

Volume 1 – Psychiatric Studies

Editorial preface

- This is a preface to all collected works
- Jung kept writing after collected works was planned, which made it difficult to organize coherently;
- Chronological organization would be easy but confusing end-product;
- Jung read Textbook of Insanity, decided to go into psychology, got Bleuler as a mentor;
- Volumes two and three are the application of psychological research to psychiatry
- 5 and 7 restate what he says in 4, with some of his own additions
- First seven volumes are in about the correct chronological position, plus volume 12
- Volume 6 is the end of Jung's split from Freud; volume 8 is preliminary abstractions from the creative period post split;
- 9.1 contains essays from this period re collective unconscious and archetypes; 9.2 is chronologically much later but put here because it refers predominantly to archetype of the Self;
- Volume 10 onwards is mostly application, indicated by their titles;
- Volume 18 and (at the time) later material would be devoted to correspondence on scientific subjects and texts from seminars conducted by Jung
- Terminology doesn't remain constant through CW, which is annoying

Editorial Note to Second Edition

- Reworking of volume 18 onward; now called Symbolic Life

**On the Psychology and Pathology of So-Called Occult Phenomena (Jung's dissertation, 1902)**

- 1: lots of strange psychological symptoms, no one agrees on their cause;
- 2: many psychological symptoms are attributed to previously known disorders like hysteria and nerve exhaustion;
- 3: we don't know what we're doing with these diagnoses in that they're unhelpful;
- 4: with such symptoms of psychopathology, there are often grey area between the pathology and normal psychological functioning; considered no difference between hysteria and epilepsy;
- 5: psychopathology is always more or less what is normal psychological functioning, so it makes it difficult to delineate; somnambulism as a case we are unaware of cause;
- 6: case of Miss E, 40, brother who had a problem with nerves, bookkeeper, unable to save money; fiancé died of paralysis; less like somnambulism, more like dissociation; went to see friend for rest, drank to much, seemed to black out; wanted to dig up people from their graves in cemetery, seemingly this is what she wanted to do;
- 7: medical observations; kept hearing children in cemetery say they have been buried alive; sees dead people, not afraid of them though

- 8: saw crowd of skeletons, doubted their reality but couldn't convince herself it was a hallucination; more of these kinds of attacks throughout October; headaches would occur after attacks;
- 9: had forgotten details of previous attacks;
- 10: never been superstitious or interested in supernatural;
- 11: this is "protracted states of hysterical delirium" passage from Krafft-Ebing; sounds like paranoia
- 12-14: visions of E indicate hystero-epilepsy; followed by two examples;
- 15: this case seemed to be more related to somnambulism, since no traumatic catalyst;
- 16: Charcot on two forms of Somnambulism, delirium with non\*coordinated and coordinated actions;
- 17: Miss E is second, with coordinated actions; account of a man with similar diagnosis;
- 18: another case of automatic ambulation;
- 19: and another
- 20: James on this condition, a case of it;
- 21: Mesnet on similar condition; this guy had head injury doe;
- 22: experiment with hysterics holding different colored glass in front of her eye she saw different images;
- 24: MacNish on more serious dissociation;
- 25: breakdown of previous cases, how they shed light on Miss E;
- 26: sensory input triggers the hallucination;
- 27: what the hell;
- 28: Goethe's vision to contrast what occurs in automatic visions; it's a question of purpose;
- 29: it may present as hysteria but the cause may not be the same, rendering it a different disorder;
- 30: similarities between epilepsy, somnambulism, and hysteria, and what distinguishes these is convulsions;
- 31: neurasthenic inferiority is neuroticism
- 32: one of Bleuler's patients who tried to kill himself in dissociated state;
- 33: summary of Miss E's case, seems like many different stressors in her life, didn't know how to manage it;
- 34: many different symptoms can arise from the same cause;
- 35: German texts lack in such cases, so hopefully this entry will help

### **A Case of Somnambulism in a Girl With Poor Inheritance (Spiritualistic Medium)**

- 36: 1899-1900, no physical examination of hysterical stigmata;
- 37: Miss SW, 15, protestant, paternal grandfather was intelligent, various other cases of visions and altered states in the family; mother sounds interesting;
- 38: average talent, intelligence; adequate, casual education; afraid of mother;
- 39: got into table turning; gifted medium, spirit was the aforementioned grandfather; somnambulistic states proceeded;

