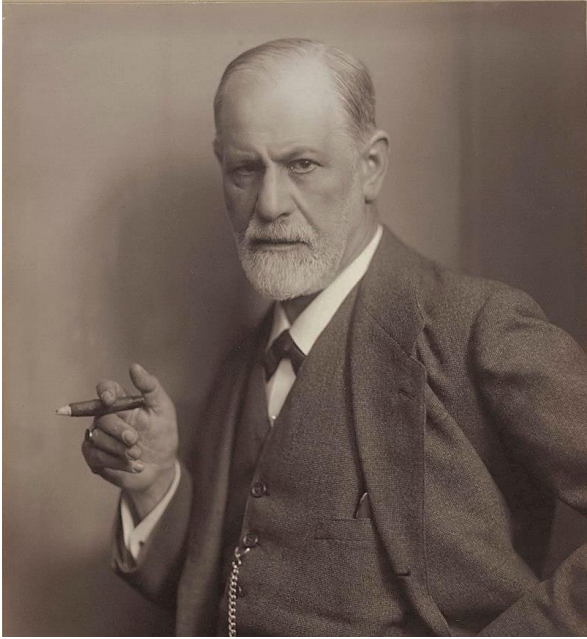


Jung's Relationship with Freud

DR. FRANCES CLYNES



Agenda

Freud

Biographical Details

Influences

Main Theories

Model of the Psyche

Jung

Biographical Details

Family Background

Two Personalities

Jung and Freud

The Split

Sigmund Freud (1856- 1939)

Born in Freiberg, now Pribor in the Czech Republic

Brought up in Vienna

His mother's favourite child to which he attributed his confidence

- 'mein goldener Sigi' ('my golden Sigi')

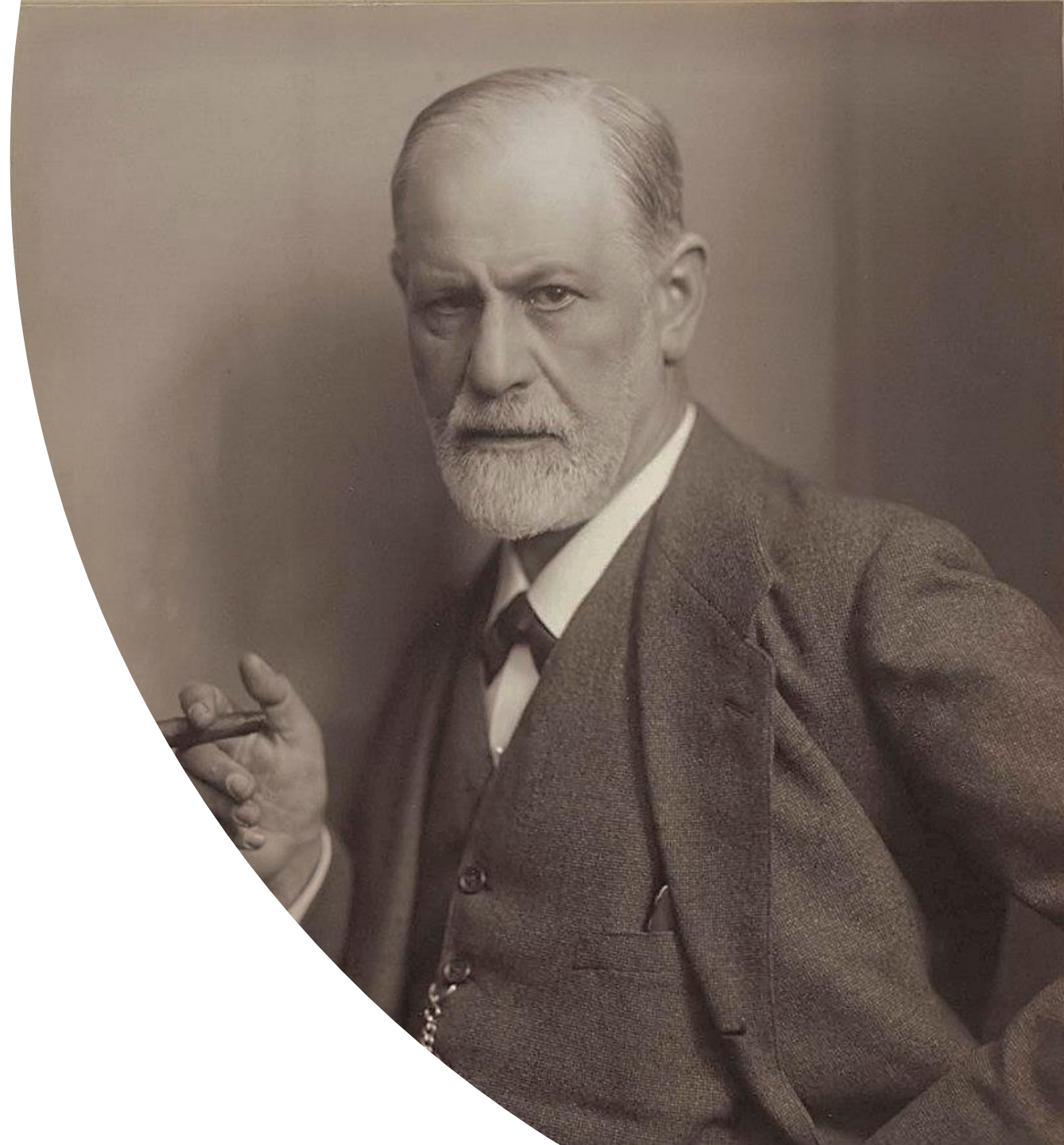
Strong student

- Family and teachers all expected him to make his mark on the world

1873 – Enrolled in the Medical Department of the University of Vienna

1881 – Graduated

- Initially interested in Zoological research



Sigmund Freud (1856- 1939)

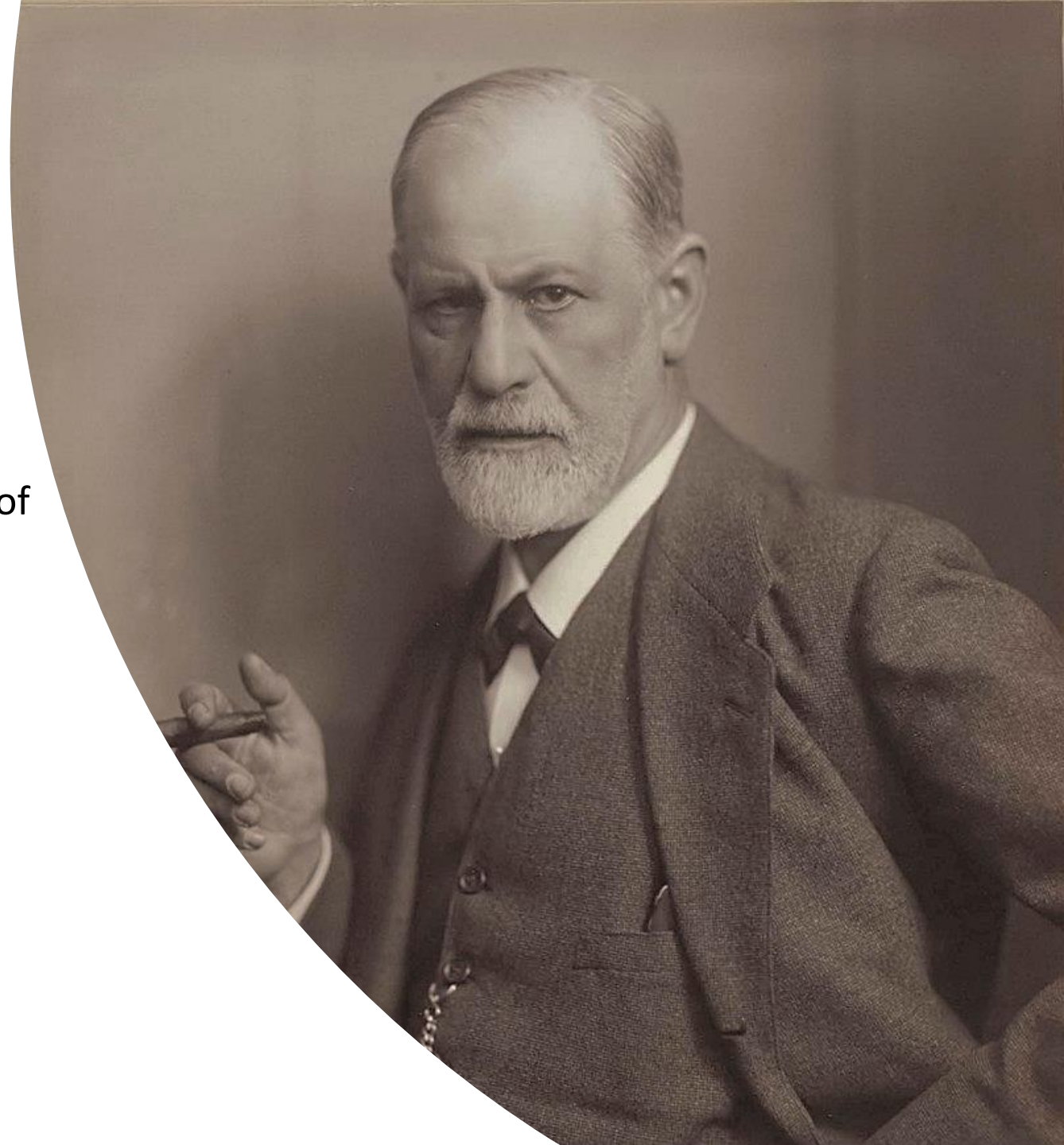
1876 to 1882

Carried out research in the Physiological Institute of Ernst Brücke

Greatly admired Brücke

Brücke believed that all vital processes could be explained in terms of physics and chemistry

‘Freud remained a determinist throughout his life, believing that all vital phenomena, including psychological phenomena like thoughts, feelings, and phantasies, are rigidly determined by the principle of cause and effect.’



Sigmund Freud

(1856- 1939)

1882 – Became engaged and had to abandon his research career with Brücke

Moved to Vienna General Hospital to gain medical experience

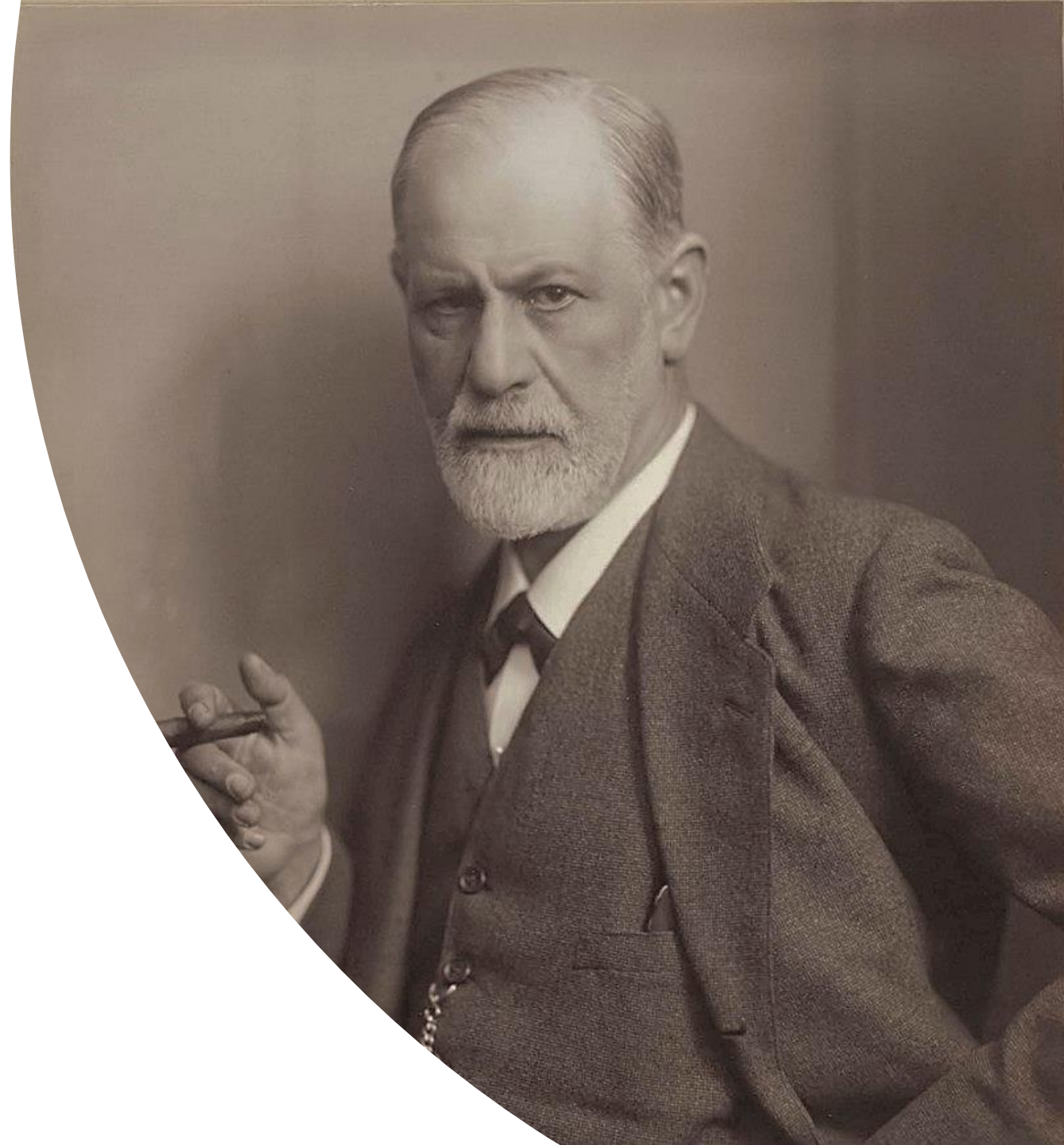
1885 - Appointed a lecturer in neuropathology at the University of Vienna

October 1885 to February 1886 - Worked at the Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris under Charcot,

April 1886 - Opened his medical practice in Vienna

September 1886 – Got married

- Six children



Sigmund Freud (1856- 1939)

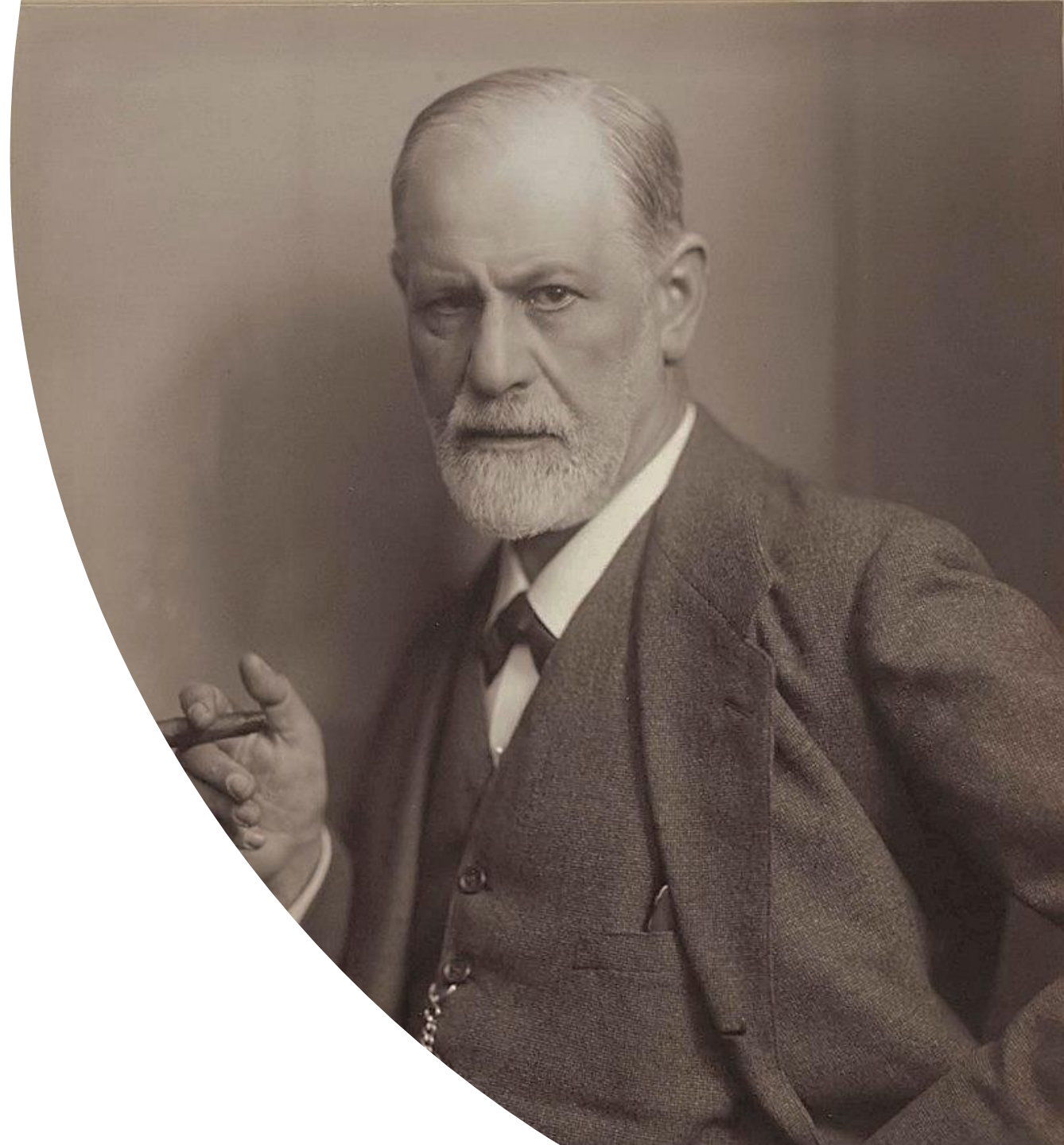
‘From the mid–1890s onward,
Freud’s life becomes the history of
the development of psychoanalysis.’

