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THE FOUNDATION OF THE WORKS  
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A NEW FOUNDATION—WHY? OR “FOR WHAT PURPOSE?”

On April 16, 2007, representatives of the former Community of the Heirs of C.G. Jung (hereafter, the Heirs)<sup>1</sup> established the Foundation of the Works of C.G. Jung<sup>2</sup> (hereafter, the Foundation) with its legal domicile in Zürich. (The Heirs transferred to this new Foundation Jung’s author’s rights, publishing contracts, the *Red Book*,<sup>3</sup> the *Black Books*,<sup>4</sup> other archival material, the books of Jung’s private library, and some funds. The Foundation board of three to nine members may include both descendants of C.G. Jung and external persons. The Foundation has non-profit status, i.e., its disposable means must be invested in projects that comply with the founding purpose. As a legal entity, the Community of the Heirs of

Ulrich Hoerni was born in Zürich in 1941. Having earned a degree in architecture at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zürich (ETH) in 1967, he went on to work until 1994 as an architect in Denmark and Switzerland. In 1981 he joined the Executive Committee of the Community of Heirs of C.G. Jung, and served as its manager from 1997-2007 and as its chair from 2004—2007. From 1994-2007 he was the delegated manager of archival and editorial matters, and in this function was involved in the planning of new publications, among others, *The Red Book*. Since 2007, he has been a member of the board and manager of the Foundation of the Works of C.G. Jung, Zürich (*Stiftung der Werke von C.G. Jung, Zürich*).

C.G. Jung was disbanded in 2008. Since a large number of Jung foundations already exist all over the world, the reader may wonder why an additional Foundation of the Works of C.G. Jung should be necessary. In the statutes governing its incorporation its aims are drawn up as follows:

- Conservation and advancement of accessibility of the literary estates left by C.G. Jung and Emma Jung-Rauschenbach including visual artistic works
- Administration of the intellectual property of these estates
- Advancement of scholarly correct publications of the works by C.G. Jung and Emma Jung
- Advancement of studies concerning their lives and works

Without going into the details of the statutes, one of the Foundation's main objectives is the furthering of publications. For this purpose, the Foundation cooperates with archives, scholars, editors, publishers, and the like. Such an objective implies the existence of unpublished works by Jung—possibly even in substantial quantities. Given that Jung's *Collected Works* (hereafter, CW)<sup>5</sup> have been available for decades, this implication that there are still large amounts of Jung's works that have not yet been published may be difficult to fathom. For those looking into the matter more closely, it has indeed for quite some time given rise to assumptions, speculations, rumors, questions, criticism, and controversies. To regain rational grounds for discussion—and with this, to explain the purpose of the new Foundation—it may be most sensible to undertake an overview of the present state of Jung's publications.

#### THE COLLECTED WORKS OF C.G. JUNG

Since 1902 Jung published with various publishing houses. In 1947 he signed a contract with the Bollingen Foundation and Pantheon Books New York, and Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. Ltd. London, for a project that was initially designated, "The New Edition," and then the "Collected Works;" an appendix outlined the planned contents:

Part I: (titles of 9 well-known works by Jung)  
Psychology of the Unconscious

Psychological Types  
Contributions to Analytical Psychology  
Modern Man in Search of a Soul  
Psychology and Alchemy  
Collected Papers on Analytical Psychology  
Two Papers on Analytical Psychology  
Studies in Word Association  
Psychology and Religion

Part II: All other existing works of the author (whether published in book or serial form or as an article or lecture in any publication or unpublished), which the publishers may from time to time designate for inclusion in the New Edition.<sup>6</sup>

An Editorial Committee consisting of C.G. Jung, Herbert Read, and John D. Barrett ran the project; an Executive Subcommittee consisting of Read, Michael Fordham, and Gerhard Adler was responsible for deciding upon the selection of the material to be included and the editing details. There was, however, a certain hierarchy: given a difference of opinion within the Executive Subcommittee, "Read's decision should be binding on the other two members;"<sup>7</sup> all decisions made by the Subcommittee were then subject to the approval of the Editorial Committee, whose decisions, in turn, were subject to the approval of the Bollingen Foundation.

