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COLLECTED  
AND EDITED BY  
JUDITH HARRIS



# THE QUOTABLE

JUNG

A large black circle containing the word "JUNG" in white, uppercase, sans-serif font. The circle is partially framed by a thin white arc at the bottom.

WITH THE  
COLLABORATION OF  
TONY WOOLFSON

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## THE QUOTABLE JUNG



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COLLECTED AND EDITED BY  
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I dedicate this book to the spirit of C. G. Jung



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## Preface

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In the early 1970s in Boston, Massachusetts, I met up with a friend for lunch, as we often did between practice sessions. We were both studying and preparing for careers in piano performance, and we had many a conversation about the true nature of the creative process. On this particular cold and rainy day, which has stuck in my memory for more than forty years, my friend appeared with a gift for me, a book he had found in a secondhand bookstore and which he insisted I read immediately—*Memories, Dreams, Reflections* by Carl Gustav Jung.

I was twenty years old at the time, and, like many of us who have entered the world of the unconscious as Jung had done, this was my first encounter with his work. In my teens I had avidly read many of Freud's works, as well as Horney, Rogers, Erickson, and others, but nothing compared to the impact of Jung's memoirs given to me on that fateful day in Boston all those years ago.

Not long afterward, I read Jung's Commentary to *The Secret of the Golden Flower*, which sparked my interest in yoga and the psyche-body connection. Almost twenty years later, I moved to Zürich and began my training at the C. G. Jung Institute in Küsnacht, where I graduated as a Jungian analyst in 1999.

Like many of us, I had long been searching for a spiritual dimension through which to find a deeper meaning in my life. Having lived in the artistic world, I had been trying to understand how men and women like J. S. Bach, Vincent Van Gogh, and Virginia Woolf had been able to enter into seemingly mysterious places. All I could come up with was the realization that something bigger and greater lay behind and within these creative geniuses. I remained bewildered until I read *Memories, Dreams, Reflections* and then I began to find my way.

Jung was addressing the same questions I had been wrestling with all my life. Is there a God? And, if so, what about the appar-

ently tragic events that occur in the course of a lifetime? Is it possible to find meaning in suffering?

From the very beginning of my discovery of Jung, I began to record my dreams and note down certain passages in Jung's works that held a special meaning for me and to which I felt I might want to return at different points in my life. Slowly, over the years, my own concordance of quotes from various volumes of Jung began to emerge, and later on this evolved further into an extensive compendium of quotes from the collected works, the seminars, the letters, his memoirs, and other smaller works. This compendium not only provided a never-ending source of material for my own teaching and writing, but it also enriched many an analytic hour in my own practice. Most important of all, keeping a record of these significant passages brought a much greater depth to my understanding of the wisdom of C. G. Jung. By the time the idea for *The Quotable Jung* emerged, I had already compiled well over five hundred computer files on different topics, all of which could be found in Jung's works.

Fred Appel of Princeton University Press came down to *The Red Book Symposium* in Washington, D.C., in June 2010 and approached The Philemon Foundation<sup>1</sup> with the idea of doing a *Quotable Jung* to follow *The Quotable Jefferson*, *The Quotable Einstein*, *The Quotable Thoreau*, and *The Quotable Kierkegaard*.

Jolande Jacobi<sup>2</sup> had already compiled an anthology for the Bollingen Foundation, that was first published in 1945, a second edition of which was published by Princeton University Press in 1970, some years after Jung's death. Many more works of Jung had been published between 1945 and 1970, including six books of major importance, among them Jung's last seminal work, *Mysterium Coniunctionis*, his magnum opus concerning the fundamental problem of the opposites.

Jolande Jacobi's compilation, *Psychological Reflections*, was the single most comprehensive work of its kind for nearly half a cen-

ture, and many are the readers that are indebted to her for the depth of her scholarship.

Forty-four years later, *The Quotable Jung* draws on even more newly published material, in particular, the *Visions Seminars* (two volumes), the *Nietzsche Seminars* (two volumes), *The Psychology of Kundalini Yoga*, and the *Letters* (two volumes), which all bring us much closer to the man Jung himself, especially because in those seminars and letters, Jung speaks freely and in a language that a layperson can easily understand.