Storr, p. 7

1938 - Moved to England

1939 - Died on 23rd September

Complete Works – 24 Volumes
referred to as *SE* (Standard Edition)



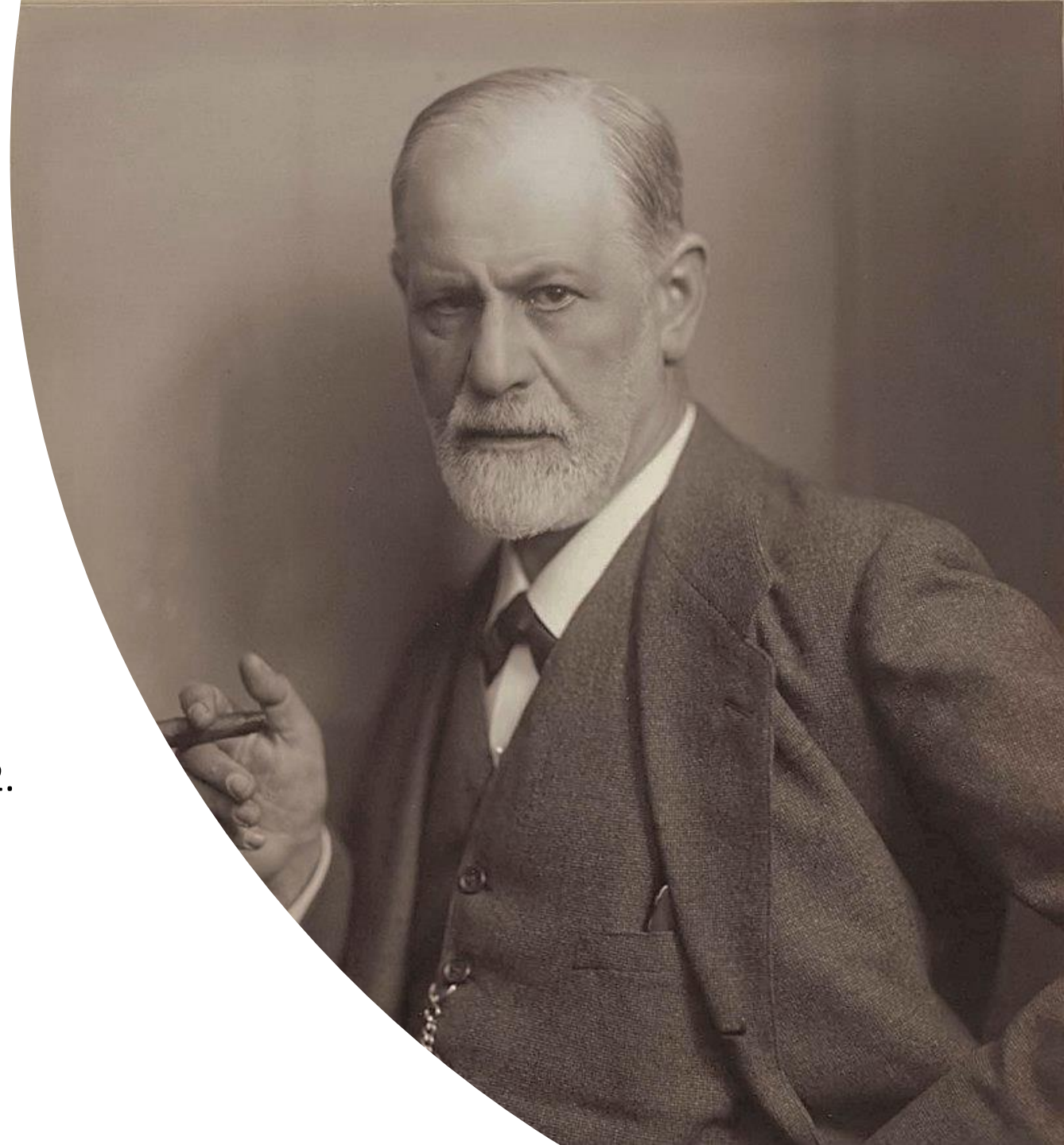
Freud and Numbers

Obsessive personality

Superstitious about numbers

‘At that time two events occurred. First, I wrote ‘The Interpretation of Dreams’ (which appeared postdated 1900), second, I received a new telephone number which I still have today: 14362. It is easy to find a factor common to these two events. In 1899 when I wrote ‘The Interpretation of Dreams’ I was 43 years old. Thus it was plausible to suppose that the other figures signified the end of my life, hence 61 or 62’

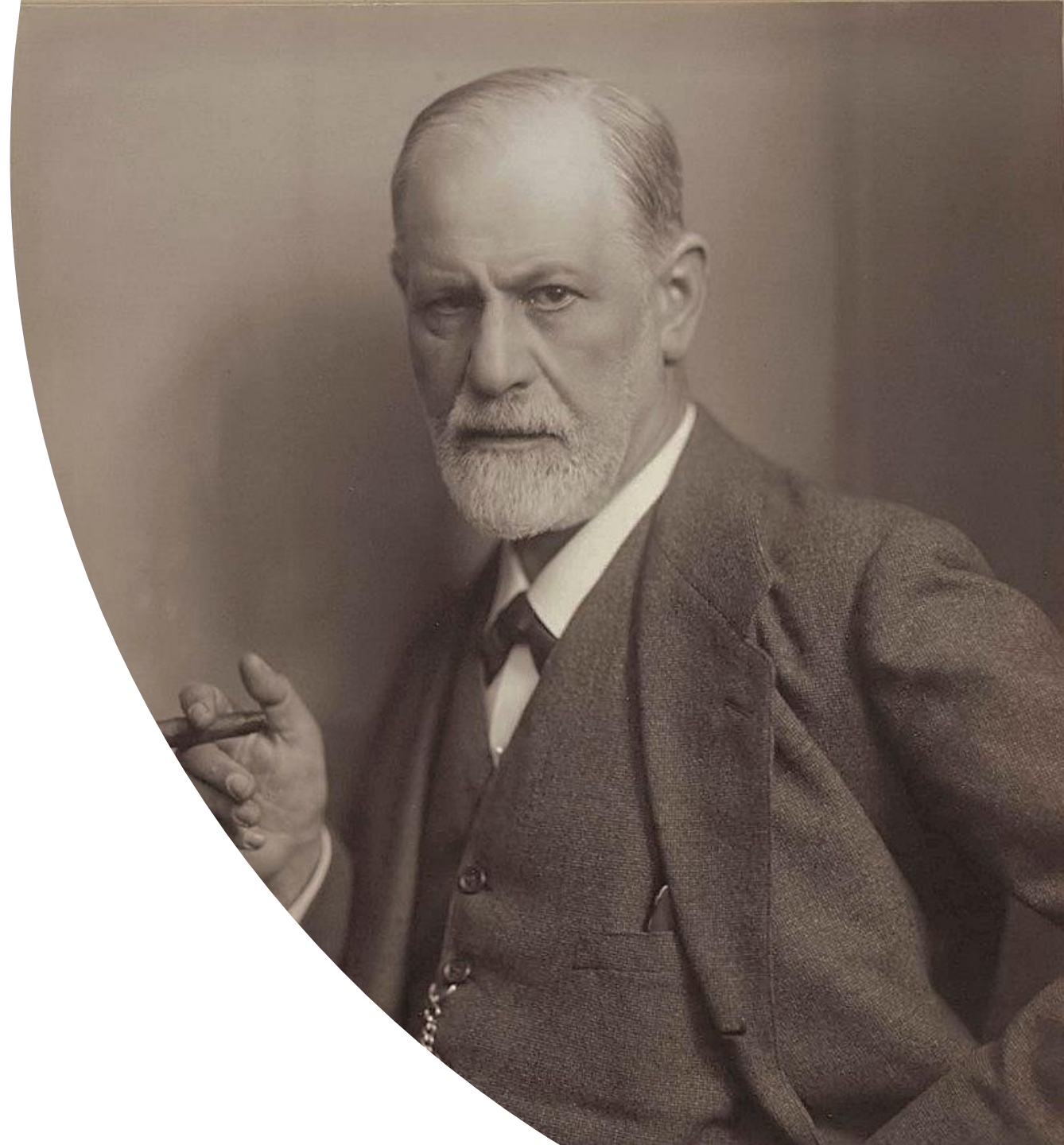
Letter to Jung, 16 April 1909, *The Freud–Jung Letters*,
219



Freud and the Occult

‘Freud exhibited a peculiar oscillation between scepticism and credulity. Although Freud did not subscribe to the belief in mediums and ‘spiritualism’, which seduced so many scientists towards the end of the nineteenth century, he did retain an irrational conviction about the occult significance of numbers and a more than half-hearted belief in telepathy.’

Storr, p. 9

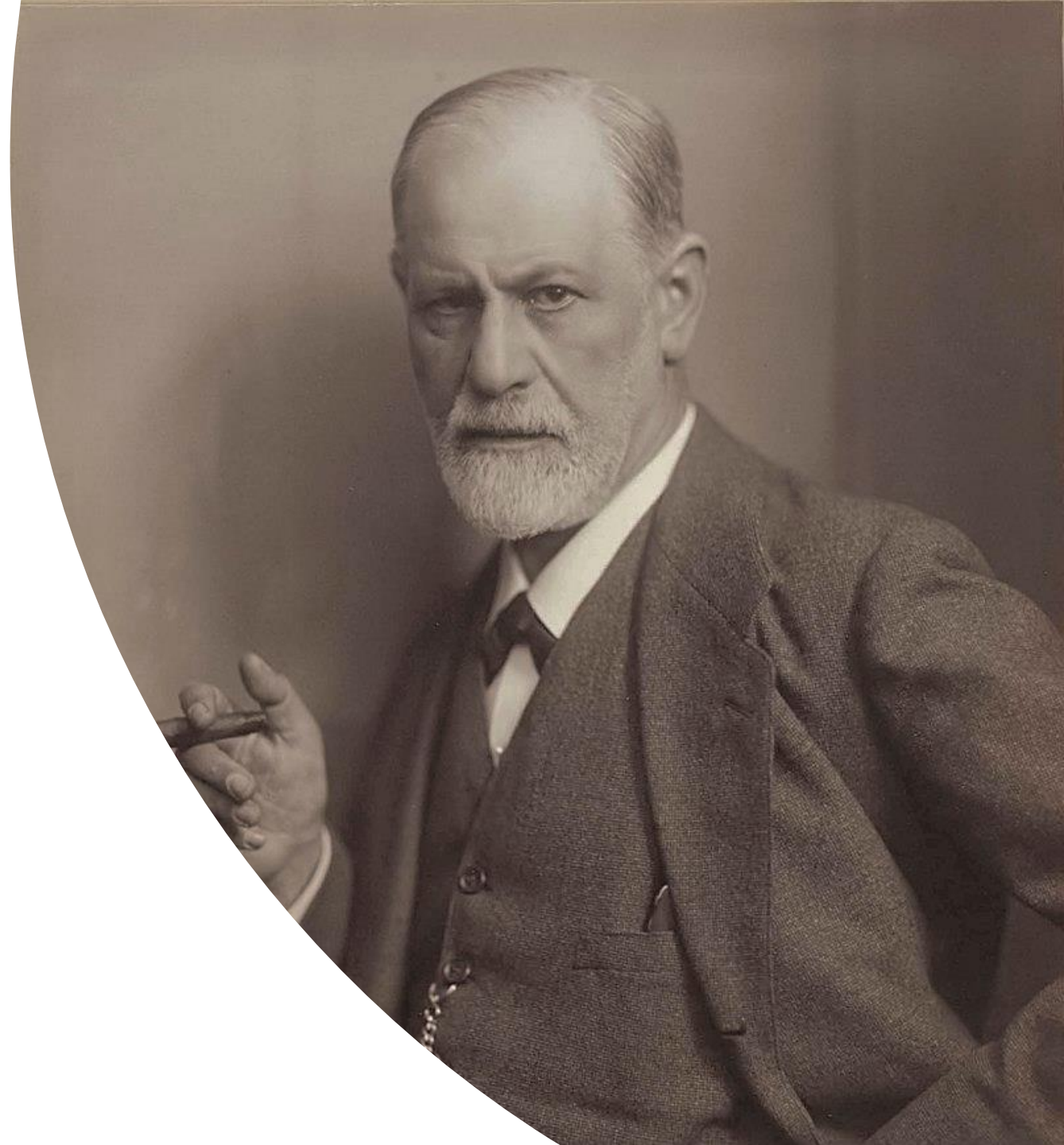


Disagreements

Would not allow anyone close to dispute the fundamental tenets of his science of the mind

‘When Freud had reached a particular conclusion, he was intolerant of disagreement, and this rigidity led to the long series of defections among his collaborators and disciples which is such a regrettable feature of psychoanalytic history. Freud treated such defections as betrayals rather than as intellectual divergences.’

Storr, p. 14



Patients

Claimed to be a scientist

Science of the mind

Conclusions based on his own patients

‘A very small sample of the human race’

Predominantly upper or upper-middle class

Based mainly on hysteria in women

Storr, p. 14

‘Excessive generalization’

Bruer, Letter to Forel

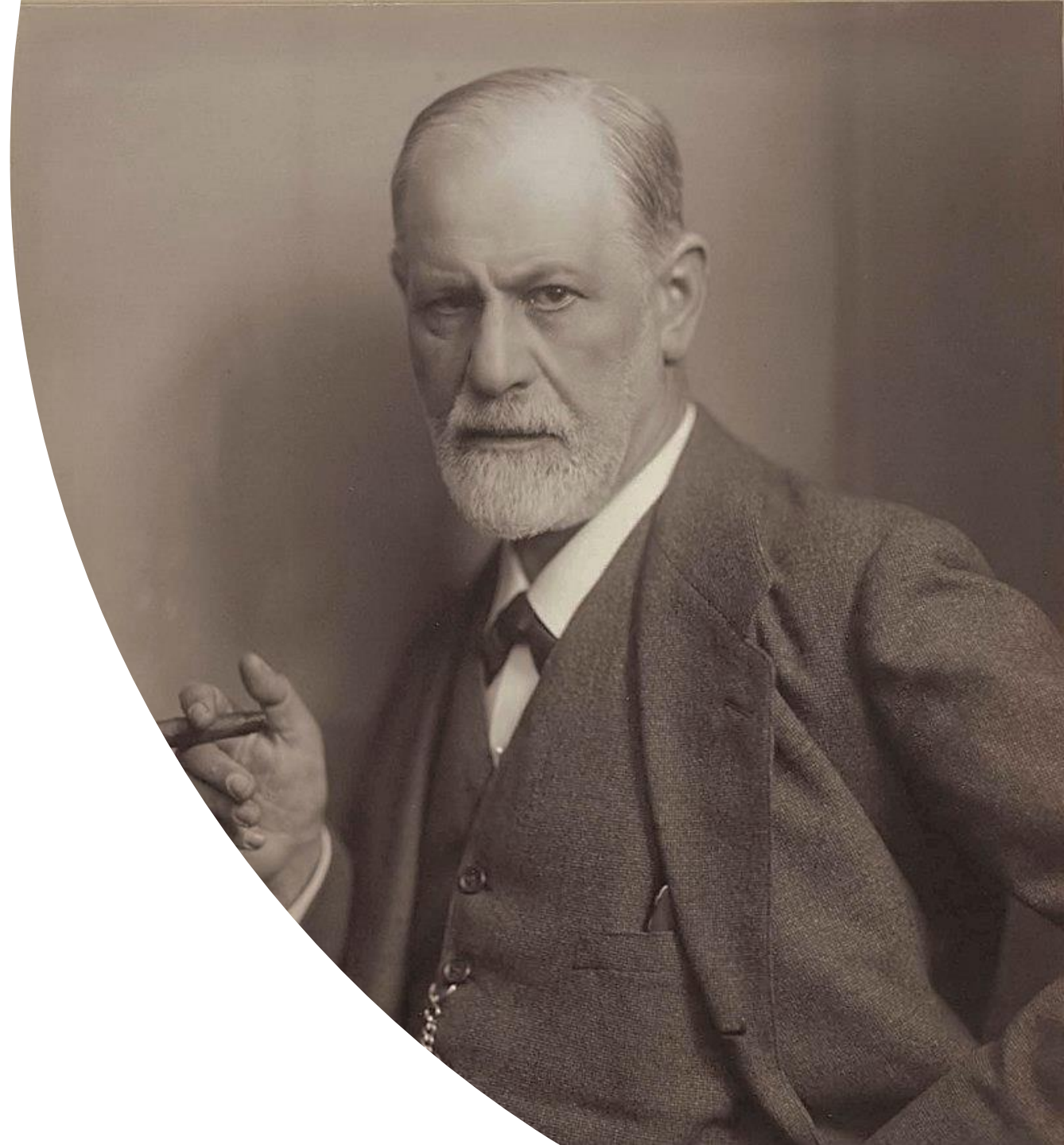




Image: Unidentified Photographer, Public Domain

Jean-Martin Charcot (1825-1893)

Head of Salpêtrière School in Paris

1870: Began to investigate difference between epileptic and hysterical convulsions

1878: Undertook a scientific study of hypnotism using hysterical female patients

- Aimed to discover a diagnostic technique which would distinguish between:
 - Paralysees which were the consequence of organic disease of the central nervous system
 - Paralysees which were hysterical or neurotic in origin
 - Ellenberger, *The Discovery of the Unconscious*

Charcot

1882: Presented his findings to the Académie des Sciences who accepted them

Hypnotism, once more, became the topic of numerous publications

Concluded demonic possession was a form of hysteria

Unconscious fixed ideas were the nuclei of certain neuroses

When a patient developed a hysterical paralysis, the form that the paralysis took was not determined by the facts of anatomy, but by the patient's faulty idea of anatomy

Ellenberger, *The Discovery of the Unconscious*



Charcot demonstrates the symptoms of hysteria with a patient under hypnosis, 1887. Engraving by A. Lurat from a painting by André Brouillet

Freud and Charcot

October 1885 to February 1886

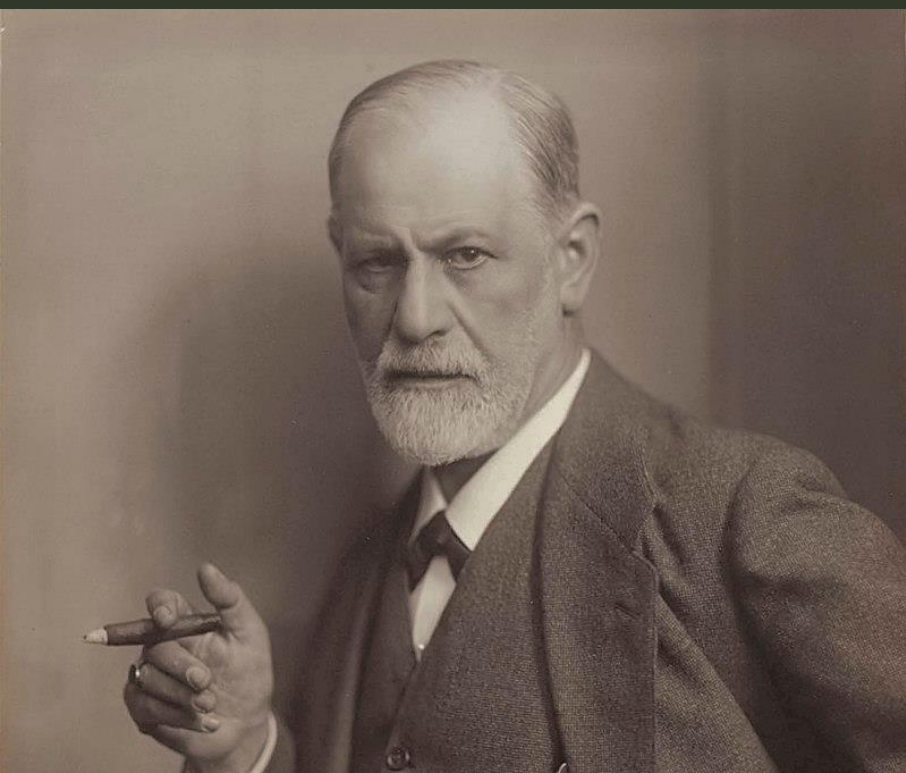
Freud worked at the Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris under Charcot

Influenced by his teaching on hysteria

Awoke his interest in the problems of neuroses as opposed to organic diseases of the nervous system

Ellenberger, *The Discovery of the Unconscious*

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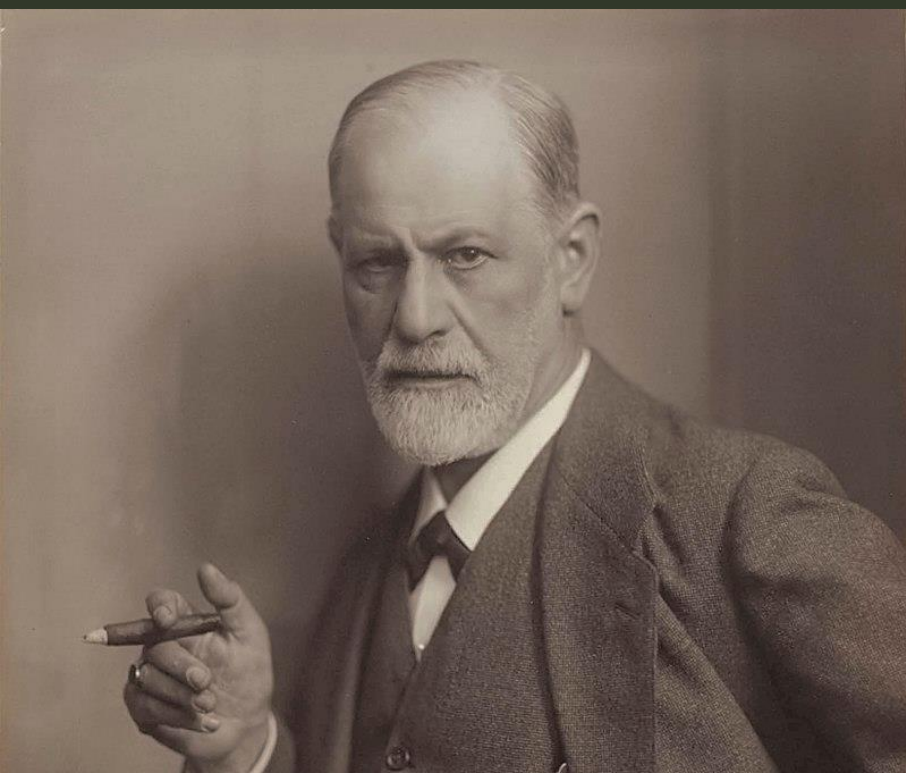


Freud and Charcot

Freud learned from Charcot:

- In order to understand hysteria, he had to look to psychology rather than to neurology
- Patients awaking from the trance-like state induced by hypnosis could not recall what had been suggested to them while hypnotized
- Hypnotic experiments also taught Freud that mental processes which took place unconsciously could have a powerful effect upon behaviour
- Ideas, although intangible, could nevertheless be causal agents in neurosis.

