

PSYCHOLOGICAL TYPES: THEN AND NOW

The Relevance and Application of Jung's Theory

PRESENTED BY

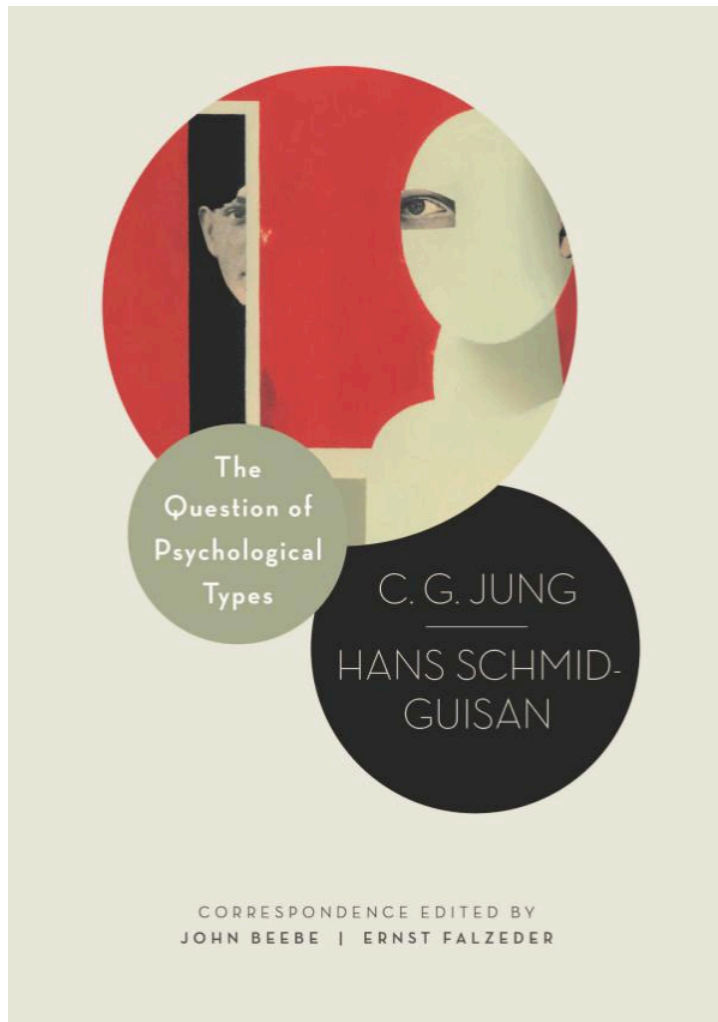
The Jungian Psychoanalytic Association

WITH

The International Association of Analytical Psychology

The Philemon Foundation

NYU Steinhardt Department of Art and Art Professions



Saturday, April 11, 2015, 9:30 am – 5 pm

Einstein Auditorium, Barney Building
34 Stuyvesant Street, New York NY

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Thomas Fischer*

Director, Foundation of the Works of C. G. Jung
Opening Remarks

Ernst Falzeder

Types of Truth: Jung's Philosophical Roots

John Beebe

Individuating the Types

Elizabeth Murphy

The Development of Type in the Individual

Craig E. Stephenson

Jung's Types and the Making of W. H. Auden's
The Age of Anxiety

* *C. G. Jung's great grandson*

Exploring the differences in his temperament from two other pioneers of depth psychology, Sigmund Freud and Alfred Adler, the Swiss psychiatrist C. G. Jung developed his personality types theory as a flexible, four-function two-attitude model of introversion and extraversion. The basis for the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, it is still widely used for assessing individual type orientation. The MBTI is prominent in couples and family therapy, vocational counseling, coaching, and organizational development. In psychoanalysis and psychotherapy, psychological types assessment is a key to interpreting dream figures, recognizing complexes, integrating projections, and the dynamics of transference and counter-transference.

PROGRAM

Jung's 1921 Psychological Types marked his return to the frameworks of depth psychology, after his focus on his personal journal, The Red Book. With the recent publication of The Red Book, and the Philemon volume The Question of Psychological Types: The Correspondence of C. G. Jung and Hans Schmid-Guisan 1915-1916 (John Beebe and Ernst Falzeder, co-editors; Princeton University Press, 2013), we can retrace Jung's paths of ideas and inner experience toward his types theory.

Types of Truth: *Jung's Philosophical Roots*

Ernst Falzeder, Ph.D

Was Jung an empiricist, a philosopher, a mysticist, a Gnostic, or even a prophet? He has been called many names, but he himself always stressed that he was "an empiricist, not a philosopher," let alone a mystic: "Everyone who says I am a mystic is just an idiot." On the other hand, however, of the major figures in twentieth century psychology, Jung was arguably the most historically and philosophically minded. This talk tries to trace the – sometimes hidden – philosophical roots of Jung's theory in general, and also of his typology.