To this list, we can now add *The Red Book*, published in 2009 after many years shrouded in secrecy and mystery. We are now able to follow in much greater detail Jung's own "confrontation with the unconscious" and appreciate his unequalled efforts in self-exploration, a task many of us strive to undertake for ourselves.

This volume will introduce the reader to the ideas of Carl Gustav Jung. I am sure that only a few readers will know that although for many years Sigmund Freud has been a household name for most people, a century ago Jung was by far the better known of the two, especially in the United States. This was mainly due to Jung's pioneering work on the Association Experiment, a test devised by Jung to demonstrate the reality and autonomy of unconscious complexes. To Jung we also owe an understanding of everyday terms like introverted and extraverted. Unlike Freud, who concentrated on retrieving repressed childhood memories in his patients, Jung was actually more interested in a prospective, future-oriented approach to analysis that emphasized the value of dream interpretation as the vehicle for understanding the messages of the unconscious as the guiding light of the soul.

Jung also recognized the therapeutic value of authentic, subjective religious experience, which is not necessarily to be found within the houses of worship of denominational religions but rather through the confrontation with the divine as wholly Other.

There is a widespread belief that Jung is not easy reading, and if *The Quotable Jung* can help to dispel that preconception, it will already have achieved its purpose. The breadth and depth of Jung's knowledge ranks among the highest of any civilization, spanning almost sixty years and thousands and thousands of pages. The wisdom to be found in even the necessarily abbreviated subject matter in this book should whet every reader's appetite for more. My faith is, then, that readers will find the Jung in these pages eminently readable and approachable, for he was a truly original thinker, a human being filled with kindness and compassion, and one of the greatest healers of all time.

#### NOTES

1. The Philemon Foundation prepares for publication previously unpublished works of C. G. Jung. Other titles from Princeton University Press in the Philemon Series (General Editor, Sonu Shamdasani) include *Analytical Psychology in Exile: The Correspondence of C. G. Jung and Erich Neumann*, edited by Martin Liebscher; *Children's Dreams: Notes of the Seminar Given in 1936–1940*, edited by Lorenz Jung, Maria Meyer-Grass; *Dream Interpretation Ancient and Modern: Notes from the Seminar Given in 1936–1941*, edited by John Peck, Lorenz Jung and Maria Meyer-Grass; *Introduction to Jungian Psychology: Notes of the Seminary on Analytical Psychology Given in 1925*, edited by William McGuire and Sonu Shamdasani; *Jung Contra Freud; The 1912 New York Lectures on the Theory of Psychoanalysis; The Question of Psychological Types: The Correspondence of C. G. Jung and Hans Schmid-Guisan, 1915–1916*, edited by John Beebe and Ernst Falzeder. Also in preparation is *On Psychological and Visionary Art: Notes from Jung's Lecture on Gérard de Nerval's "Aurélia"* edited by Craig Stephenson; and a comprehensive reconstruction of *Modern Psychology: Notes on the Lectures Given at the ETH Zurich, 1933–1940*, edited by Ernst Falzeder and Martin Liebscher ([www.philemonfoundation.org](http://www.philemonfoundation.org)).

2. Jolande Jacobi (1890–1973) was one of Jung's best-known students and a founding member of the C. G. Jung Institute in Zürich.

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## Note to the Reader

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Readers of *The Quotable Jung* might be interested in knowing in more detail how I selected the quotations for this volume.

This work is actually a case study in how to make best use of the enormous potential of the modern-day computer as an incredible storage and filing system, far removed in the speed and the range of access to stored data from the little file cards so familiar to many of us hitherto accustomed to the typewriter.

About twenty-three years ago when I began my training at the C. G. Jung Institute in Küsnacht, Switzerland, I found myself drawn to the idea of assembling my own personal collection of quotations from Jung. At the same time I immediately set about figuring out how to store all the information in a simple yet useful way. Since that time I have continued to organize my “collection” of quotable material into many digital folders stored in the computer, each of which comprises even more files under various categories, such as The Unconscious, Dreams, Shadow, Active Imagination, and many others. It didn’t seem to be long before I had amassed more than four hundred categories, the contents of which were often cross-referenced with each other. In effect I had already compiled a large concordance long before the idea for this book arose.