Used hypnosis in the treatment of neurotic patients until 1896





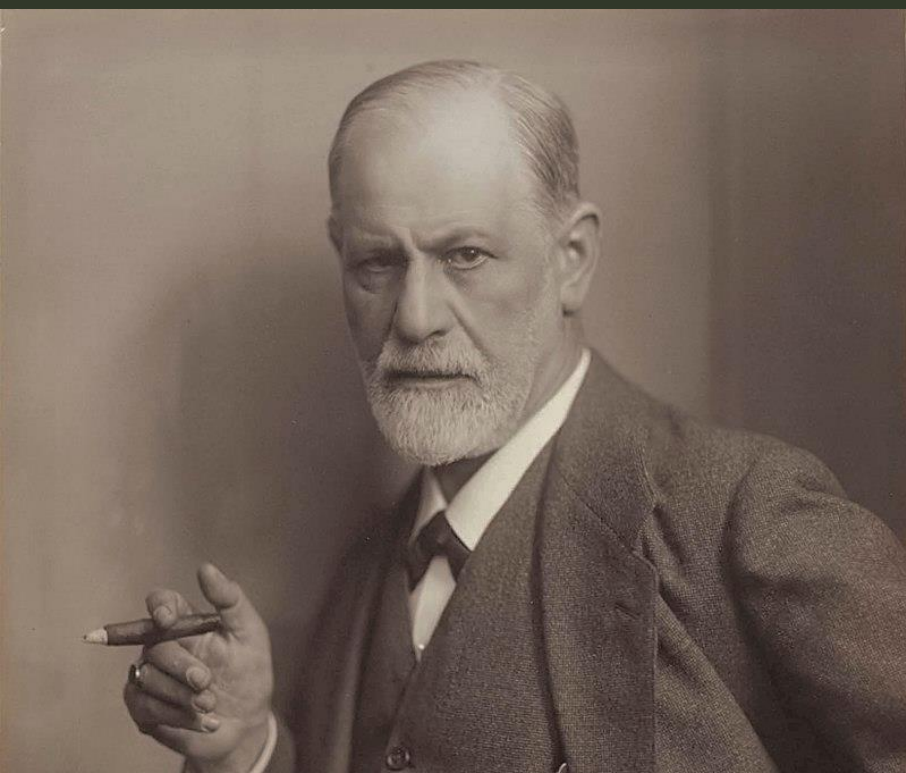
Josef Brueuer (1842-1925)

Catharsis

If a patient could recall the first moment at which a particular hysterical symptom appeared, and re-experience the emotion accompanying this, the symptom disappeared

Hypnosis came to be used as a method of enabling the patient to recall the forgotten origins of particular symptoms. Instead of being used as a direct attack upon symptoms by means of suggestion, it became a method of investigation.

Studies on Hysteria



Freud - a protégé of
Breuer

Worked with him on the
Anna O. case

1895 – *Studies on
Hysteria* published by
Freud and Breuer

Documented the Anna O.
case

‘The Talking Cure’

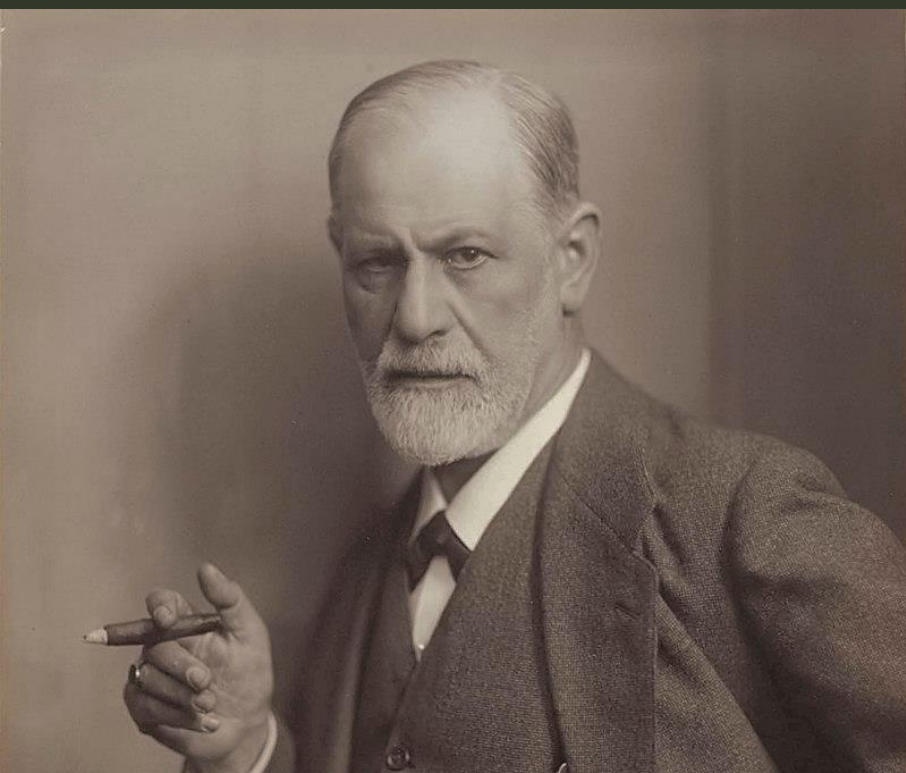
They later disagreed and
were on bad terms

‘Hysterics suffer mainly
from reminiscences’

(SE, 11.6, 7)



Freud and Breuer



‘For we found, to our great surprise at first, that each individual hysterical symptom immediately and permanently disappeared when we had succeeded in bringing clearly to light the memory of the event by which it was provoked and in arousing the accompanying affect, and when the patient had described that event in the greatest possible detail and had put the affect into words’.

Freud and Breuer, *Studies on Hysteria*



Repression

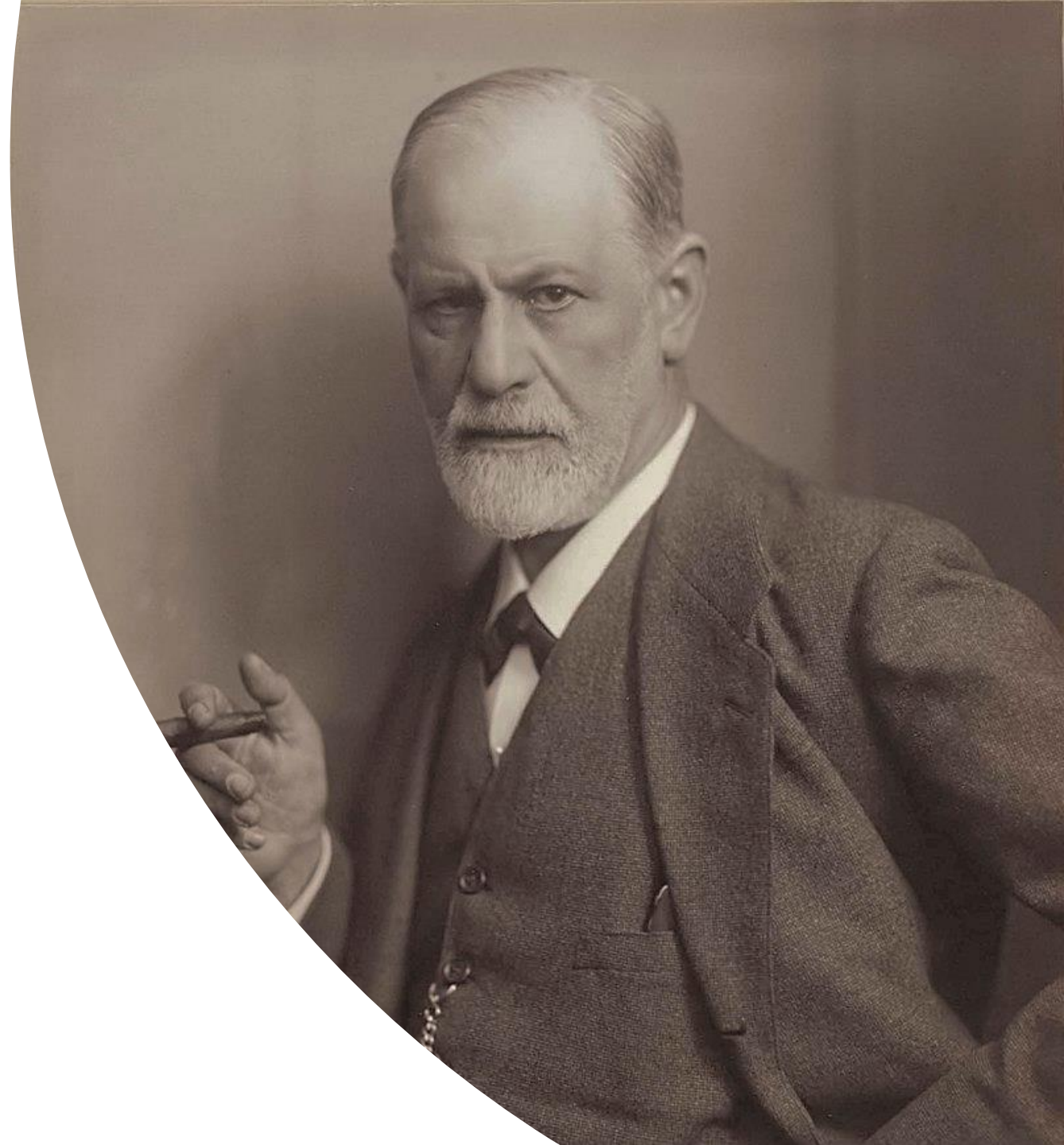
A mental mechanism which banished unpleasant memories from consciousness and made them relatively inaccessible

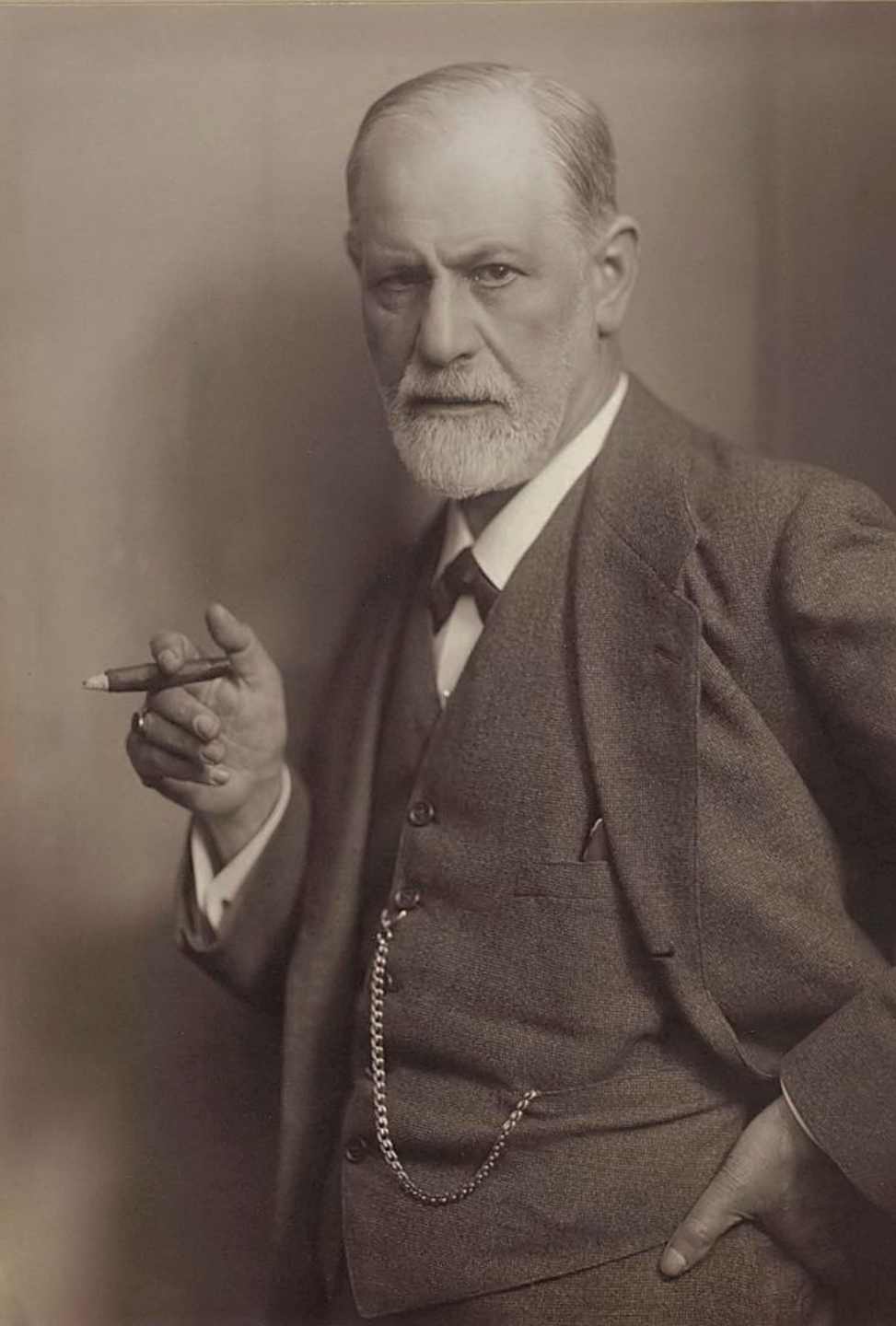
The first 'mechanism of defence'

The repressed affect gave rise to neurotic symptoms

In a case of hysteria – physical symptoms

The cornerstone of the psychoanalytic theory of neurosis





The Seduction Theory

On the basis of 18 cases of hysteria

‘I therefore put forward the thesis that at the bottom of every case of hysteria there are one or more occurrences of premature sexual experience, occurrences which belong to the earliest years of childhood but which can be reproduced through the work of psychoanalysis in spite of the intervening decades. I believe that this is an important finding, the discovery of a caput Nili [source of the Nile] in neuropathology.

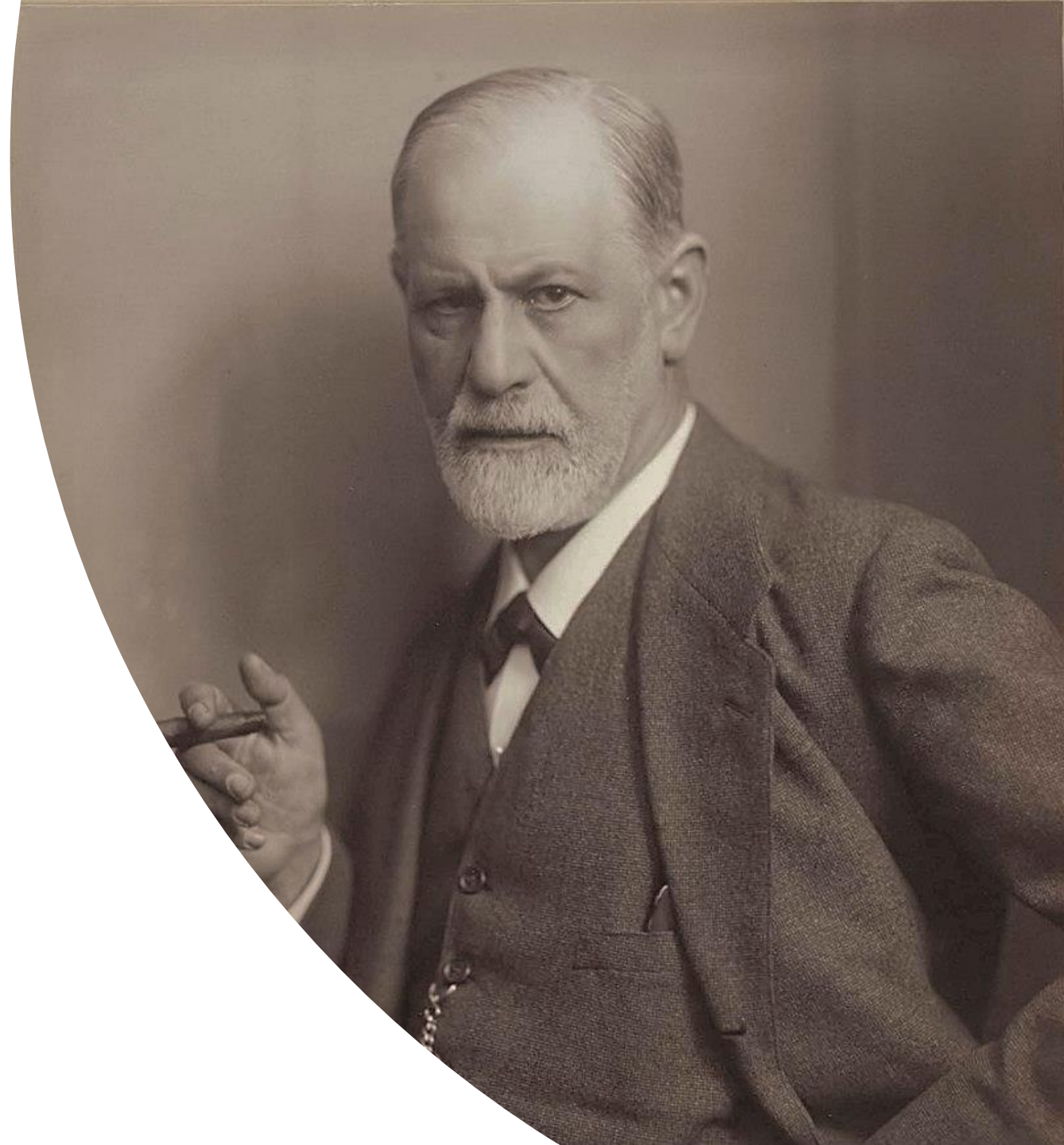
SE, 111.203

Caput Nili

Letter to Jung, 9 April 1908

‘In the sexual processes we have the indispensable “organic foundation” without which a medical man can only feel ill at ease in the life of the psyche.’

The Freud–Jung Letters, 140–1



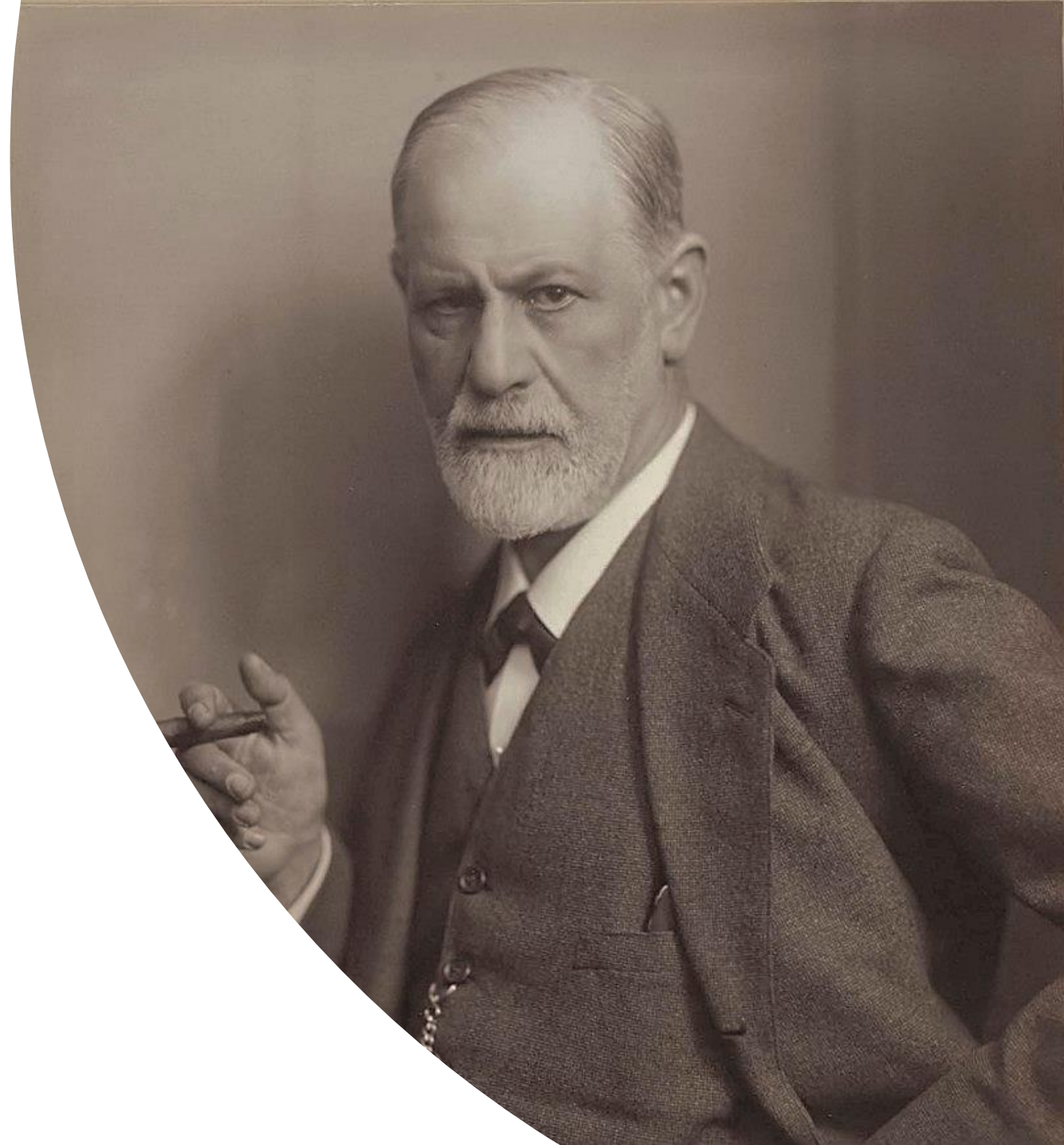
Fantasy

Concluded that premature sexual experiences were not sufficiently common to account for all cases of hysteria

Fantasy – instinctual impulses manifesting themselves as fantasies

From this he based his theories of the development of the libido and dreams

SE, VII.172





Freud and his mother, by unknown artist, Public Domain

The Oedipus Complex

A child's unconscious desire for the parent of the opposite sex and their hatred of the parent of the same sex

If handled correctly the child grows up to seek relationships with other adults

The central emotional stage through which every human being has to pass if she or he is to achieve adult stability and happiness



Freud and his mother, by unknown artist, Public Domain

The Oedipus Complex

Originated from self-analysis

Letter to Fliess dated 15 October 1897

‘My self-analysis is in fact the most essential thing I have at present and promises to become of the greatest value to me if it reaches its end.... It is by no means easy. Being totally honest with oneself is a good exercise. A single idea of general value dawned on me. I have found, in my own case too, [the phenomenon of] being in love with my mother and jealous of my father, and I now consider it a universal event in early childhood, even if not so early in children who have been made hysterical. (Similar to the invention of parentage [family romance] in paranoia – heroes, founders of religion) – If this is so, we can understand the gripping power of *Oedipus Rex*, in spite of all the objections that reason raises against the presupposition of fate; and we can understand why the later ‘drama of fate’ was bound to fail so miserably.’