Ernst Falzeder, Ph.D. in psychology, is a senior research scholar at University College London, and senior editor of the Philemon Foundation where he is engaged in the translation and publication of *The Complete Works of C. G. Jung*. He has written, edited, and translated more than 200 publications on the history, theory, and technique of psychoanalysis and analytical psychology; among others he is chief editor of *The Freud/Ferenczi Correspondence*, editor of *The Correspondence of Sigmund Freud and Karl Abraham*, co-editor and translator of *The Question of Psychological Types*, and the English translator of Jung's seminar, *Children's Dreams*. A collection of selected essays, *Psychoanalytic Filiations: Mapping the Psychoanalytic Movement*, will appear in early 2015 with Karnac Books.

Individuating the Types

John Beebe, M.D.

Jung devoted himself to untangling the problem of psychological types because he had recognized that an intellectual framework for understanding differences in conscious standpoint was not only needed at the outset of depth work but could enable the analyst to follow the particular way an individual client becomes conscious in the course of the psychotherapy. With the translation and publication of the Red Book and of Jung's 1915-16 correspondence with his colleague Hans Schmid-Guisan, English-speaking readers at last have the possibility of retracing Jung's footsteps in the journey that culminated in the publication of Psychological Types (1921). In this presentation, Dr. Beebe will highlight three key moments in that journey. He will also summarize the most important post-Jungian contributions to type theory for clinicians, demonstrating how an understanding of psychological types aids in the analysis of unconscious complexes.

John Beebe, M.D. is the author of *Integrity in Depth*, co-editor of *The Question of Psychological Types*, and author of more than a dozen articles on psychological types. Past president of the C. G. Jung Institute of San Francisco, he has received the President's Award for Exceptional Service from the Association for Psychological Type International. He has spearheaded a Jungian typological approach to the analysis of film. His eight-function, eight-archetype model of type is widely studied and applied. His collected papers on psychological type have recently been translated into Chinese and published under the title *Type and Archetype*.

The Development of Type in the Individual

Elizabeth Murphy, Ed.D.

Development in the expression of different types of consciousness at various ages and stages of development gives us an increasing number of tools both for developing self-awareness and awareness of how to deal with others. With the use of videotape examples, Dr. Murphy will illustrate how expressions of the different parts of our typology emerge at various ages from baby through adulthood. What this says as to the relative roles of native psychological type, and type-development favorable educational experiences will be part of her presentation, which comes out of years of experience in studying this area of individuation in childhood.

Elizabeth Murphy, Ed.D. is a psychologist whose research focuses on verifying with video support the development of normal personality differences according to the theory of psychological types. Her dissertation won the Isabel Briggs Myers Memorial Research Award and she received the Gordon Lawrence Award for contributions to type in education. She has taught children from preschool through the university level and worked as a licensed psychologist. A leader in creating the *Murphy-Meisgeier Type Indicator for Children*, she is the author of *The Developing Child: Using Jungian Type to Understand Children* as well as a series of booklets to teach children about type preferences.

Jung's Types and the Making of W. H. Auden's *The Age of Anxiety*

Craig E. Stephenson, Ph.D

In New York in 1944, Auden began working on a long poem, *The Age of Anxiety*. He structured this dramatic work about four strangers in a New York bar as an examination of the effects of wartime events on inner consciousness. He modeled the four characters on the descriptions of the four conscious functions of the personality described by Jung in *Psychological Types*. Setting his psychological narrative on All Souls' Day in New York, Auden plunges readers into a reckoning with the post-traumatic disordering experience of war and searches for a way to dialogue with the dead as inner collective memory. He pushes the narrative towards the emergence of a complexity that literary critics failed to fathom at the time but that philosophy and the science of mind would now define as irreducible, something greater than the sum of its parts.

Craig Stephenson, Ph.D. is a graduate of the C. G. Jung Institute Zürich, the Institut für Psychodrama auf der Grundlage der Jungschen Psychologie, Zumikon, and the Centre for Psychoanalytic Studies, University of Essex. His books include *Possession: Jung's Comparative Anatomy of the Psyche* (Routledge, 2009) and *Anteros: A Forgotten Myth* (Routledge, 2011). He translated from the French Luigi Aurigemma's book, *Jungian Perspectives* (University of Scranton Press, 2007), and edited a collection of essays on psychodrama grounded in analytical psychology, titled *Jung and Moreno* (Routledge, 2013).