Jung's contract with the Bollingen Foundation and Kegan Paul also outlined the scale of the project: "It is contemplated that the New Edition may consist of several volumes, and that the preparation of the New Edition may require a number of years."<sup>8</sup> Despite a certain vagueness and some contradictions, the consequences of these clauses meant the following:

- the New Edition was planned as an unspecified selection from a corpus of works;
- the contract stipulated a process rather than a clearly defined project;
- the decision-making authority was with the publishers (i.e., neither Jung nor the editors had final powers of decision).

It is noteworthy that Jung signed such a contract. For, until this time, he had attached utmost importance to his own personal dealings

with all details related to his publications. Now he handed over, to a large extent, the responsibility for his life's work to other people. As would become clear, he preferred to invest his energies in new projects rather than in the distribution of his previous works. For although he had grown old and had already looked death in the eye, there was still much of the pioneer and researcher in him.

Thus the editors set to work. A detailed concept was, it seems, developed step by step. An outline from 1953 presented only little new information—while CW Volume 1 of 1957 stated more precisely what the CW as a whole was to contain:

- Jung's previously published scholarly works, based on manuscripts written by himself. And such works were to appear in their latest versions (since Jung had the tendency to revise his writings again and again).

- The texts were to be arranged partly thematically, partly chronologically.

- This collection of texts—at that time called “complete”—would amount to seventeen volumes, the contents of each now specified. An additional volume was planned to contain various shorter texts, a general index and a bibliography. It seems that the publishers considered the number of seventeen volumes the upper limit, presumably for commercial reasons. It also became evident—explicitly or implicitly—what the CW would not contain:

- text variants
- clinical material
- correspondences
- notes made by third parties of Jung's talks, lectures, seminars, and interviews
- fragments, drafts, concepts, research material
- autobiographical and private material
- visual artistic material

The editing project was a challenge for all parties involved. Jung and his manuscripts were in Küsnacht; the Bollingen Foundation was in New York; the editors were in London; the translator was first in southern Switzerland, then in Mallorca. Europe was still suffering from the destructions of war, and modern means of communication like fax

or email did not exist. Jung had his secretary, but no further staff to work on the CW. Nor was there a catalogue of his publications and manuscripts. It was William McGuire, the executive editor of the Bollingen Series who co-ordinated this network. After the concept of the seventeen volumes had been established, Bollingen Foundation and the publishers expressed their wish to expand the program. Thus, in 1957 Jung agreed in principle to the CW's inclusion of some of his seminars, that is, notes from them that had been taken by third parties. These, however, were not to be put on a par with his manuscripts, since Jung lacked the time to proof them for errors. The specific seminars for publication were not selected until 1965.

In 1957 Jung further consented to the CW's inclusion of his correspondence. For this project he appointed a special editorial group consisting of his daughter, Marianne Niehus-Jung, and Aniela Jaffé. Dr. Gerhard Adler functioned as contact person to the CW. Furthermore, Jung imposed the following restriction: “An important matter will be to eliminate letters which for private, family or similar reasons should be withheld from publication.”<sup>9</sup> Since only one volume of correspondence was planned, the editors were forced to make a selection.

Another project, outside the scope of the CW, was undertaken in 1957: Jung authorized Aniela Jaffé and Pantheon Books to use—according to their best judgment—his private material, i.e., notes of talks with him<sup>10</sup> as well as excerpts of autobiographical notes made by him<sup>11</sup> for publication. Since the character of these writings was not scholarly, they were by no means to be included in the CW.<sup>12</sup> It was thus that the book *Memories, Dreams, Reflections* came into being, again representing a selection from extensive material.<sup>13</sup>

In other words, four publication projects were underway: CW, seminars, correspondence, and autobiographical material. Beginning in 1955, to these projects was added the publication of the CW in German, which Jung called “Gesamtausgabe” (“complete edition;” hereafter abbreviated to GW for the published title, *Gesammelte Werke*).<sup>14</sup> This was based on the concept developed by the Bollingen Foundation in 1953 for the Anglo-American edition. For the German language edition, Jung established a separate Editorial Committee consisting of Marianne Niehus-Jung, Lena Hurwitz-Eisner, and Dr. Franz Riklin—who was at the time the head of the C.G. Jung Institute

Zürich. In 1960, in case of his inability to continue working, Jung appointed his son-in-law Walther Niehus-Jung as his representative for negotiations with editors and publishers. Unfortunately, Jung did not live to see the completion of these projects. He died in 1961. As to the manuscripts, he had ordered his “hand-written estate,” with certain exceptions, to go to the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (hereafter, ETH).