The Freud–Fliess Letters, 271–2

The Interpretation of Dreams (1900)

Treated dreams as neurotic symptoms

Dreams are disguised, hallucinatory fulfilments of repressed wishes

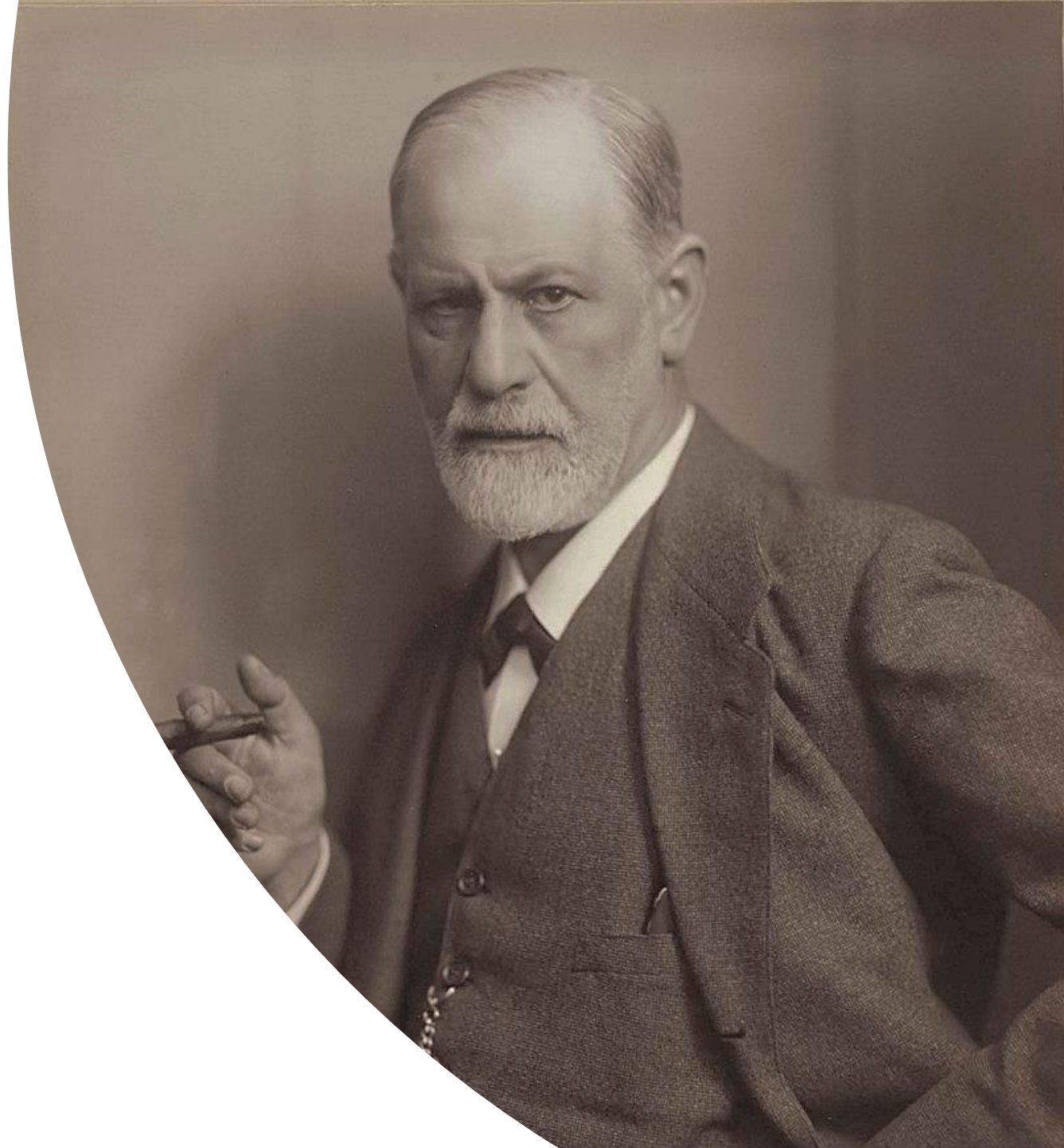
Very few exceptions

Current wishes and wish fulfilments dating from early childhood

Everyone dreams -> neurotic and normal cannot be sharply distinguished

Psychoanalysis – a general theory of the mind that applies to everyone

SE, V.589



The Interpretation of Dreams (1900)

The wishes are unacceptable so are censored and disguised

The dream is a compromise between direct expression of the wishes and censorship

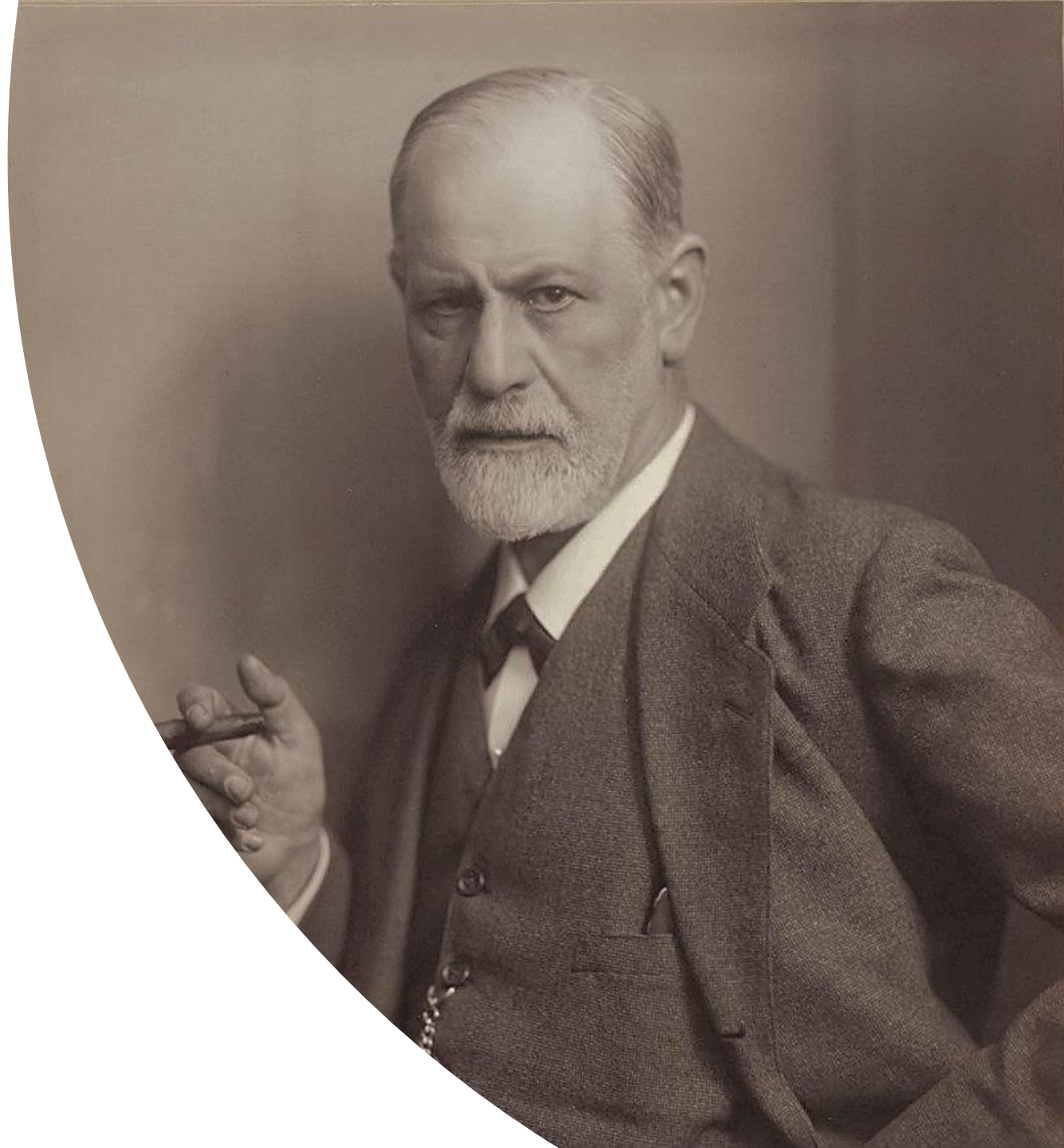
Events in daily life that trigger the impulse can appear in the dream

‘Our theory of dreams regards wishes originating in infancy as the indispensable motive force for the formation of dreams’

SE, V.589

‘The interpretation of dreams is the royal road to a knowledge of the unconscious activities of the mind’

SE, V.608



Transference

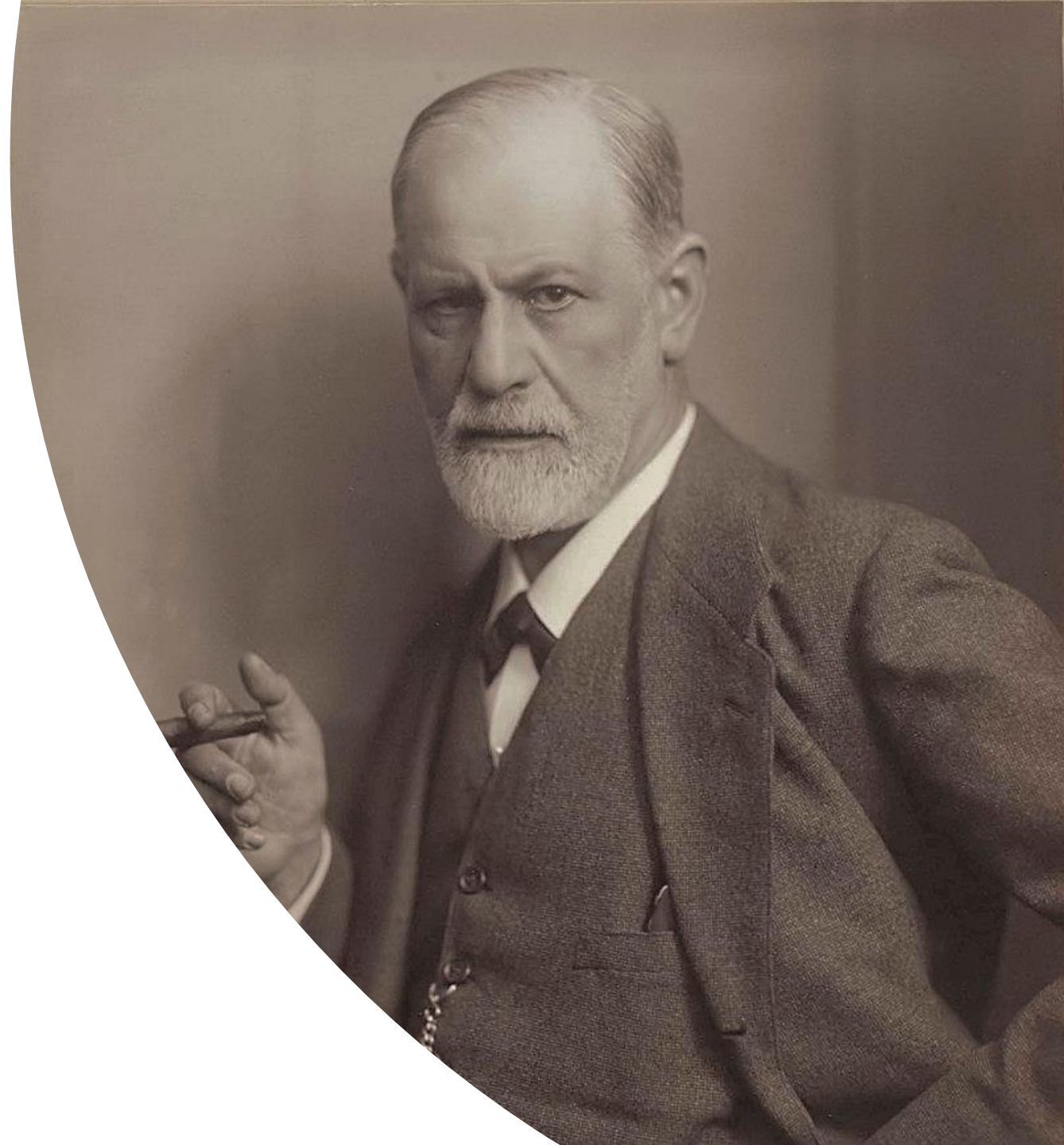
The process by which a patient attributes to their analyst attitudes and ideas that derive from previous figures in their life, especially from their parents

The patient's total emotional attitude towards the analyst

First thought of transference as an erotic attachment to the psychoanalyst

It was a useful way of overcoming the resistances of the patient

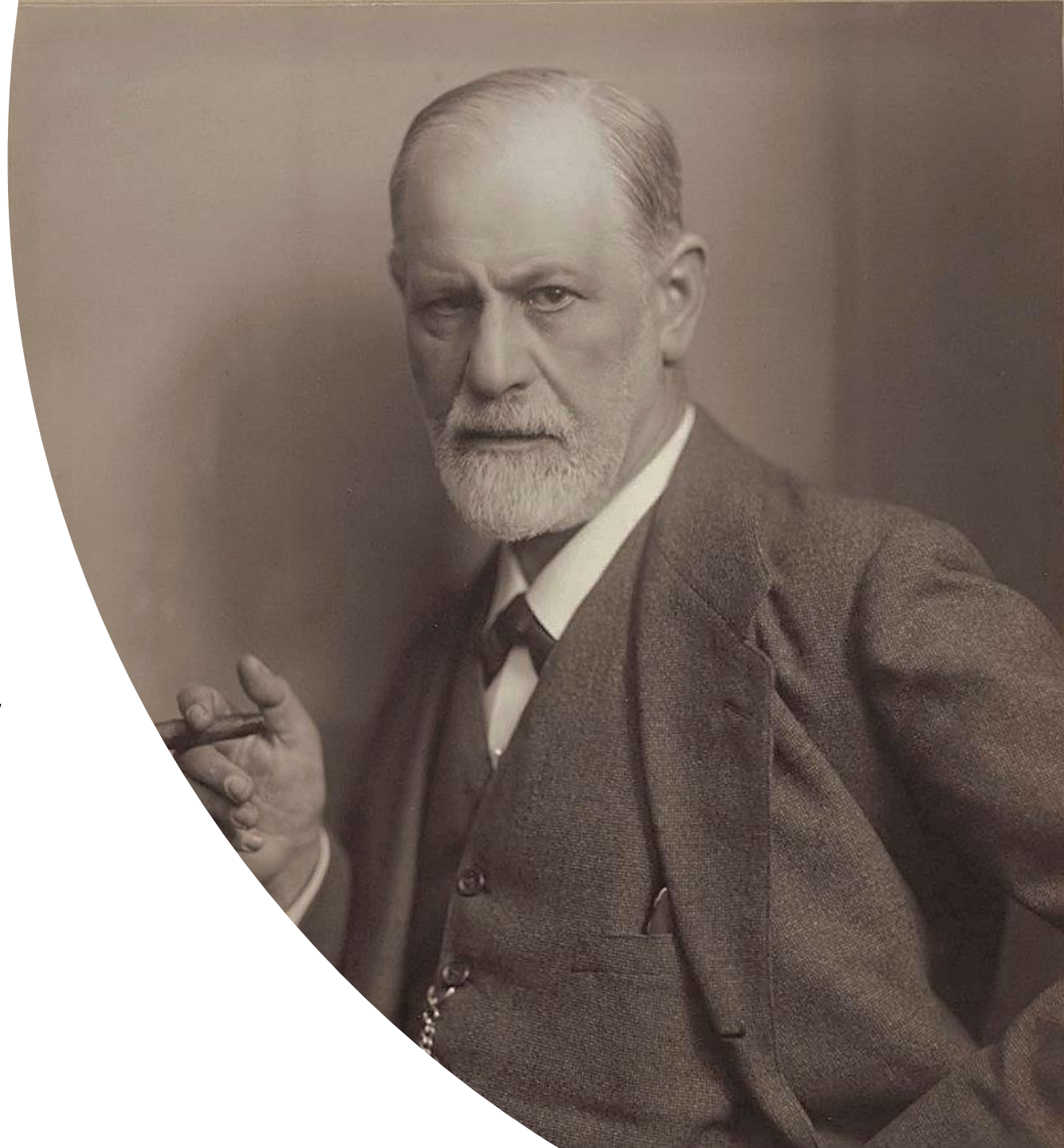
Later, came to think of transference as an artificially induced neurosis in which the patient repeated all the attitudes which she had held towards her parents



Transference

‘As for the transference, it is altogether a curse. The intractable and fierce impulses in the illness, on account of which I renounced both indirect and hypnotic suggestion, cannot be altogether abolished even through psychoanalysis; they can only be restrained, and what remains expresses itself in the transference. That is often a considerable amount.’

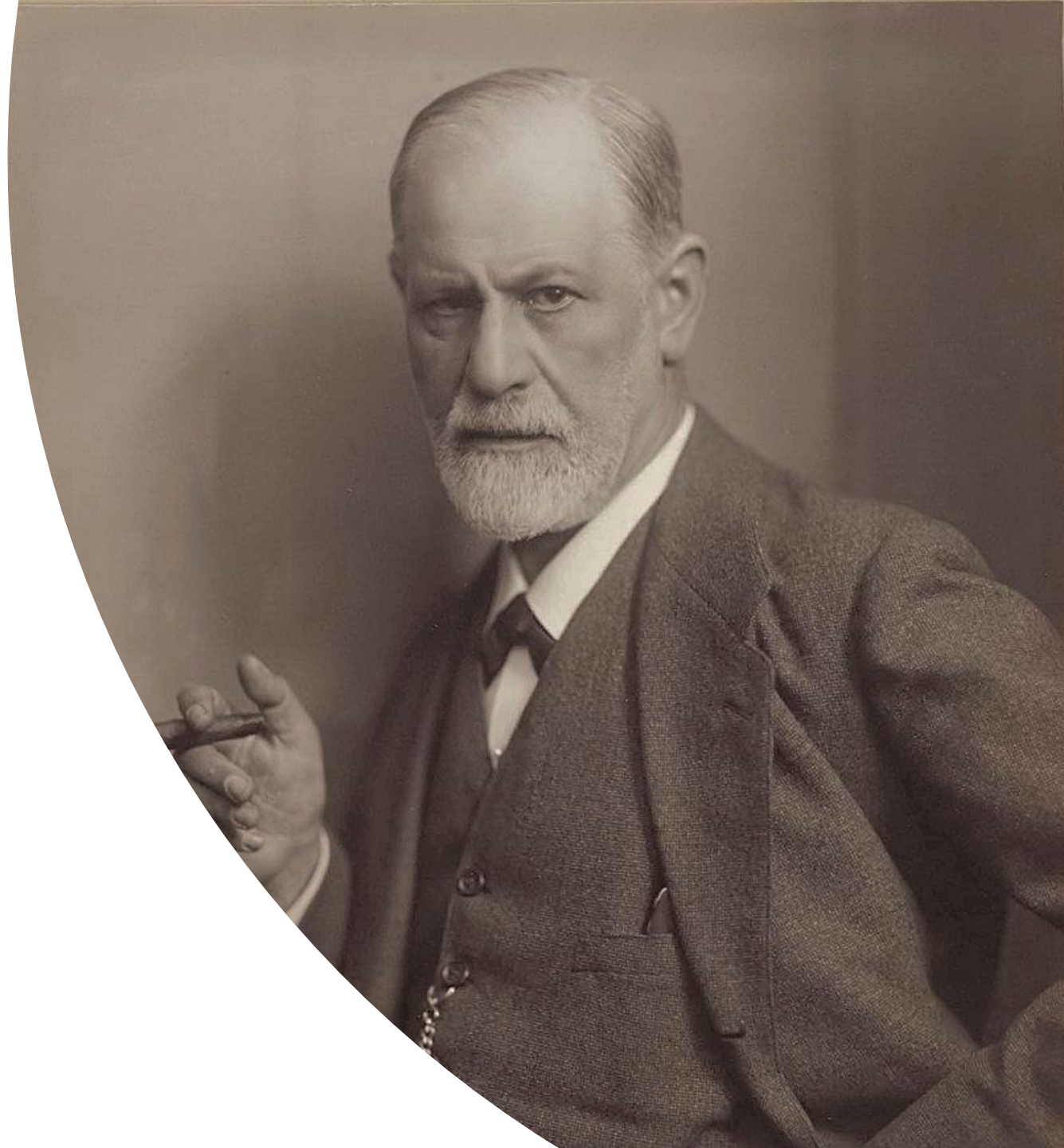
Letter to Pfister, 5th June 1910



Counter-Transference

‘Other innovations in technique relate to the physician himself. We have become aware of the ‘counter-transference’, which arises in him as a result of the patient’s influence on his unconscious feelings, and we are almost inclined to insist that he shall recognize the counter-transference in himself and overcome it.’

