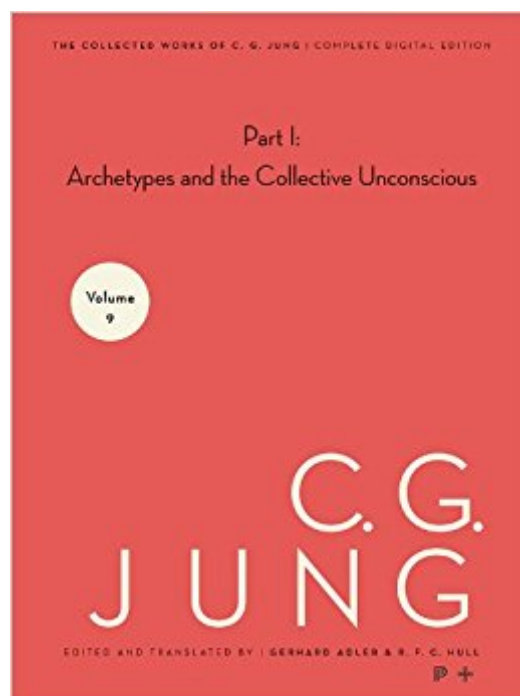




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Collected Works Of C.G. Jung, Volume 9 (Part 1): Archetypes And The Collective Unconscious: Archetypes And The Collective Unconscious: 9.1



Synopsis

Essays which state the fundamentals of Jung's psychological system: "On the Psychology of the Unconscious" and "The Relations Between the Ego and the Unconscious," with their original versions in an appendix.

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Customer Reviews

The depth of understanding is truly profound and prose is modern and sleek.

To me, he is the man! Very enjoyable.

The book is as good as the ad. Thank you!

Absolutely love this

He has insightful views on the ancient I Ching...he was a mystic as well as a scientist

Jung is a tough read. Most of his famous ideas are essays not whole books therefore do not expect a full 400 pages dedicated to archetypes or his other important ideas. Then he left for Jungian researchers. Because of his love for religious, mystical and mythical texts i can't help myself noticing the similarity of his work to them, where every sentence is valuable, and have a profound meaning but lacks explanation which you may find in modern reference books. Archetypes and other important issues are introduced here but Jung talks to reader as if he is talking over a morning coffee. Some alchemical, philosophical or theological references are left without footnotes assuming the reader has some knowledge about whereas the ones with footnotes are kind of express train at top speed full of historical images and information. One must be very careful not to make a superficial reading because torrent of data flowing behind the lines are immense and you have to learn it. Like i did 3 years ago after reading his thin book "Four Archetypes" published independent of his collected series. I was shocked and felt like an ant in elephants' world. Since then i tried hard to attain the information he demanded but i must admit it helped me a lot culturally. Explanation of complexes are tricky, you need to learn them from other sources in addition. A weakness of this book is due to editors i guess who put a part of 80 pages or so where Jung comments on painted images of a woman patient in purpose of illustrating the "individuation" process. This is boring even for the most determined reader. Finally if you buy that book there is a chance that whole set of writers' corpus of works (plato, schopenhauer, nietzsche, meister eckhart etc.) are coming with it which in my case is true. This is an important book.

After reading Keirsey, Meyers, Jacobi, van der Hoop, Eve Delunas, and others, i finally decided to bite the bullet and get Jung himself. I was afraid of Book Six, but got it anyway and gave it the coveted place in the washroom. Psychological Types is a misnomer. This book focuses not on types, but is mostly Jung rambling on the attitude type and it's compensatory nature in the unconscious. Only the final chapter focuses on the psychological functions themselves, and is more of a treat to anyone who made it through the book. After reading the authors mentioned above, i believe that each author has a different approach and application: Keirsey - He has prominence because he talks about temperament theory (how we act in the outside world) and ingeniously correlates it to the MBTI. The correlation is first mentioned by van der Hoop, who leaves it up to someone else to do the actual correlation. Keirsey's book has nothing to do with Jung or the MBTI. It just happens to correlate with it. Indeed, he *completely* misunderstands what the actual functions

are, and dethrones I/E from any importance. He also mentions that Is becomes Es, and vice versa. He explains I/E and being shy or not. S/N as what I/E mostly is. T/F based on emotions, and J/P as order. His mistakes are laughable but understood once realized that Keirsey is a shy extrovert. After that, the rest makes sense. His book is good because it is based on a history of over two thousand years, correlates many theories together, and shows how the types interrelate and act in the outside world.

Meyers - She worked with and continued the work of her mother (Briggs). Briggs brought practical application to Jung's original theory, and worked with Jung via post to devise it. While Jung wants to know what make people tick, Briggs wanted to know how it was useful is getting women into the workforce. In essence, she is practical Jung, and is really what made the typology available to others. She also added the J/P to the inventory to note with function was dominant and which was auxiliary, though, it was done by showing the extroverted function (so it is the main function for extroverts, and auxiliary by introverts). It is more useful this way when dealing with outside-world application.

Jacobi - Without her, Jung would be a closed book. She risked her life (the Nazis were after her because she was head of the culture committee and Jewish) to finish her degree (which Jung demanded). She explains the life-cycle and symbols and archetypes (goes to more length than Jung), amongst others. It's almost as if she gives the big picture, and Jung fills in the details.

van der Hoop - He wrote two books, the first of which deals with early Freud, and the last chapter deals with where Jung argued with Freud in approach. His second book is exclusively Jung, and broken into three parts. The first part explains how each of the four function works. Not how they apply, but what they do. This is something Jung does not do, as he just defines functions as a set way of psychic processing. He also argues with Jung, calling Sensing a non-function, and instead substitutes instinct, but explains both in great detail. Whereas Jung explains intuition as a mostly unconscious function (leading to Keirsey's black-box explanation), van der Hoop explains how it is a pattern matching function without deciding that actual pattern (T or F do that). It is an image that can only be understand when it is totally there (hence the "Aha!") and is subjective as it is tied to the ego. Thinking is judging whether something exists or not (done by breaking things down to their smallest parts), Feeling (as opposed to emotion, a difference he explains in detail) is judging the comparison in between objects by giving each a value and deciding greater-than, less-than, or equal to. Without van der Hoop, the functions are seen only on the outside. But it is important to note that he disagrees with Jung in a couple places.

Eva Delunas - A student of Keirsey, she actually read Jung and applies both theories. (She also notes Keirsey's bias to make everything fit nicely.) Not essential, but worth noting. Jung is just theory, and mostly I/E. If the entire MBTI theory is what your looking for, this should be one of the books read. Otherwise, it isn't necessarily

practical. Overall though, i was so happy after reading it that i got Book 9a and started that one right away.

If you want to learn the psychology of a master..."the master" then get this book. Jung reports from the perspective of a participant... not from the ego. Jung is the master. If you want to learn... Begin with self-reflection and your personality... who are you? Use Briggs-Myers personality sorter and begin to know who you are and how that came to be. Read: "The Archetypes and The Collective Unconscious (Collected Works of C.G. Jung Vol.9 Part 1)"

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