Now, the concept for the seventeen volumes of the CW was called into question with the rediscovery of a number of unpublished manuscripts. In 1964 the Editorial Committee finally settled the question of which contents should go into each volume. A renewed selection led to an arrangement including the present-day Volume 18, *The Symbolic Life*, as well as the additional Volume 19 and Volume 20, entitled respectively, *General Bibliography* and *General Index*. In 1973 a selection of letters was published,<sup>15</sup> and the publication of the CW followed in 1979. Publication of the selected seminars ensued from 1984–1996.<sup>16</sup> All in all, the completion of the agreed-upon projects—a total of about thirty volumes—took almost fifty years. Concerning the yet unused material there were no obligations, plans, or instructions. Part of it was left to rest for quite a while. Since 1980 manuscripts have been handed over to the newly established Jung Archive at the ETH.

After Jung’s death in 1961 the Heirs assumed ownership of Jung’s author’s rights and became the contracting party for publishers. Likewise the Heirs took over the editing and funding of the German language GW. However, by 1969 all the editors of the GW had died. They were succeeded by Dr. Elisabeth Rüb and Lilly Jung-Merker. In 1981 the Community of the Heirs of C.G. Jung constituted an Executive Committee of descendants of the second generation. The completion of the GW took until 1994. In the meantime the growing number of Jung descendants demanded a new and more adequate form of organization for the literary estates. This led to the establishment of the new Foundation in 2007.

The four initial projects (CW, seminars, correspondence, autobiographical) were never expanded. There were, however, from 1970 onward, new publications, which had been negotiated with the Heirs, for example correspondences (Freud-Jung, Pauli-Jung, Jung-White),<sup>17</sup> the *Zofingia Lectures*,<sup>18</sup> interviews, audio-recordings, and

visual artistic works. The Heirs also made available material and copyrights for many other books, exhibitions, films, etc. Gradually, all unpublished items came again into focus, bringing to light the importance to the history of psychology Jung’s text variants, drafts, fragments, concepts, and the like. In 1992 the Heirs began to go through the accessible archive material, and to consider new publications. In 1998, they decided generally to go forward. However, by this point in time, they lacked an organization that could oversee extensive editorial projects, for the old structures provided by the Bollingen Foundation no longer existed. With their sight set on new publications, the Heirs entered into a co-operation agreement with the Philemon Foundation in 2004.

To sum up, it can be said:

- The initial publication programs, which had been arranged with Jung, were carried out. The original editorial organization no longer exists.
- Jung’s published works are, with regard to concept, a selection. The unpublished material is still shelved at the ETH and in various other archives.
- Within the bounds of possibility, the publication of further works is foreseen.
- New editorial structures have been established; the Foundation of the Works of C.G. Jung is among them.

Due to matters of copyright, the Foundation is involved in all Jung publications. On the one hand, there are follow-up publications related to the CW: translations, anthologies, digitalization; on the other hand, there is material that had remained either unselected or unavailable for inclusion in the CW. Specific tasks of the Foundation—besides its supervisory function—are the localization, procurement, identification, and release of archive material intended for publication. Thereby the authenticity of each text needs to be clarified. A delicate matter inheres in those notes and scripts that were written by third parties, but never formally authorized by Jung for publication. In addition, texts and even single quotations need to be checked for sensitive data. The Foundation also supplies information about Jung’s work and person.

On the whole the Foundation serves as an interface between archive, editing, and publication. The actual contracts are handled on

the Foundation's behalf by a literary agency in Zürich.<sup>19</sup> This holds for both the works of C.G. Jung and the less extensive works of Emma Jung-Rauschenbach. Further tasks arise in connection with Jung's private library in Küsnacht. For clarity's sake, it may be said what the Foundation does not aim to do: interpret Jung's works; comment on secondary literature; train analysts. Nor is it a public archive or a publishing house.

The Foundation's aim is to publish scholarly editions of original texts presented with contextual information. These might be published in co-operation with others or by the Foundation itself. There is much material awaiting publication, but the focus will be rather on quality than quantity.