SE, XI.144–5



Narcissism

The person is in love with themselves rather than with another person

Later extended to include any form of self-love

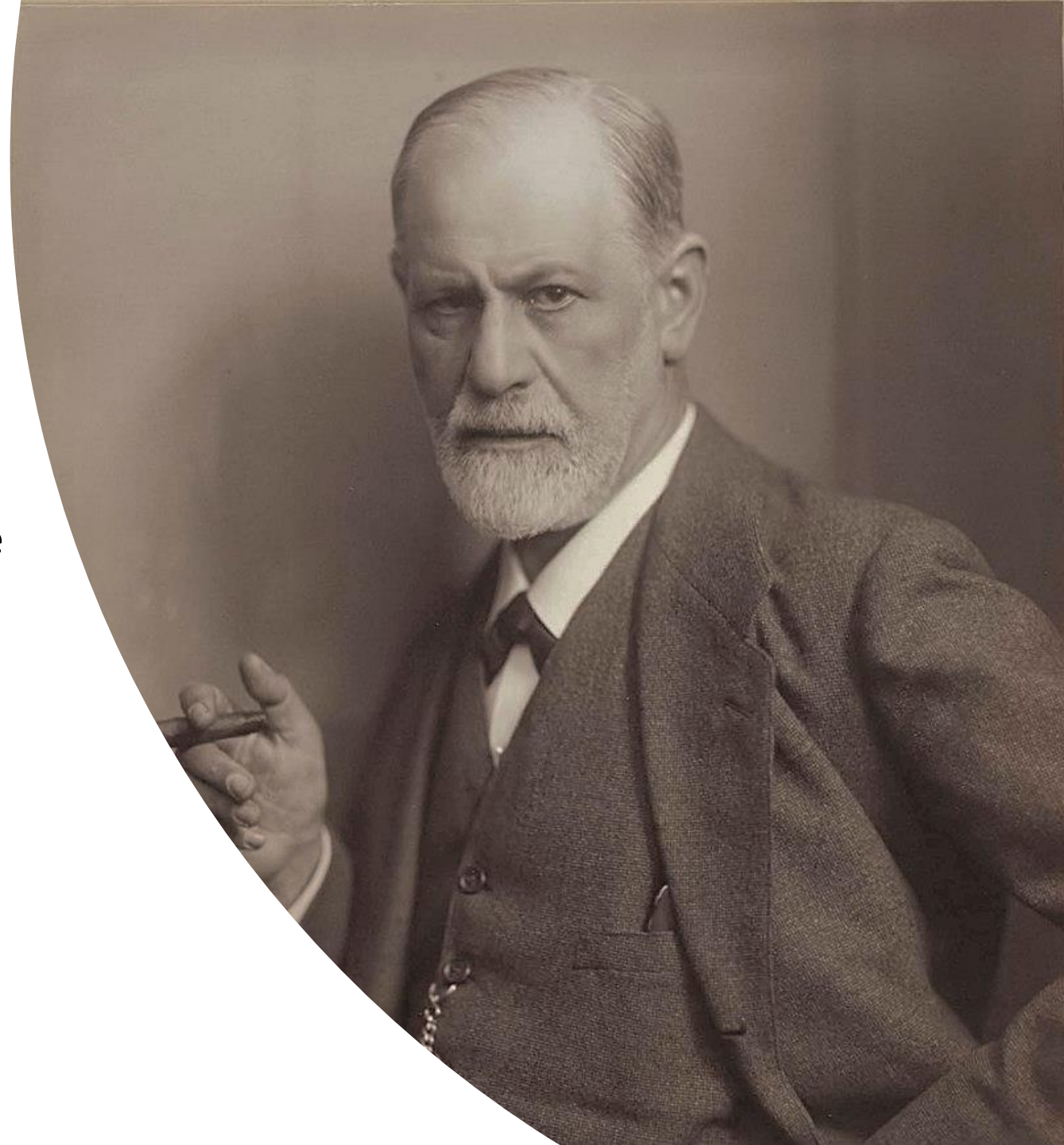
Everyone directs libido both towards the self (ego-libido), and towards others (object-libido)

When a person is in love, the greater part of their libido is invested in their beloved

Self-preservation and self-love were are the same thing

What matters is the degree to which libido is directed towards objects as compared with the degree to which it is directed towards the self

‘On Narcissism: An Introduction’ , *SE*, XIV.73–102



Freud and Dualism

‘Freud was essentially a dualist who habitually explained mental phenomena in terms of the interaction of, or conflict between, opposites’

Conscious

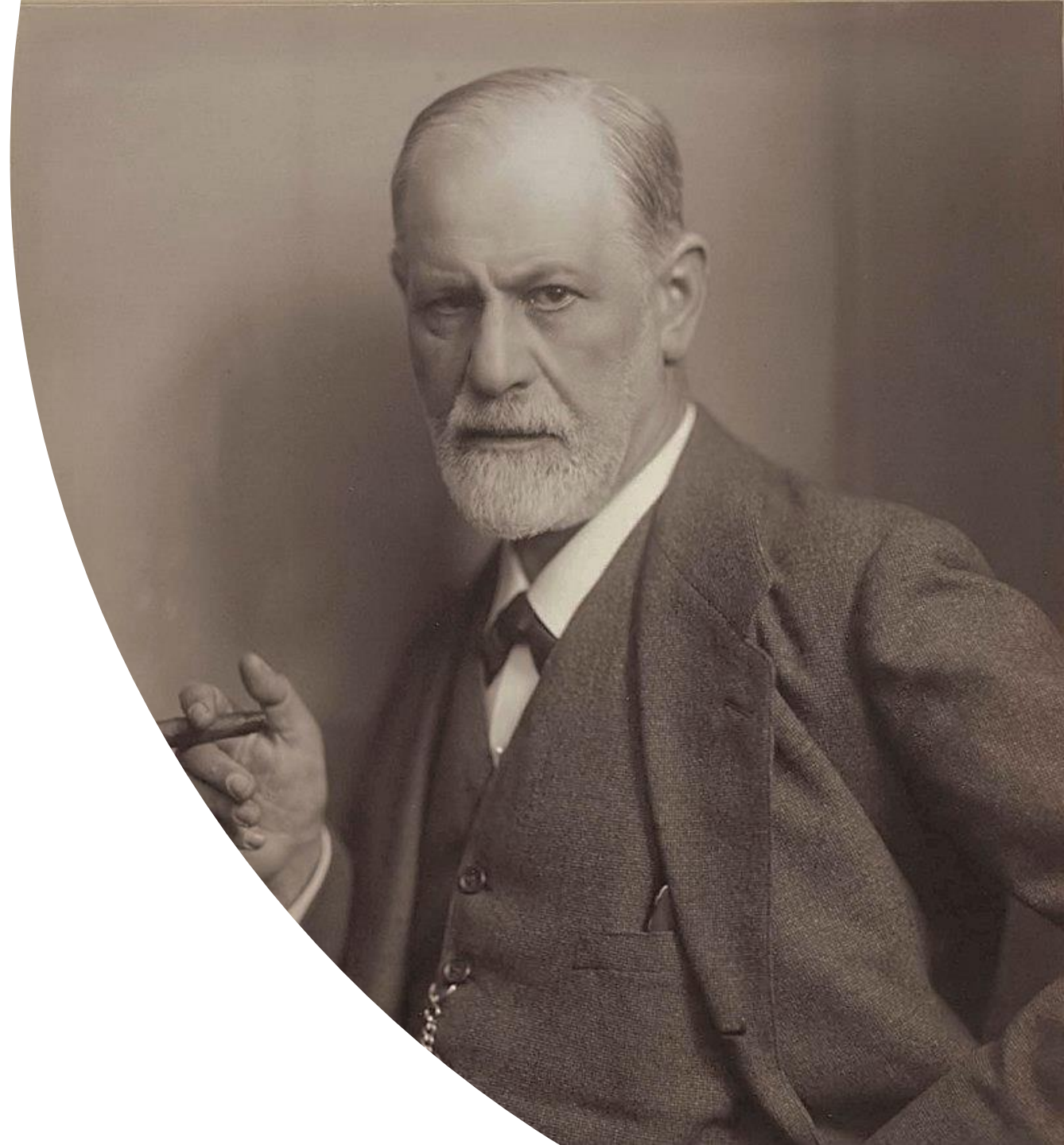
Unconscious

Chiefly derived from repression

Consisted of impulses, thoughts, and feelings, which were unacceptable to the conscious ego

Came to realise this model was inadequate

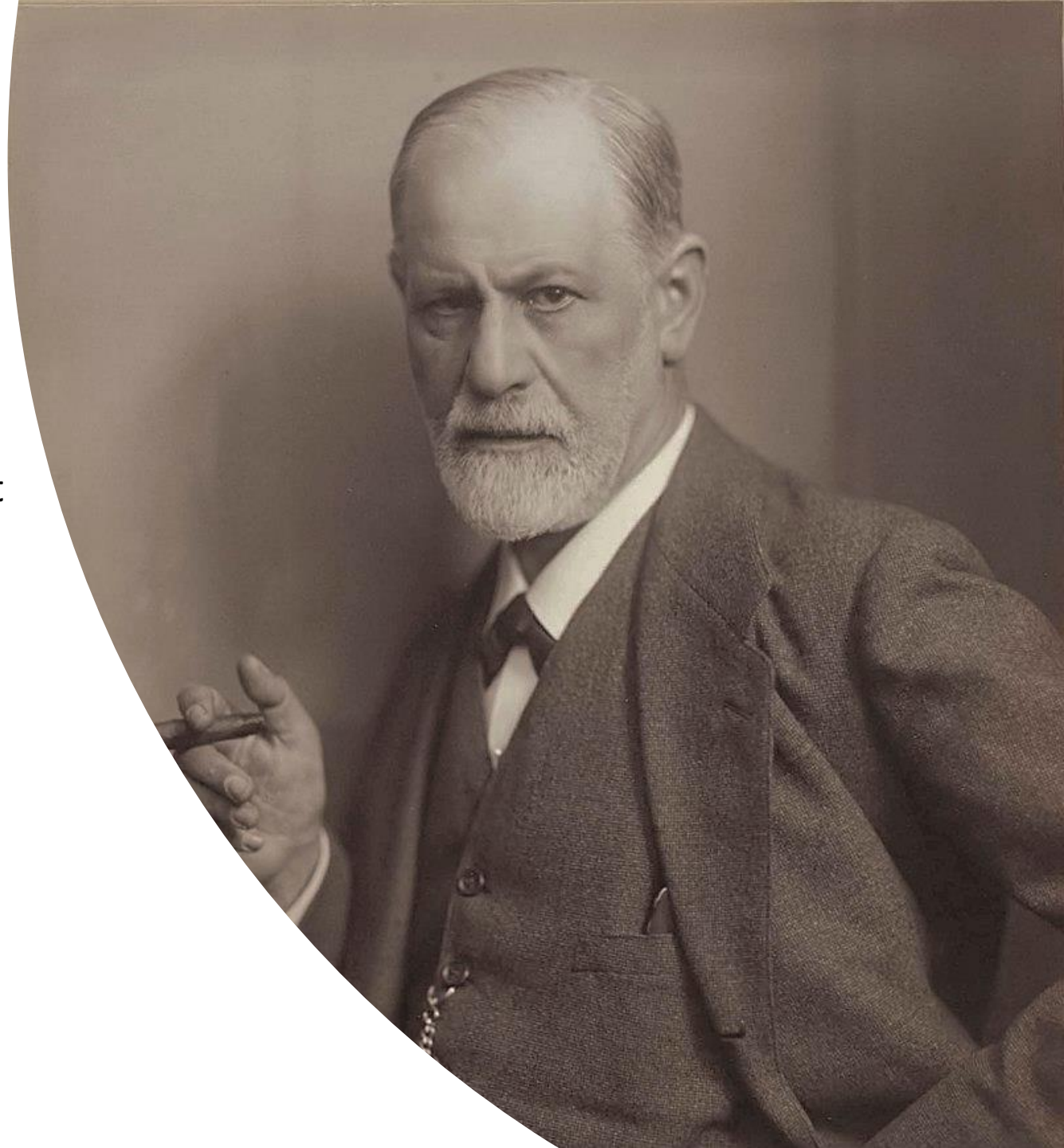
- Storr, p. 58



Id, Ego and Superego

'It [the id] is the dark, inaccessible part of our personality; what little we know of it we have learnt from our study of the dream-work and of the construction of neurotic symptoms, and most of that is of a negative character and can be described only as a contrast to the ego. We approach the id with analogies: we call it a chaos, a cauldron full of seething excitations ... It is filled with energy reaching it from the instincts, but it has no organization, produces no collective will, but only a striving to bring about the satisfaction of instinctive needs subject to the observance of the pleasure principle.'

SE, XXII.73



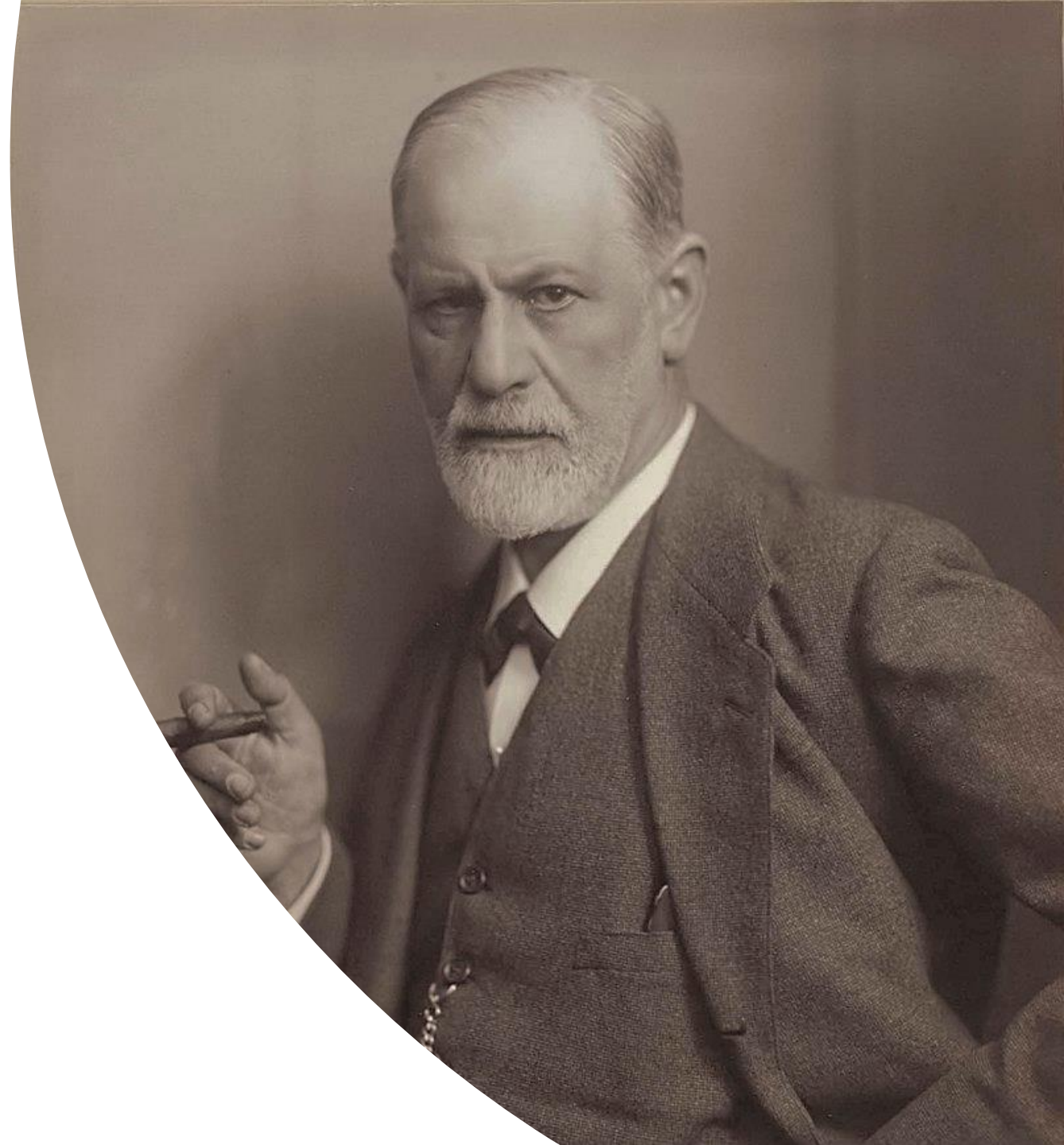
Id, Ego and Superego

The id is defined as the oldest part of the mind from which the other structures are derived

Concerned with avoidance of pain

‘It contains everything that is inherited, that is present at birth, that is laid down in the constitution – above all, therefore, the instincts which originate from the somatic organization and which find a first psychical expression here in forms unknown to us.’

SE, XXIII.145



Id, Ego and Superego

The Ego

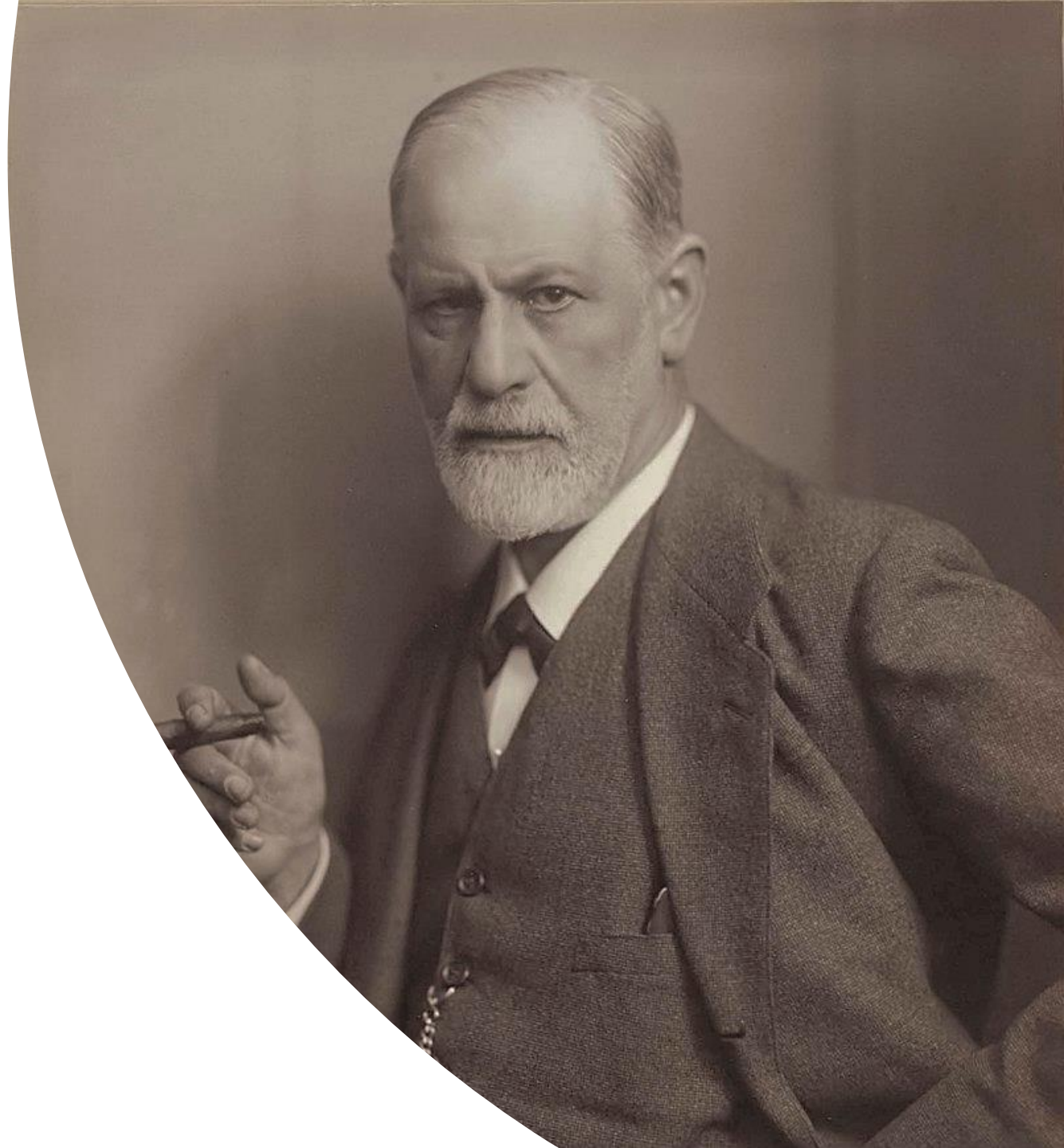
The part of the mind representing consciousness