By the time I decided to take on this work, I had formulated a diagram that reveals a thread running from beginning to end, which comprises the theory and ideas of analytical psychology as conceived and developed by C. G. Jung. In other words, I have endeavored to provide the reader with a map, which he or she can use in several different ways, depending on the particular context at a given time and place.

I am sure that if a reader wants to know what Jung has to say about love, for example, he or she need only consult the index. A second stage might involve reading a particular chapter on a subject such as religion straight through from beginning to end. Other

readers might choose to read the book from beginning to end following the map that I have laid out.

On the other hand, it could be tempting for the reader simply to open the book at random and read whatever appears on the page. This might be surprisingly beneficial, especially if one were grappling with some significant and vexing question.

Please note that the English translations are all copyright R.F.C. Hull, with the exception of *Memories, Dreams, Reflections* (Richard and Clara Winston), *Liber Novus: The Red Book* (Mark Kyburz, John Peck, and Sonu Shamdasani), *The Question of Psychological Types* (Ernst Falzeder with the collaboration of Tony Woolfson), and *Children's Dreams* (Ernst Falzeder with the collaboration of Tony Woolfson).

May the readers of this volume derive as much joy as I have in the study of the life and work of Carl Gustav Jung.

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## Acknowledgments

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I am deeply appreciative of the guidance and inspiration I derived from Jolande Jacobi's anthology of Jung's writings, *Psychological Reflections*.

My profound thanks go to Sonu Shamdasani, who advised and encouraged me from beginning to end throughout the process.

In the initial stages, Dr. Anne Maguire (1921–2011) encouraged me with great enthusiasm to undertake this work.

I am also indebted to Ross Woodman (1922–2014), who was reading the first draft of the manuscript when he died. Our lengthy conversations on the spirit of Jung will always remain with me.

I thank Daryl Sharp for the warmth of his generosity; Andreas and Regine Schweizer, who understood the importance of this volume from the beginning; and Kevin Toohey, with whom I have shared Jung for many, many years.

Many thanks to Victoria Cowan for her expertise and dedication in compiling the index.

I am grateful to the members of the Board of The Foundation of the Works of C. G. Jung, in particular Ulrich Hoerni, Daniel Niehus, and Thomas Fischer, without whom this work would not be possible; the members of the Board of The Philemon Foundation, Michael Marsman, Craig Stephenson, Caterina Vezzoli, and Beverley Zabriskie, as well as our General Editor, Professor Sonu Shamdasani, in our joint endeavor in helping to bring Jung's unpublished works to light; and, in particular, to my editor at Princeton University Press, Fred Appel, for catalyzing the project and helping to keep it going thereafter.

To my husband, Tony Woolfson, who supported and aided me always with his unfailing spirit.

*Zürich, April 2014.*





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## C. G. Jung Chronology

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- 1875 Carl Gustav Jung born on July 26 at Kesswil in Canton Thurgau, where his father, Johann Paul Achilles Jung, is parson. His mother is Emilie Jung, née Preiswerk.
- 1879 The family moves to Klein-Hüningen, near Basel.
- 1884 His sister, Gertrud, is born (dies in 1935).
- 1895 Jung begins medical studies at the University of Basel.
- 1896 His father, whose loss of religious faith the young Jung witnessed, dies.
- 1899 He decides to become a psychiatrist.
- 1900 Jung is appointed Assistant Staff Physician under Eugen Bleuler at the Burghölzli, the psychiatric hospital of the Canton of Zürich and psychiatric clinic of the University of Zürich.
- 1902 He attends Pierre Janet's lectures on theoretical psychopathology at the Collège de France in Paris. His first professional articles are published.
- 1903 Jung marries Emma Rauschenberg of Schaffhausen. They have one son and four daughters.
- 1903 He begins experimental researches on word associations and is appointed senior staff physician at the Burghölzli.
- 1906 He begins his correspondence with Sigmund Freud.
- 1907 At their first meeting in Vienna, Jung and Freud talk without a break for 13 hours.
- 1908 Jung organizes the First Congress for Freudian Psychology in Salzburg.
- 1909 The Jungs move to their newly built home in Küsnacht by the lake of Zürich. Their descendants still live there. Jung withdraws from the Burghölzli clinic to concentrate on his thriving private practice. In September he visits the United States for the first time, with Freud, and both receive honorary degrees at Clark University in Massachusetts.
- 1910 Jung is appointed first president of the International Psychoanalytic Association.