#### PROJECTS

The first publication following the Foundation's establishment was the long-awaited *Red Book*,<sup>20</sup> edited by Sonu Shamdasani, a joint venture of the Foundation of the Works of C.G. Jung and the Philemon Foundation. The two Foundations further collaborated in the conception of the *Red Book* exhibitions in New York, Los Angeles, and Zürich.

In 2011—fifty years after Jung's death—a volume edited by Ann Lammers was published, namely the correspondence between C.G. Jung and Dr. James Kirsch, an interesting documentation of the time period between 1930 and 1960.<sup>21</sup> The Foundation of the Works of C.G. Jung is further in the process of realizing its plans for the digitalization, restoration, and conservation of historical books shelved in Jung's private library in Küsnacht. The Philemon Foundation itself is working on several new publications, and developing ideas for further projects. All of these new undertakings will document the development of Analytical Psychology and add new facets to many existing works, even if they will hardly be as spectacular as the *Red Book*.

#### NOTES

1. The entity's legal name in German is *Erbengemeinschaft C.G. Jung*.
2. The new Foundation's legal name in German is *Stiftung der Werke von C.G. Jung, Zürich*.
3. C.G. Jung, *The Red Book: Liber Novus*, ed. Sonu Shamdasani, trans. Mark Kyburz, John Peck, Sonu Shamdasani, Philemon Series in arrangement with the Foundation of the Works of C.G. Jung, Zürich (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2009).
4. The *Black Books* are unpublished and document Jung's early experimentation with active imagination; they have been displayed recently along the *Red Book*. The *Black Books* contain material that Jung later incorporated in the *Red Book*.
5. *The Collected Works of C.G. Jung*, trans. R.F.C. Hull, eds. Sir Herbert Read, Michael Fordham, Gerhard Adler, trans. R.F.C. Hull, executive ed. William McGuire, Bollingen Series XX (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press; and London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, Ltd.), 20 Volumes. (Future references to Jung's *Collected Works* will not be credited in these endnotes.)
6. Appendix to the Agreement of 25 August, 1948, C.G. Jung and the Bollingen Foundation.
7. Agreement of 24 March, 1947, Bollingen Foundation and Kegan Paul Trench Trubner.
8. Agreement of 25 August, 1948, C.G. Jung and the Bollingen Foundation.
9. Letter of 29 January, 1958, C.G. Jung to the Bollingen Foundation, John D. Barrett.
10. Letter of 21 October, 1957, C.G. Jung to Aniela Jaffé.
11. *Ibid.*
12. *Ibid.*
13. C.G. Jung, *Memories, Dreams, Reflections*, recorded and edited by Aniela Jaffé, trans. Richard Winston and Clare Winston. Translation originally published by Pantheon, Random House, 1963, rev. ed. (New York: Vintage Books, 1961/1989).
14. C.G. Jung, *Gesammelte Werke von C.G. Jung in 20 Bänden* (Düsseldorf: Walter-Verlag).

15. *C.G. Jung Letters*, Volume 1: 1906–1950 and Volume 2: 1951–1961, eds. Gerhard Adler and Anelia Jaffé, trans. R.F.C. Hull, Bollingen Series XCV (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1973).

16. See for instance the list of seminars in C.G. Jung, “Seminar Notes,” CW 19, pp. 195–202.

17. Jung, *The Freud/Jung Letters*, trans. and ed. William McGuire, Ralph Manheim and William McGuire, Bollingen Series XCIV (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1974); *Atom and Archetype: The Pauli/Jung Letters 1932–1958*, ed. C.A. Meier, trans. David Roscoe, Introduction by Beverley Zabriskie (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2001); *The Jung-White Letters*, eds. Ann Conrad Lammers and Adrian Cunningham, consult. ed. Murray Stein, Philemon Series (London: Routledge, 2007).

18. *The Zofingia Lectures, Supplementary Volume A To The Collected Works of C.G. Jung*, ed. William McGuire, trans. Jan Van Heurck, Introduction by Marie-Louise von Franz, Bollingen Series XX (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1983).

19. Paul & Peter Fritz AG, Literary Agency, Jupiterstrasse 1, CH-8032 Zürich.

20. Jung, *Red Book*.

21. *The Jung-Kirsch Letters: The Correspondence of C.G. Jung and James Kirsch*, edited Ann Conrad Lammers, trans. Ursul Egli and Ann Conrad Lammers (London and New York: Routledge, 2011).