Has the power to delay immediate responses to external stimuli or to internal instinctive promptings

Closely connected with the organs of perception, since it first develops as a result of stimuli from the external world impinging upon the senses

‘The ego is first and foremost a bodily ego’

SE, XIX.26



Id, Ego and Superego

The Ego

The sense of 'I' depends upon the perception of one's own body as a separate entity

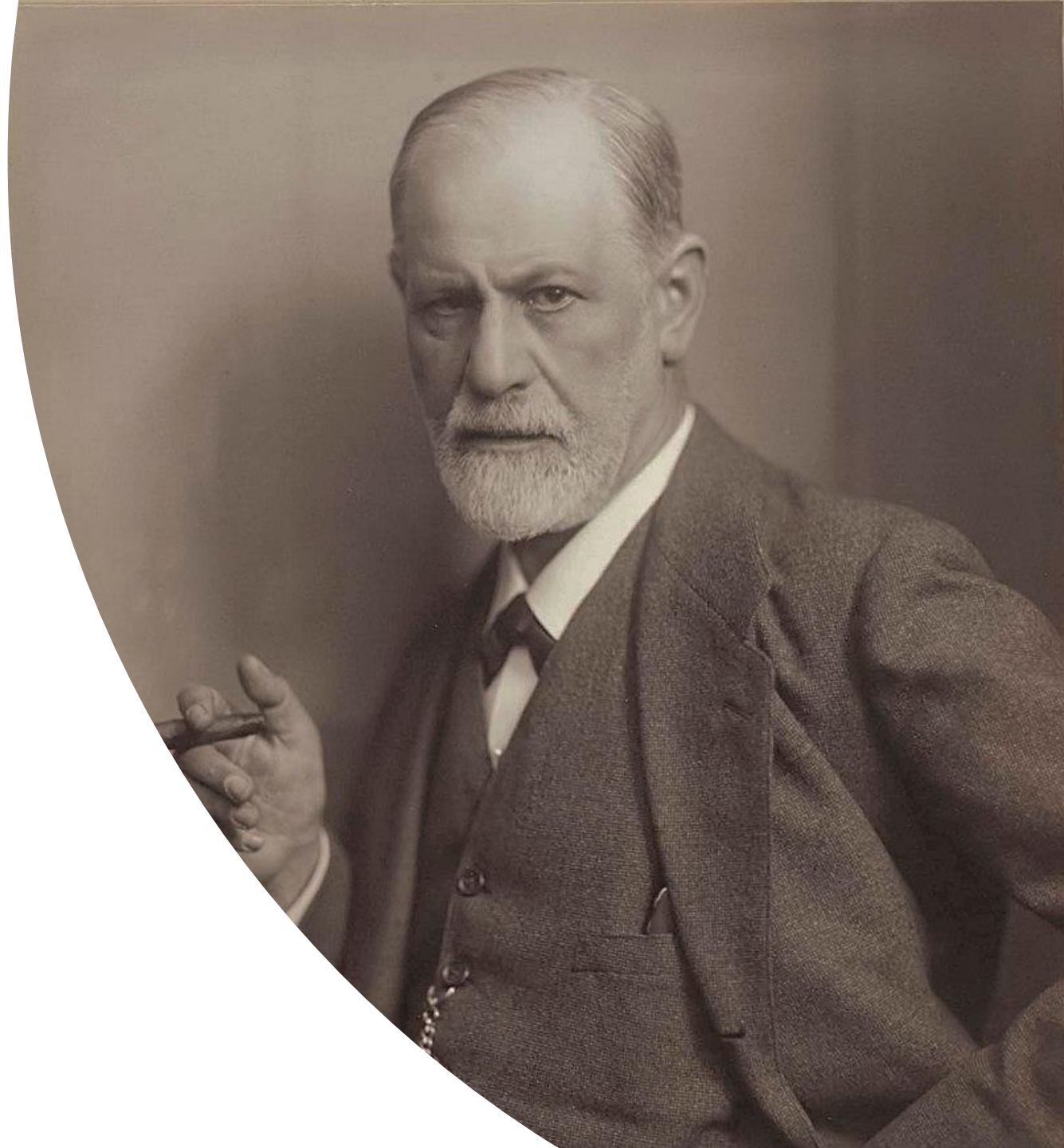
Once in existence, the ego 'acts as an intermediary between the id and the external world'

Because of the neural link between sensory perception and motor activity, the ego controls voluntary movement

Stores experiences in memory

The prime function of the ego is self preservation

SE, XXIII.145–6



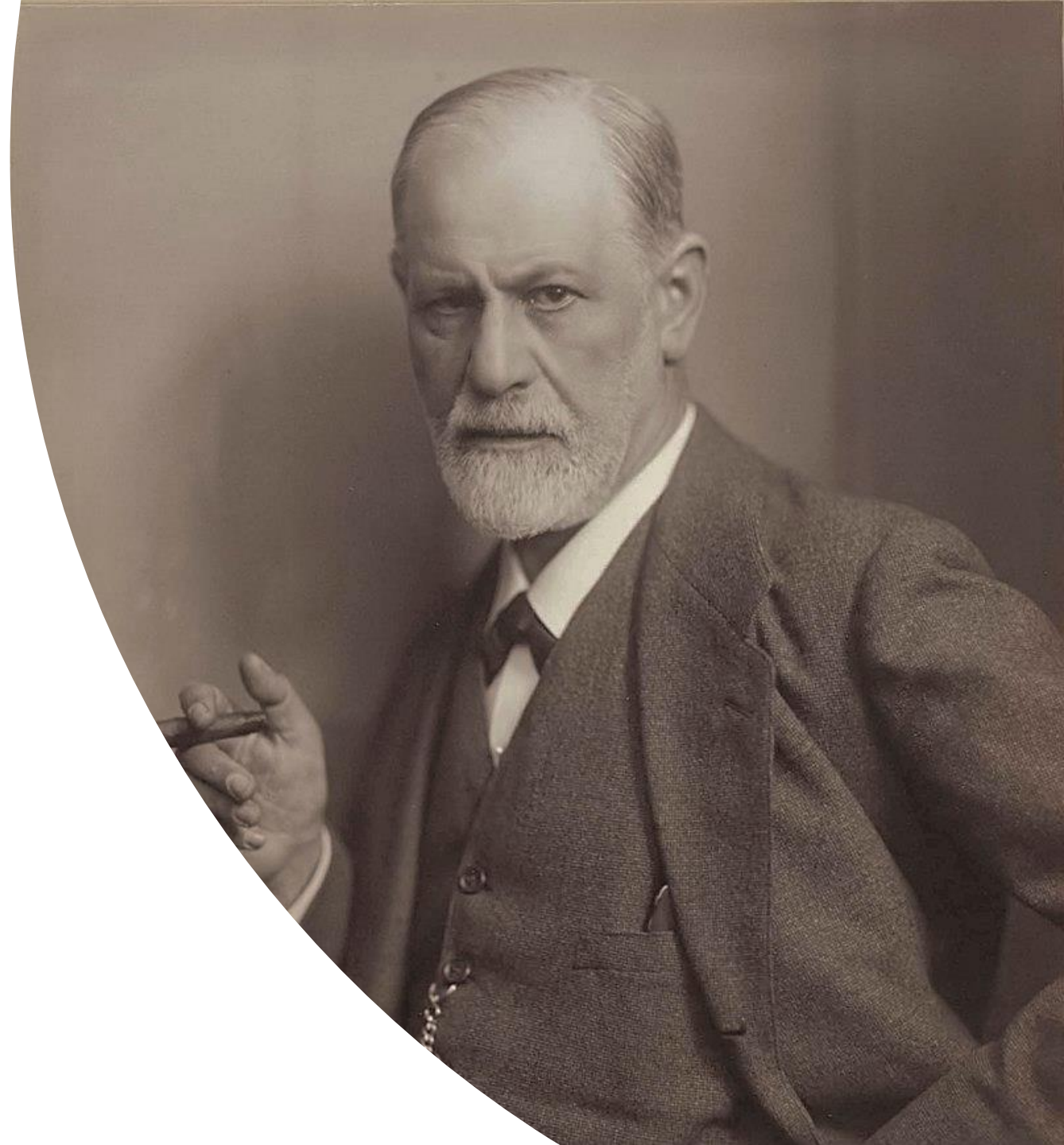
Id, Ego and Superego

The Superego

The voice of conscience

‘The long period of childhood, during which the growing human being lives in dependence on his parents, leaves behind it as a precipitate the formation in his ego of a special agency in which this parental influence is prolonged. It has received the name of super-ego. In so far as this superego is differentiated from the ego or is opposed to it, it constitutes a third power which the ego must take into account.’

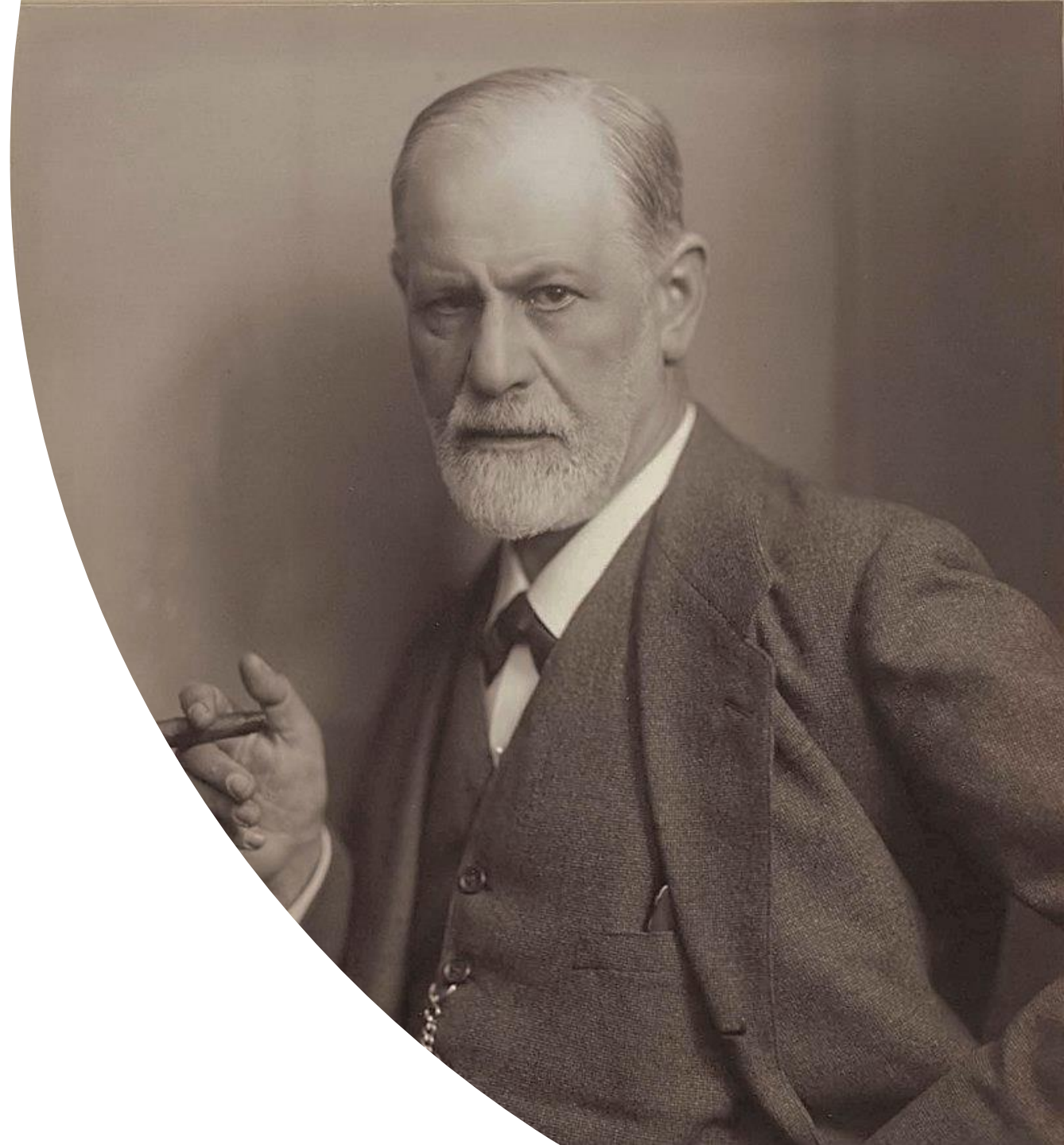
SE, XXIII.146



Id, Ego and Superego

‘The ego, therefore, is uneasily poised between three agencies: the external world, the id, and the super-ego, each of which may be urging a different course. It is not surprising that human actions sometimes appear vacillating or indecisive.’

Storr, pp. 63-64



Jung – Bio Details

Born in Kesswil, Switzerland in 1875

First surviving son of a rural pastor in the Swiss Reformed Church

Tension between parents

Studied medicine at the University of Basel

December 1900 – took up a position at Burghölzli Mental Hospital, Zürich

1907 – Met Freud and developed a friendship and professional association

1912 Jung published *Psychology of the Unconscious* – which led to split with Freud

1913 – Began a ‘Confrontation with the Unconscious’

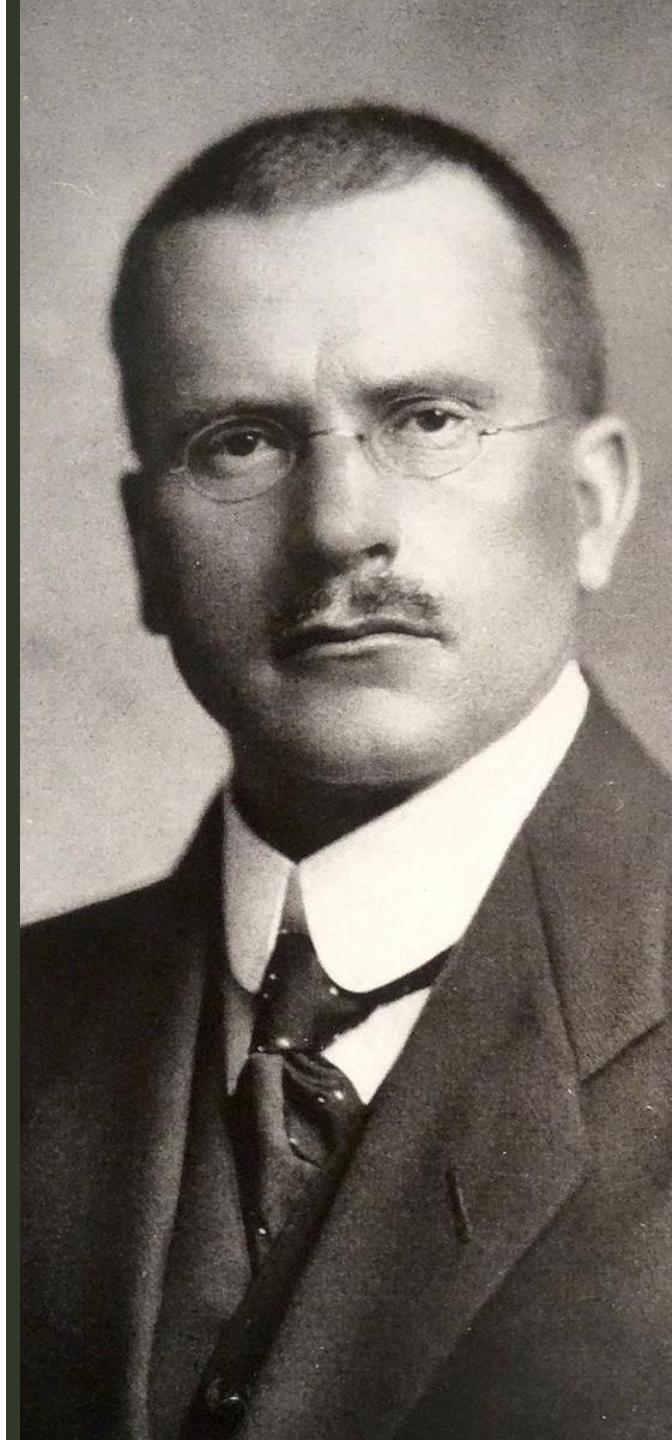




Relationship with his Mother

‘My mother ... was somehow rooted in deep invisible ground, though it never appeared to me as confidence in her Christian faith. For me it was somehow connected with animals, trees, mountains, meadows, and running water, all of which contrasted most strangely with her Christian surface and her conventional assertions of faith. This background corresponded so well to my own attitude that it caused me no uneasiness; on the contrary, it gave me a sense of security and a conviction that here was solid ground, on which one could stand. It never occurred to me how “pagan” this foundation was.’

Memories, Dreams, Reflections (MDR), pp
110-111

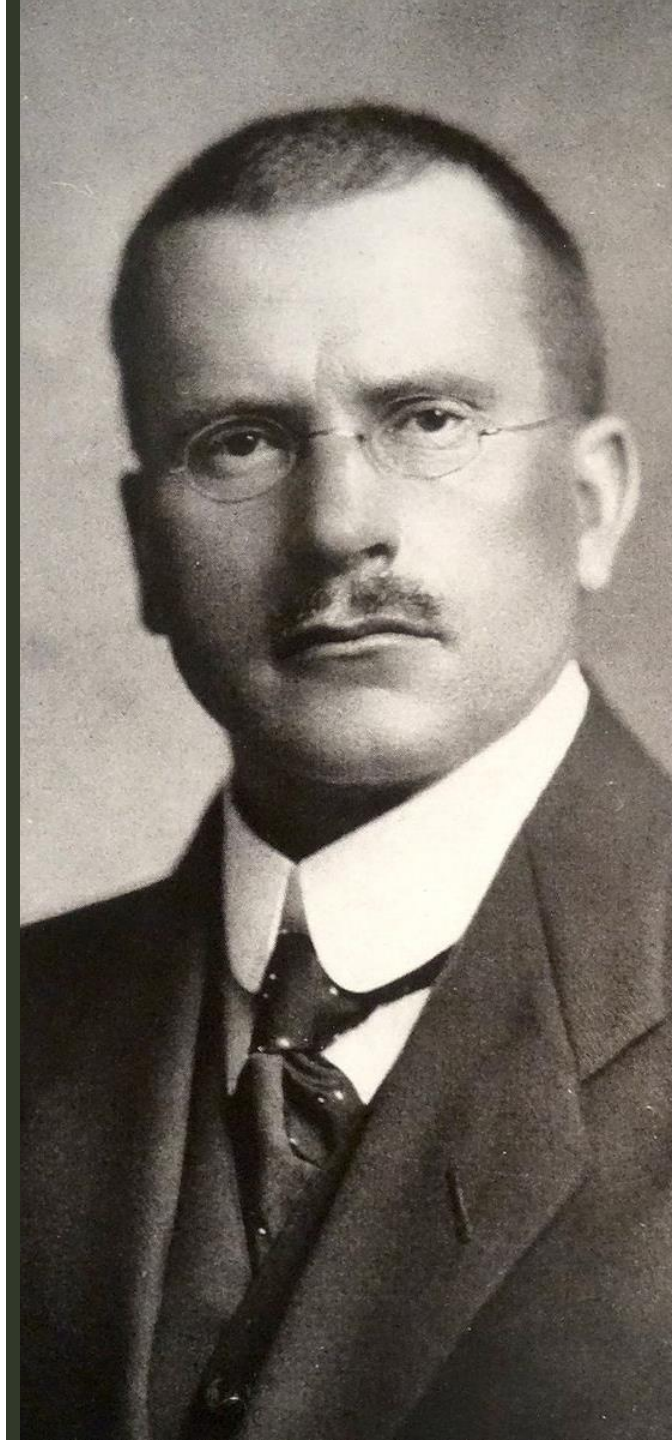




Relationship
with his
Mother

‘She held all the conventional opinions a person was obliged to have, but then her unconscious personality would suddenly put in an appearance. That personality was unexpectedly powerful: a sombre, imposing figure possessed of unassailable authority – and no bones about it. I was sure that she consisted of two personalities, one innocuous and human, the other uncanny. This other emerged only now and then, but each time it was unexpected and frightening.’

