenberg. They get five children in the course of time.
1905-1913	Jung lectures in psychiatry at the University of Zurich.
1906	Jung initiates letter correspondence with Sigmund Freud and visits him next year in Vienna.
1907	Jung's first meeting with Freud. He writes the work <i>The Psychology of Dementia Praecox</i> .
1909	Jung resigns from Burgholzli. He visits USA with Freud.
1909	Jung also opens his private practice of psychoanalysis in Kuessnacht - he runs it enthusiastically till he dies.
1910	Jung is elected President of International Psychoanalytic Association. He writes <i>Symbols of Transformation</i> . Lectures at Fordham University.
1912	Jung declares he is scientifically independent of Freud and publishes <i>Neue Bahnen der Psychologie</i> .
1913	Jung resigns as President. His final break with Freud.
1916	Jung publishes <i>La structure de l'inconscient</i> .
1917	Jung publishes <i>Die Psychologie der unbewussten Prozesse</i> .
1919	Jung's first use of the term archetype (in <i>Instinct und Unbewusstes</i>).
1921	Jung publishes <i>Psychologische Typen (Psychological Types)</i> .
1923	Jung starts the building of his "tower" in Bollingen.
1923	Jung visits Pueblo Indians in North America.

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1925	Jung's study trip to the Elgonyi of Mount Elgon in East Africa.
1929	Jung's Commentary on the Taoist text <i>The Secret of the Golden Flower</i> .
1931	Jung publishes <i>Seelenprobleme der Gegenwart</i> .
1932-1940	Jung works as a professor of psychology at the Federal Polytechnical University in Zurich.
1934	Jung publishes <i>Wirklichkeit der Seele</i> . He also begins series of seminars on Nietzsche's <i>Zarathustra</i> . President (until 1939) of International Society for Medical Psychotherapy.
1935	Jung's Tavistock Lectures, London, on "Analytical Psychology".
1937	Jung's Terry Lectures, Yale University, on "Psychology and Religion".
1937	Jung's study trip to India.
1941	Jung publishes <i>Essays on a Science of Mythology</i> with Karl Kerényi.
1944-1945	Jung becomes professor of medical psychology at the University of Basel, and his <i>Psychology and Alchemy</i> is published.
1945	Jung publishes <i>Nach der Katastrophe</i> .
1948	Founding of C.G. Jung Institute, Zurich.
1950	Jung publishes <i>Aion - F�nomenologie des Selbsts</i> .
1951	Jung's lecture "On Synchronicity".
1952	Jung publishes <i>Antwort f�r Job (Answers to Job)</i> .
1955?	His <i>Mysterium Coniunctionis</i> .
1957	Jung publishes <i>Gegenwart und Zukunft</i> .
1961	Jung dies at his home in Kusnacht, near Zurich, at the age of 85, after a short illness.

"Thank God I am Jung and not Jungian" (C.G. Jung)

CARL JUNG WORKS*

1. Memories, Dreams, Reflections
2. The Red Book: A Reader's Edition (Philemon)
3. The Portable Jung (Portable Library)
4. Modern Man in Search of a Soul
5. The Archetypes and The Collective Unconscious (Collected Works of C.G. Jung Vol.9 Part 1)
6. Synchronicity: An Acausal Connecting Principle. (From Vol. 8. of the Collected Works of C. G. Jung) (Jung Extracts)
7. Psychological Types (The Collected Works of C. G. Jung, Vol. 6) (Bollingen Series XX)
8. The Basic Writings of C. G. Jung (Modern Library)
9. Psychology and Alchemy (Collected Works of C.G. Jung Vol.12)
10. Mysterium Coniunctionis (Collected Works of C.G. Jung Vol.14)
11. Aion: Researches into the Phenomenology of the Self (Collected Works of C.G. Jung Vol.9 Part 2)
12. Four Archetypes: (From Vol. 9, Part 1 of the Collected Works of C. G. Jung) (Jung Extracts)
13. Answer to Job: (From Vol. 11 of the Collected Works of C. G. Jung) (Jung Extracts)

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14. Symbols of Transformation (Collected Works of C.G. Jung Vol.5)
15. Psychology and Religion (The Terry Lectures Series)
16. Alchemical Studies (Collected Works of C.G. Jung Vol.13)
17. The Development of Personality (Collected Works of C.G. Jung Vol.17)
18. Jung contra Freud: The 1912 New York Lectures on the Theory of Psychoanalysis (Bollingen Series (General))
19. The Undiscovered Self: With Symbols and the Interpretation of Dreams (Jung Extracts)
20. The Psychology of the Transference
21. Dreams: (From Volumes 4, 8, 12, and 16 of the Collected Works of C. G. Jung) (Jung Extracts)
22. Analytical Psychology
23. Analytical Psychology: Its Theory & Practice (The Tavistock Lectures)
24. Essays on a Science of Mythology (With Carl Kerényi)
25. Two Essays on Analytical Psychology (Collected Works of C.G. Jung Vol.7)
26. The Symbolic Life: Miscellaneous Writings (The Collected Works of C. G. Jung, Volume 18)

***All the works are available at**

<http://astore.amazon.com/freudandpsychoan?node=3&page=1>

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