- 1913 Jung cannot accept Freud's dogma concerning infantile sexuality. They break off their relationship. Jung resigns from his professorship at the University of Zürich. He enters a long period of intense introversion, soul-searching, and confrontation with his unconscious, recorded first in the *Black Books* and then in the *Liber Novus*, the *Red Book*. This provides the foundation for all his subsequent work.
- 1916 The Psychological Club in Zürich is officially founded. Between 1913 and 1951 Jung gives fifty Lectures at the Club, presenting the first drafts of his new works.
- 1920 Jung travels to Algeria and Tunisia.
- 1921 *Psychological Types* is published and receives very favorable reviews.
- 1922–23 Jung purchases the land in Bollingen at the southern end of the Lake of Zürich, where construction of the first tower of his retreat at Bollingen is built. His mother dies.
- 1924 He visits the Pueblo Indians in Taos, New Mexico, and forms friendship with Chief Mountain Lake.
- 1925 Jung leads the first of many acclaimed Zürich Seminars in English, including *Analytical Psychology*, *Dream Analysis*, *The Visions Seminars*, *The Psychology of Kundalini Yoga*, *Nietzsche's Zarathustra*, and *Children's Dreams*.
- 1925–26 He undertakes an expedition to Kenya, Uganda, and the Nile. While with the Elgonyi tribe on Mt. Elgon, he is so inspired by the sight of gigantic herds of wild animals that he realizes that humans, through consciousness, are the second creators of the world.
- 1932 Jung begins 25-year collaboration with Wolfgang Pauli (1900–58), winner of the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1945. He is awarded Literature Prize of the City of Zürich.
- 1933 The first annual Eranos conference at Ascona in Southern Switzerland includes distinguished scholars from all over the world. Jung lectures nearly every year until 1951. Among the participants are Joseph Campbell, Henry Corbin, Gershom Scholem, Karl Kerényi, Erich Neumann, and Mircea Eliade.

- 1933–41 Jung lectures on “Modern Psychology” at the Swiss Federal Polytechnical Institute (ETH) in Zürich.
- 1935 He lectures at the Tavistock Clinic in London to about two hundred medical professionals from every “school” of psychotherapy. He is appointed Titular Professor at the ETH.
- 1936 Jung is awarded honorary doctorate from Harvard University.
- 1937 A large audience attends Jung’s Terry Lectures at Yale, published as *Psychology and Religion*. He defines religion as “the attitude peculiar to a consciousness which has been altered by the experience of the numinosum.”
- 1938 Jung receives an honorary doctorate from Oxford University and is appointed Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, London. He describes as a “decisive moment” his trip to India to receive honorary degrees from the Universities of Benares, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
- 1944 He breaks his foot, suffers a heart attack, and experiences mystic visions while near death in hospital.
- 1945 In honor of his 70th birthday, the University of Geneva awards Jung an honorary doctorate.
- 1951 The publication of *Answer to Job* is so controversial that it engenders a series of key late letters concerning the evolution of the Western God image and the dark side of God. The first of the twenty volumes of the English-language edition of Jung’s *Collected Works* is published.
- 1955 In recognition of his 80th birthday, the ETH awards him an honorary doctorate. On November 27 his wife of 52 years, Emma Rauschenberg Jung, dies.
- 1957 Jung begins work on his memoirs, published posthumously in 1962. *Memories, Dreams, Reflections* is a best seller.
- 1959 John Freeman interviews Jung on the BBC television program “Face to Face.” To the question, “Do you now believe in God?” Jung answers, “Now? [Pause.] Difficult to answer. I *know*. I don’t need to believe, I know.”

- 1959 Jung dreams he is addressing a multitude of people in a public space, and they understand him. He conceives and edits *Man and His Symbols*, thereby completing his *Introduction* 10 days before his death.
- 1960 Jung is declared an honorary citizen of Küsnacht, his home for more than 50 years and where, after a short illness, he dies on June 6, 1961.
- 2009 Many decades after he wrote it, Jung's original *Red Book* is meticulously photographed and a facsimile edition is published. It is an instant best seller, with more than 100,000 hardback copies in print worldwide.

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