MDR, pp 48-49

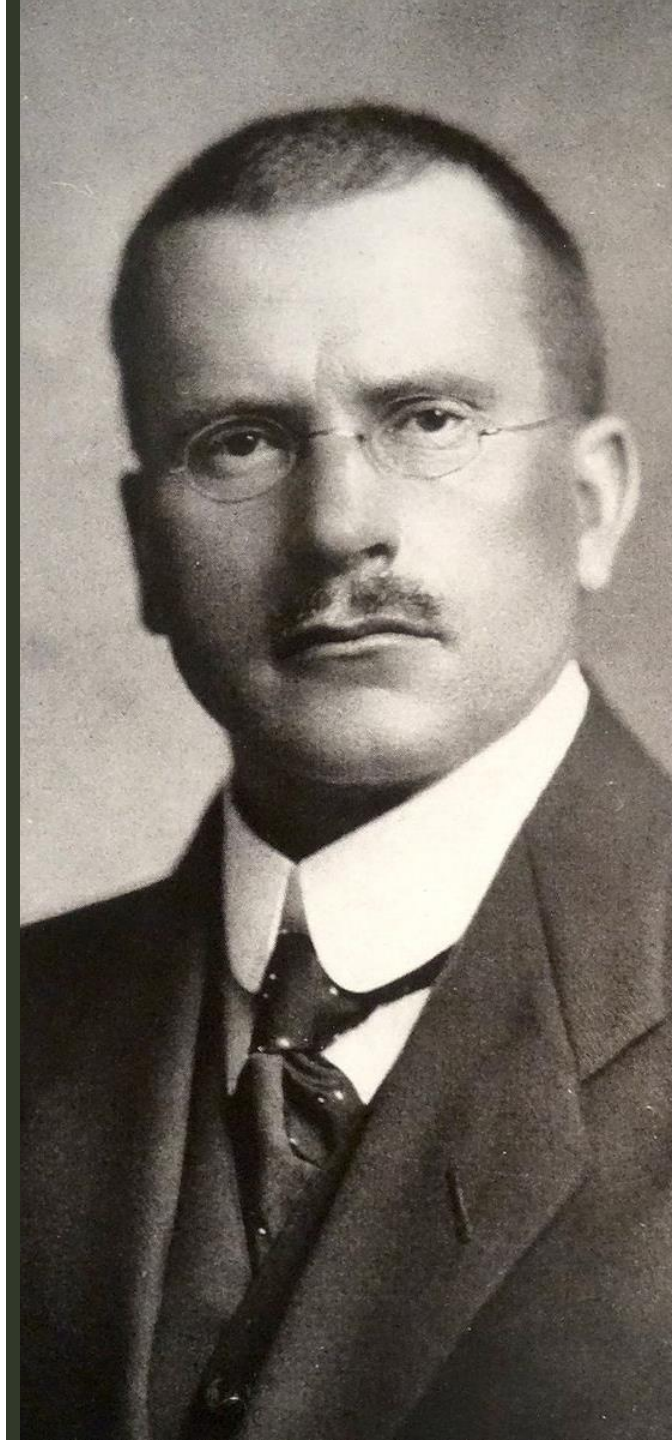


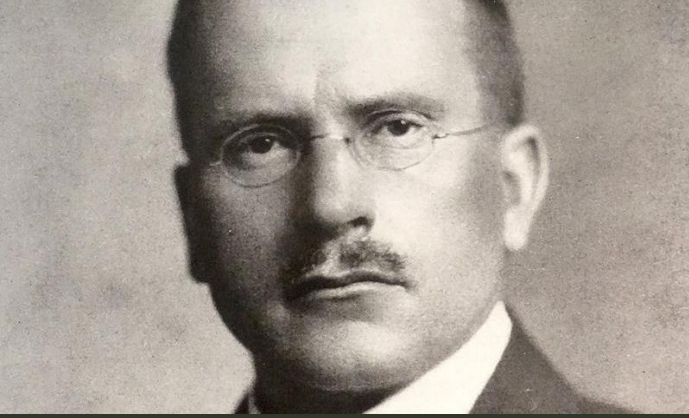


Relationship
with his
Mother

‘There was an enormous difference between my mother’s two personalities. That was why as a child I often had anxiety dreams about her. By day she was a loving mother, but at night she seemed uncanny. Then she was like one of those seers who is at the same time a strange animal, like a priestess in a bear’s cave. Archaic and ruthless; ruthless as truth and nature. At such moments she was the embodiment of what I call the “natural mind”. I too have this archaic nature, and in me it is linked with the gift – not always pleasant – of seeing things and people as they are.’

MDR, pp. 66-67



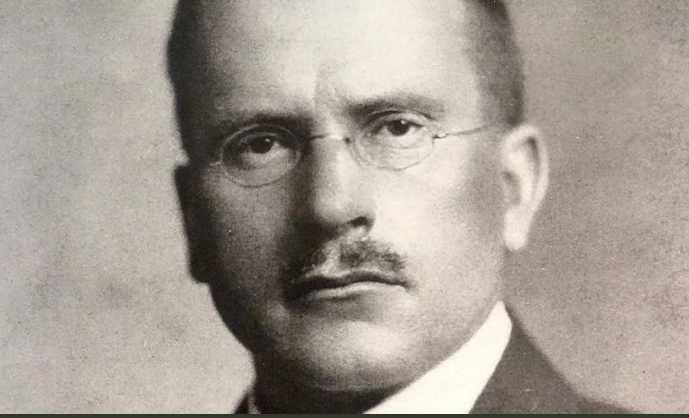


Jung's Two Personalities

‘Then, to my intense confusion, it occurred to me that I was actually two different persons. One of them was the schoolboy who could not grasp algebra and was far from sure of himself; the other was important, a high authority, a man not to be trifled with, as powerful and influential as this manufacturer. This “Other” was an old man who lived in the eighteenth century, wore buckled shoes and a white wig and went driving in a fly with high, concave rear wheels between which the box was suspended on springs and leather straps.’

MDR, p. 51





Jung's Two Personalities

Personality No. 1

A scientific, rational
personality who conformed
to the society he lived in

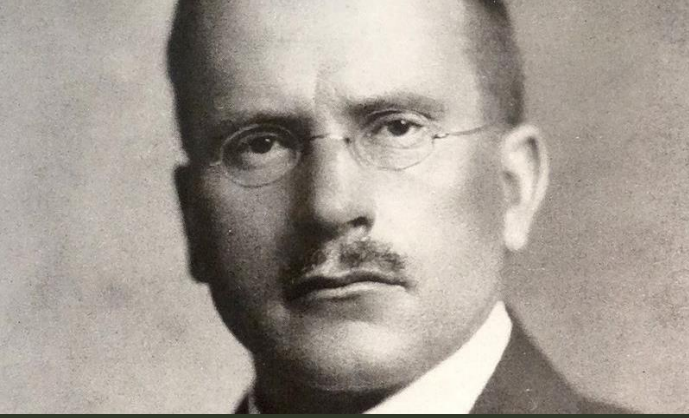
‘Empirical science
constitutes the only
authoritative world-view’

Liz Greene, *Jung's Studies in Astrology*, p.
181

Represses his spiritual,
philosophical side

Lacked confidence





Jung's Two Personalities

Personality No. 2

'An old man who lived in the 18th century and wore buckled shoes and a white wig'

A numinous quality that was in sympathy with the uncanny side of his mother

Had the potential to overwhelm No. 1



Jung and Freud

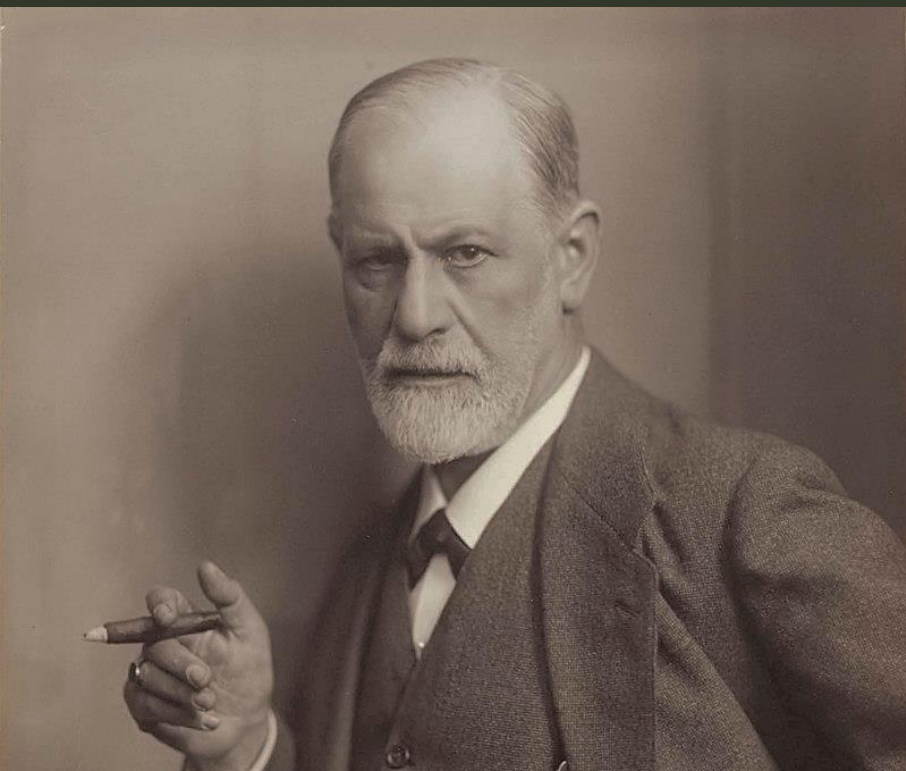
1901 and 1903 – Read
Freud's *The Interpretation
of Dreams*

'Discovered how it all
linked up with my own
ideas'

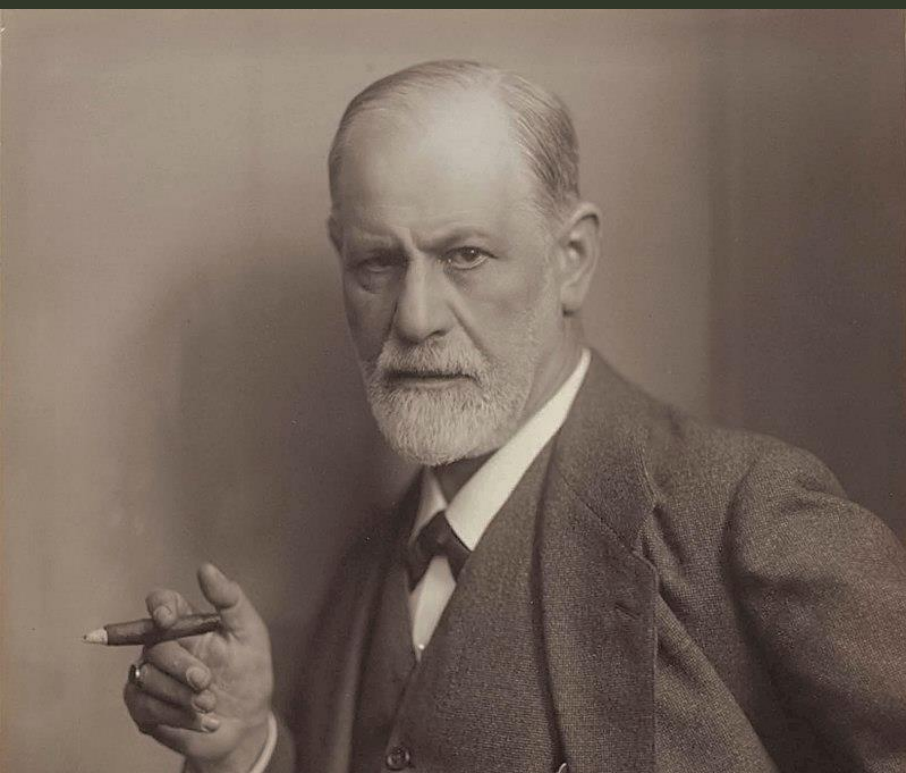
Attracted to the theory of
repression

'My reading of Freud's *The
Interpretation of Dreams*
showed me that the
repression mechanism was
at work here, and that the
facts I had observed were
consonant with his theory.
Thus I was able to
corroborate Freud's line of
argument.'

MDR, pp. 177.



Jung and Freud



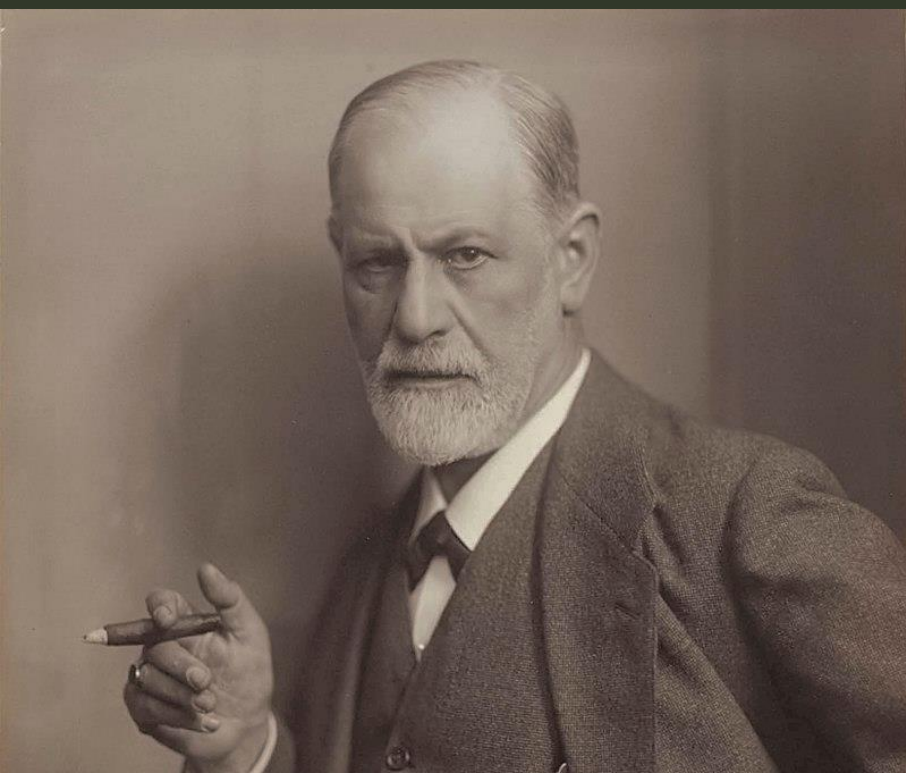
Differed about the content of repression

‘He considered the cause of the repression to be a sexual trauma. From my practice, however, I was familiar with numerous cases of neurosis in which the question of sexuality played a subordinate part, other factors standing in the foreground — for example, the problem of social adaptation, of oppression by tragic circumstances of life, prestige considerations, and so on. Later I presented such cases to Freud; but he would not grant that factors other than sexuality could be the cause. That was highly unsatisfactory to me.’

MDR, pp. 178-19.



Jung and Freud



Jung concerned about his reputation

Freud was *persona non grata* in the academic world at the time

“Important people” at most mentioned him surreptitiously, and at congresses he was discussed only in the corridors, never on the floor. ‘

A connection with him would be damaging

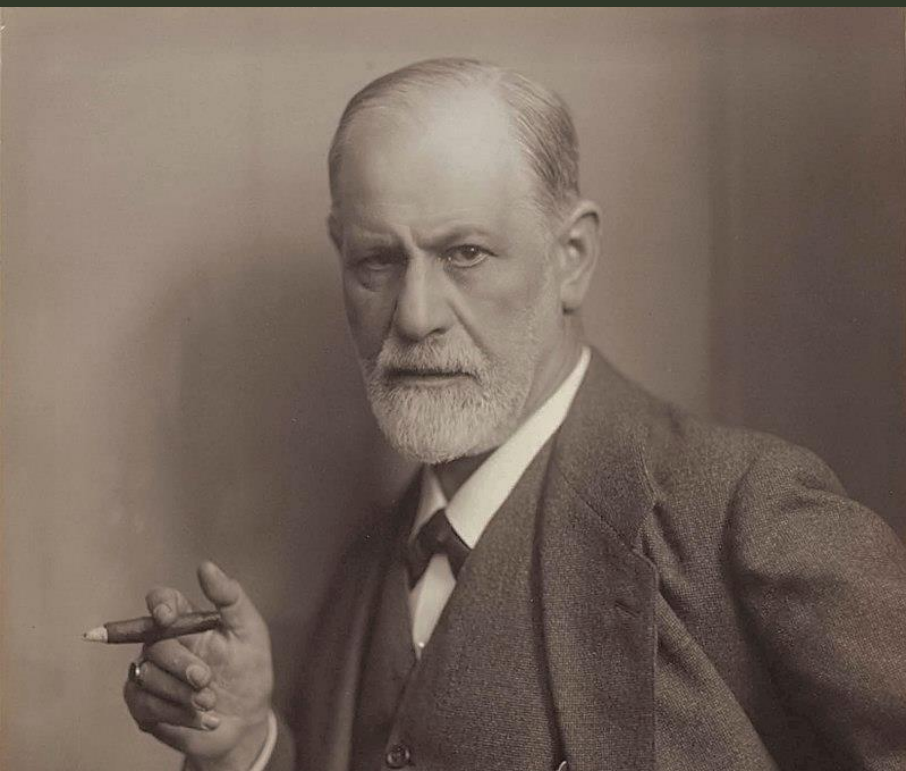
Jung was concerned that his experiments were in agreement with Freud’s theories

Considered publishing his theories without mentioning Freud

MDR, pp. 178-179

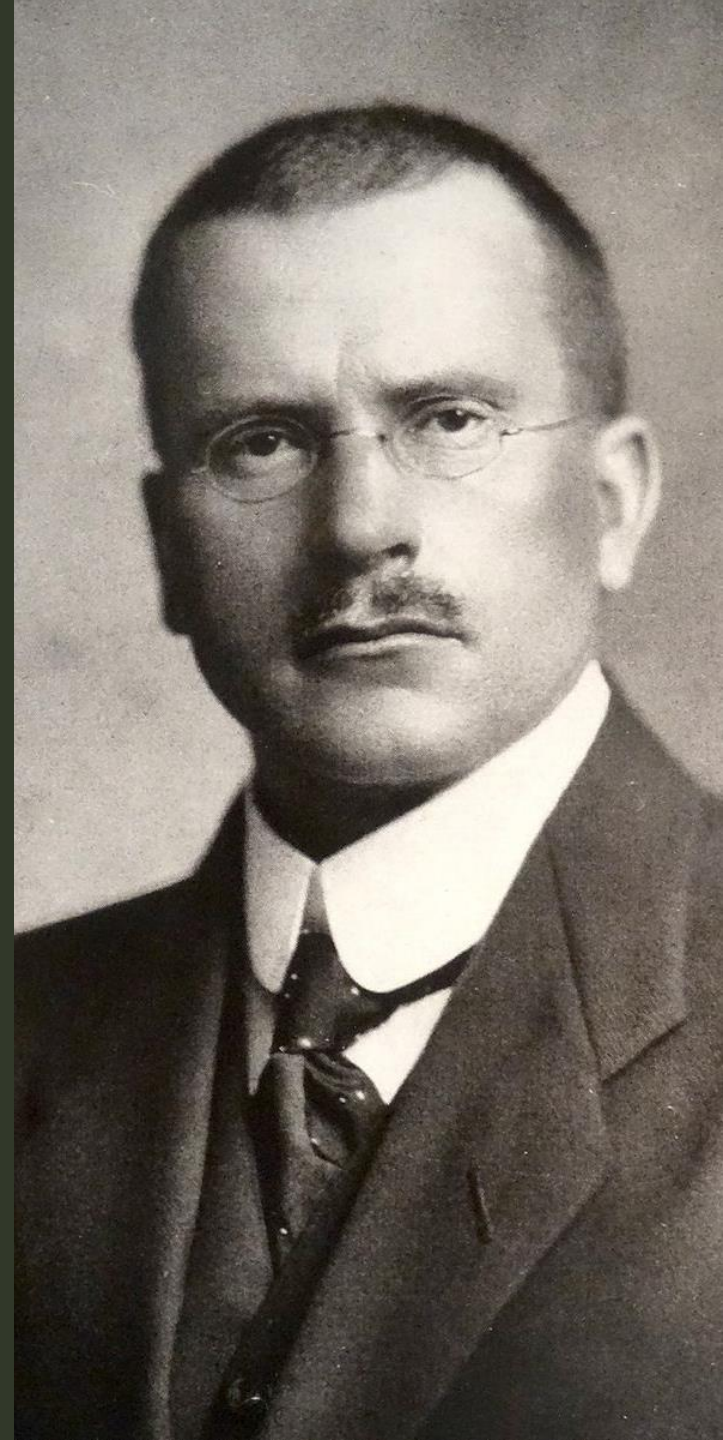


Jung and Freud



‘But then I heard the voice of my second personality: “If you do a thing like that, as if you had no knowledge of Freud, it would be a piece of trickery. You cannot build your life upon a lie.” With that, the question was settled. From then on I became an open partisan of Freud’s and fought for him.’

MDR, p. 179



Jung and Freud

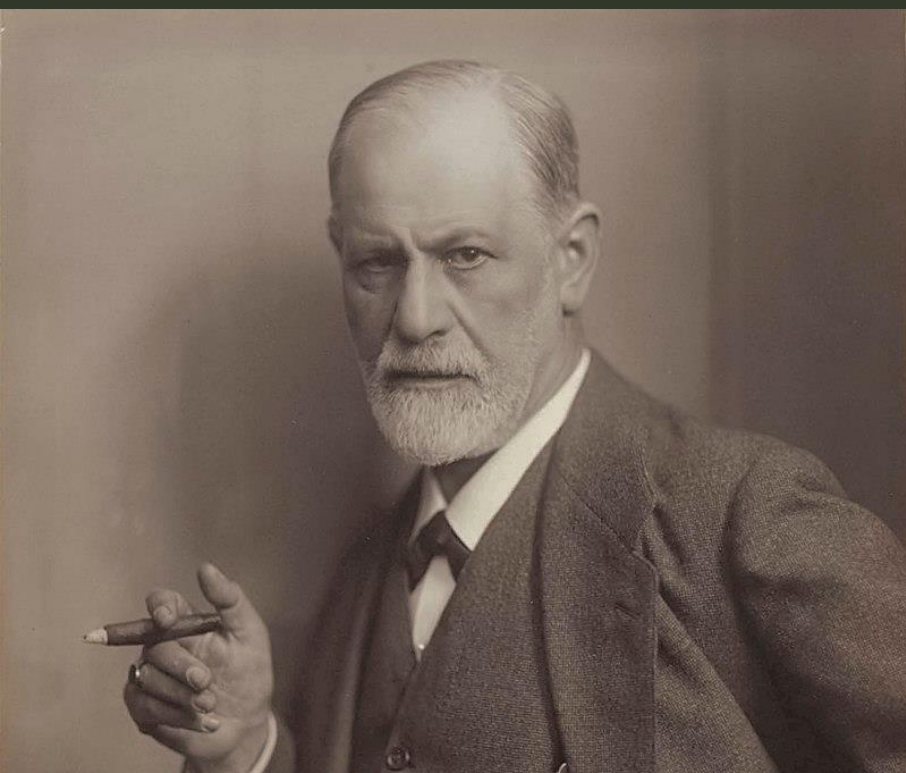
Developed a professional relationship through correspondence

Freud invited him to visit him in Vienna in 1907

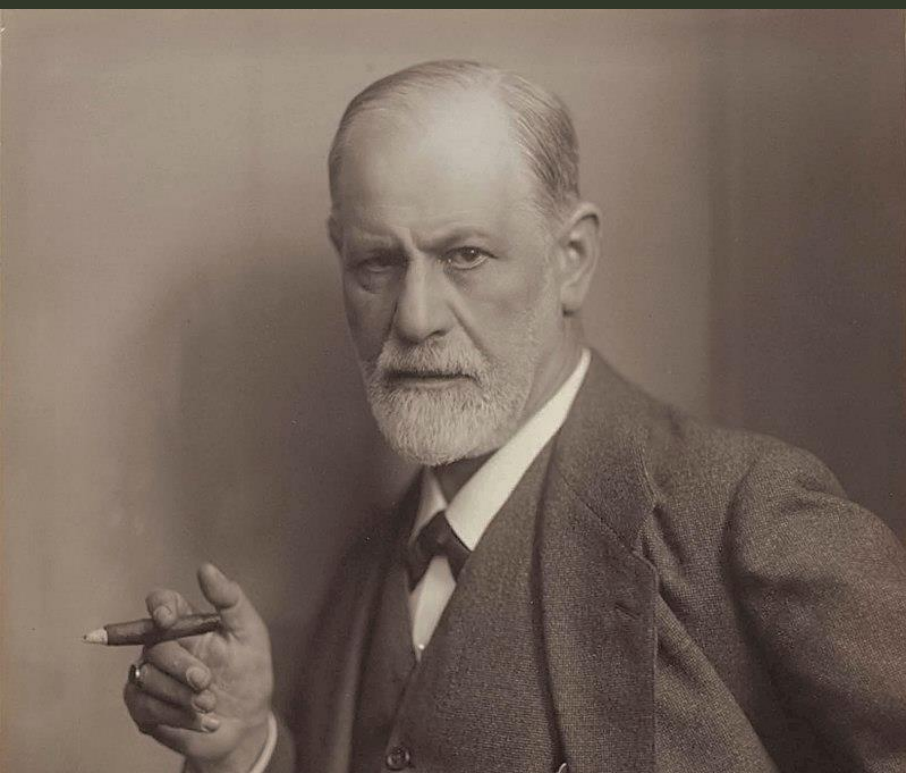
Talked for thirteen hours 'virtually without a pause'

'Freud was the first man of real importance I had encountered; in my experience up to that time, no one else could compare with him. There was nothing the least trivial in his attitude. I found him extremely intelligent, shrewd, and altogether remarkable. And yet my first impressions of him remained somewhat tangled; I could not make him out. What he said about his sexual theory impressed me. Nevertheless, his words could not remove my hesitation and doubts. I tried to advance these reservations of mine on several occasions, but each time he would attribute them to my lack of experience. '

MDR, pp. 180-181.

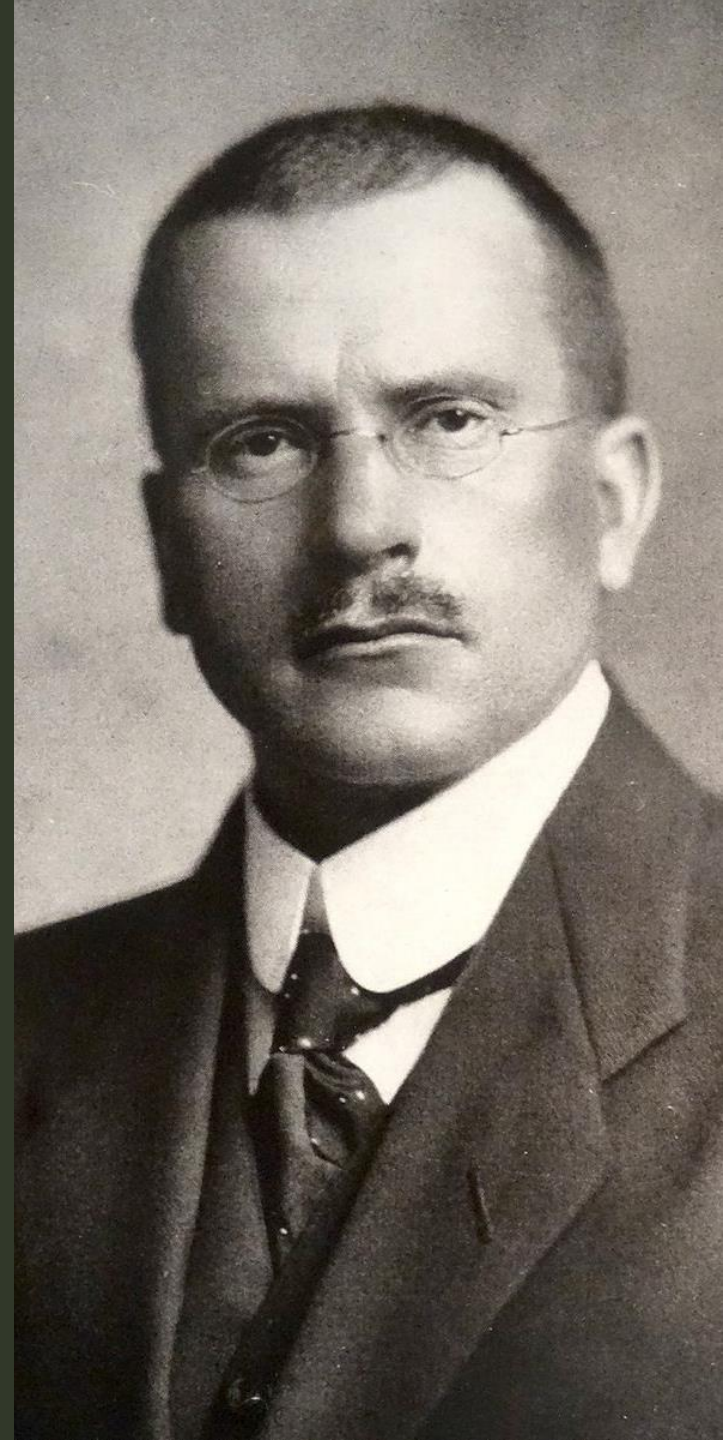


Jung and Freud

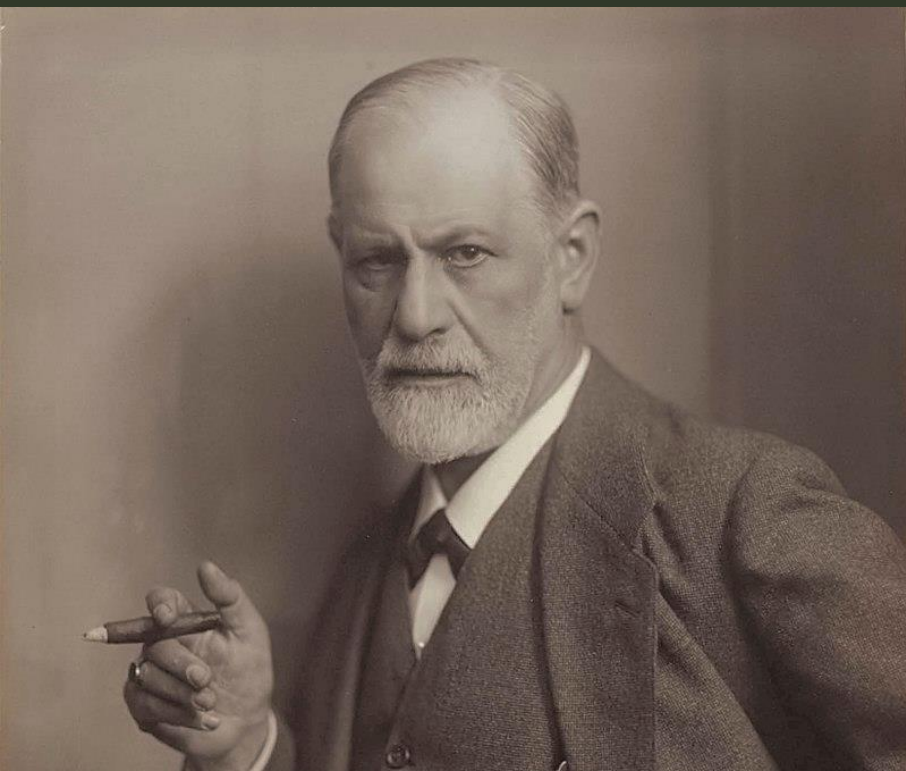


‘And I went on defending Freud and his ideas. But on the basis of my own findings I was still unable to feel that all neuroses were caused by sexual repression or sexual traumata.’

MDR, p. 179



Split with Freud

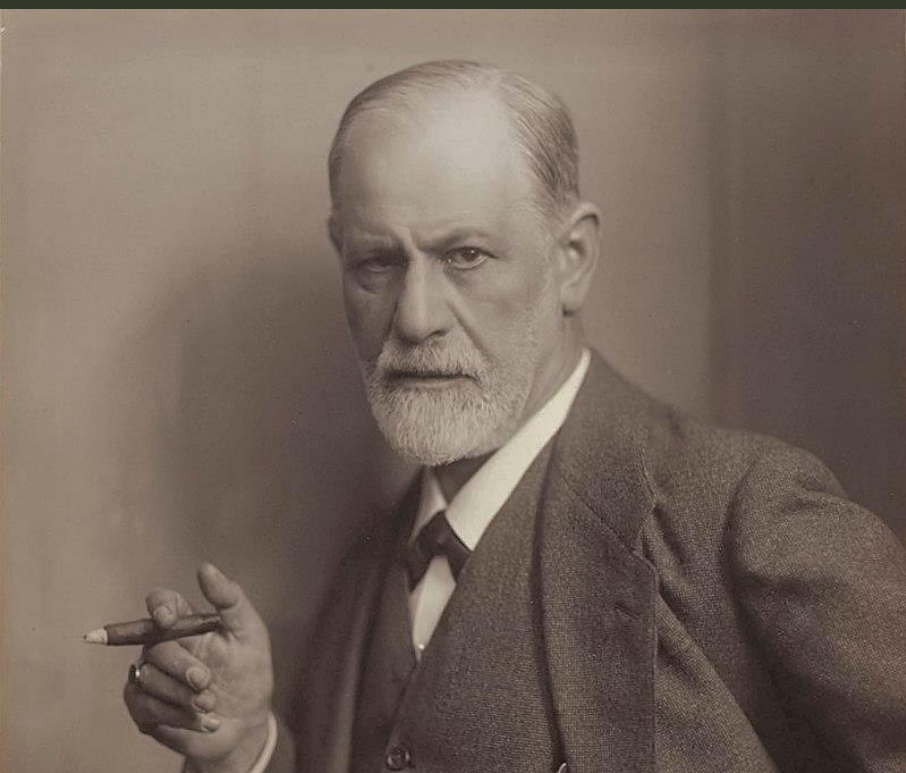


‘Above all, Freud’s attitude towards the spirit seemed to me highly questionable. Wherever, in a person or in a work of art, an expression of spirituality (in the intellectual, not the supernatural sense) came to light, he suspected it, and insinuated that it was repressed sexuality. Anything that could not be directly interpreted as sexuality he referred to as “psycho-sexuality.”’

MDR, pp. 180-181



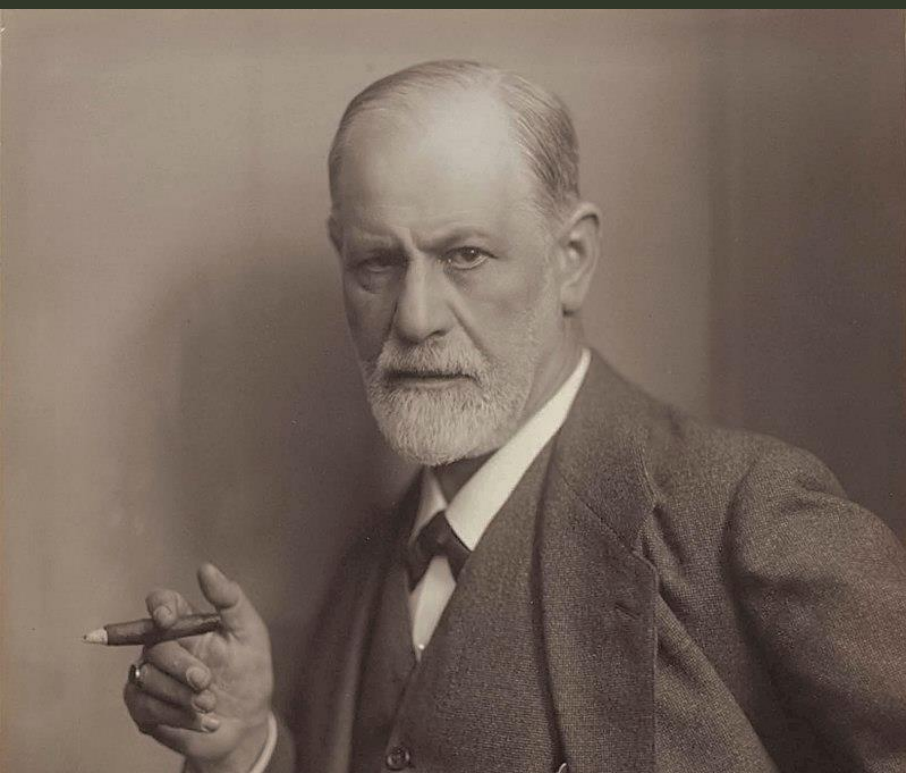
Jung and Freud



- Had been interested in astrology for at least two years before the split with Freud
- 'My evenings are taken up very largely with astrology. I make horoscopic calculations in order to find a clue to the core of psychological truth.'
 - Letters to Freud, 12 June 1911, *CG Jung Letters, Vol 1*, pp 475-476
- Freud did not comment in his reply



Split with Freud



'I can still recall vividly how Freud said to me, "My dear Jung, promise me never to abandon the sexual theory. That is the most essential thing of all. You see, we must make a dogma of it, an unshakable bulwark." He said that to me with great emotion, in the tone of a father saying, "And promise me this one thing, my dear son: that you will go to church every Sunday." In some astonishment I asked him, "A bulwark — against what?" To which he replied, "Against the black tide of mud" — and here he hesitated for a moment, then added — "of occultism.'"

MDR, p. 181



Split with Freud

Jung disagreed with Freud's understanding of the libido

Freud – the sexual instinct

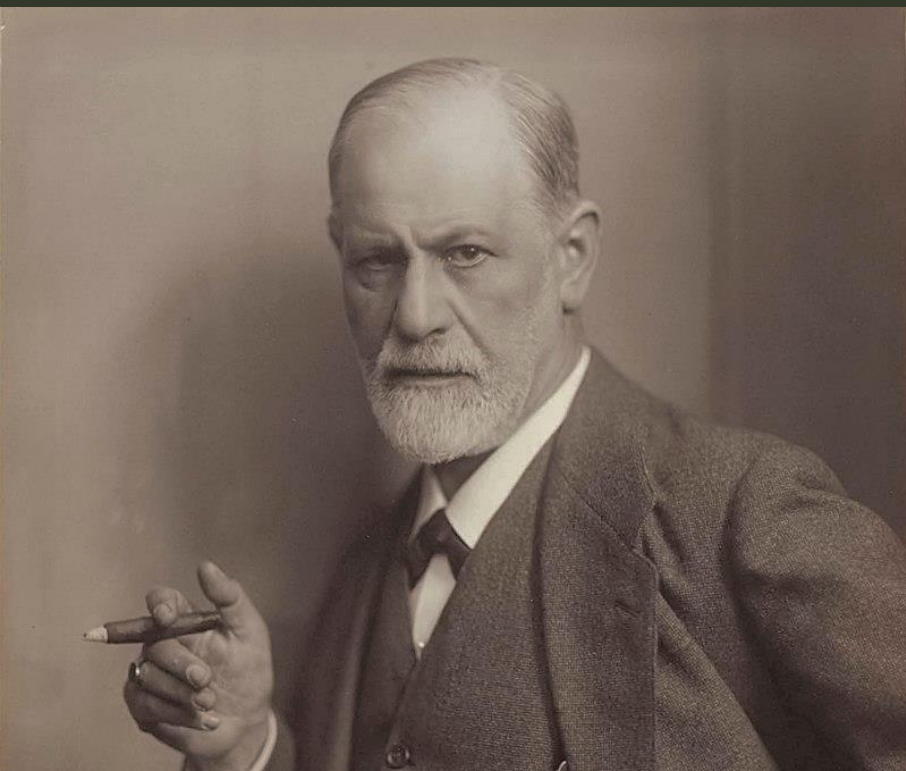
Jung – the creative impulse, creative power, the energy of life

Psychology of the Unconscious: a study of the transformations and symbolisms of the libido, a contribution to the history of the evolution of thought

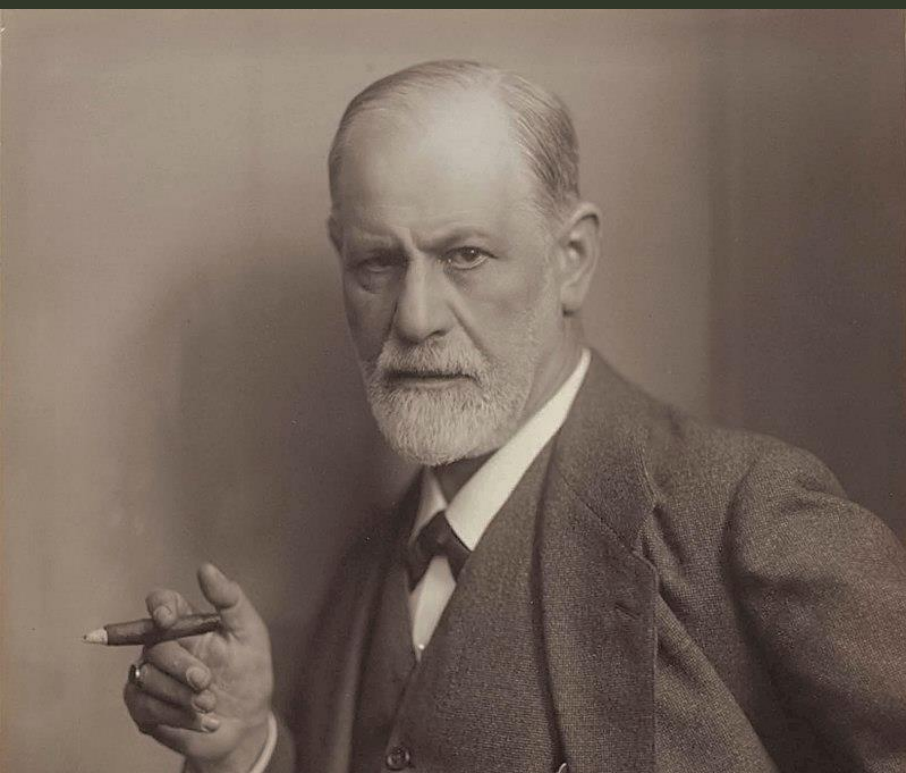
Published in 1912 as *Wandlungen und Symbole der Libido* and translated into English in 1917

Jung wrote to Freud, 'The publication of the book marks the end of our friendship'

CG Jung, *Introduction to Jungian Psychology*



Split with Freud



6th January 1913 – Jung splits with Freud

References to astrology become more frequent

Increasing reliance on astrological symbolism as a source of insight

Jung began his confrontation with the unconscious that would produce the *Liber Novus*



Split with Freud

‘After the parting of the ways with Freud, a period of inner uncertainty began for me. It would be no exaggeration to call it a state of disorientation. I felt totally suspended in mid-air, for I had not yet found my own footing.’

- *MDR*, p. 205



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