40: became a convincing medium of other spirits, a great actor; after cataleptic state on one occasion, tachypnoea occurred (rapid breathing);

41: on amnesia, she knew she went into the attacks but didn't know exactly who was there and what they said, Jung reports she's not faking because her face changes at the slight shift of mood;

42: SW would have lapses, or minor attacks, in which she wouldn't conduit properly; went blind after one attack, though her pupils reacted to the light;

43: visual hallucinations occur outside her attacks; her grandfather would show up as her guide; to reassert she wasn't afraid, and matter-of-fact about the attacks and visions; obstinate about the visions realness; her sisters saw the attention she was getting and so they began to have their own visions, hmm;

44: in addition to the attacks and lapses, she began to have semi-somnambulistic states, appeared before or after an attack, in which she achieved best relationships with spirits;

[Records of Séances]

45: August 1899, used upside down glass as communication tool; communication was interrupted by I guess Jung's grandfather;

46: two days later, saw her grandfather and Jung's grandfather walking arm-in-arm; wouldn't give details at first, hmm;

47: a few days later, an attack in which white forms each gave her a flower, obstinate with details, hmm;

48: fourth sitting, this time a somnambulistic state, channeling grandfather, her impression of him seems erratic; her talk was spontaneous;

49: after this fourth attack she read Kerner's *The Clairvoyant of Prevorst*, then she began to magnetize the end of the attacks by circling her arms, what;

50: now September 1899, SW on sofa, became cataleptic; had an obscure conversation, became upset afterward because she spoke in foreign language;

51: next day, another attack, after she dropped off, some guy came and SW said his job was to look after her body, and that no black person can get her; the man tried to play along in his own way, but SW was upset at him for not looking after her body;

52: sixth sitting, seems to be about the same with different obscure words;

53: seventh sitting, about same with same pallor, similar obscure words; knelt, looked as if in prayer, some other movement not sure this matters;

### **Development of the Somnambulistic Personalities**

54: famous people would show up, and sometimes no-names would like the previous guy Ulrich, grandfather was medium's guide, said SW was his favorite, there to protect her;

55: answers received was boilerplate, hmm; spirits had boring personalities; grandfather seemed to have personality of what a 15 year old girl thinks a grandfather would have, caring toward her, though for some reason his brother Mr PR is socially awkward with adults present, hmm;

56: other personalities showed up, pretty similar to grandfather and PR;

57: Ulrich came more during winter of 1899/1900; seriousness of séances deteriorated under his influence;

58: all personalities had SW's memory at their disposal, hmm; in touch with her visions; Ivenes is name for SW's somnambulistic self;

59: SW projects out utopia in star-dwellers on Mars;

60: latin-like messages on slip of paper, unable to be translated, SW wouldn't allow it I guess;

62: Ivenes's personality is more agreeable and less annoying than that of the other personalities, has air of precociousness;

### **The Romances**

63: Ivenes was a medium personality for other people prior; trace Ivenes history back to David, okay;

64: royal lineage, big surprise, with Jerry Springer-level gossip;

### **Mystic Science**

65: now she's receiving scientific theories

66: re fig 2, forces arranged in seven circles; Light is Magnesor, Dark is Connesor;

67: Magnesor group, explained geez;

68: Hypos group, powers that well only certain humans, magnetic influencers;

69: Connesor group, again dark;

70: SW is a magnesor medium; was never able to produce circles of matter, only hints of it then gave up, hmm;

### **Termination of the Disorder**

71: séances came to an end with the creation of this power system; SW caught cheating, threw small objects into the air she kept concealed in her dress; she's now, two years later, a useful employee at a business of some kind;

### **[3. Discussion of the Case]**

72: aim is to only give a sketch of the case; different states will be elucidated under separate sections;

#### The Waking State

73: peculiar, mildly erratic behavior in waking state; distraction re perceptions common in young hysterics, sounds like mild dissociation; notes idiosyncrasies of reading allowed, how the mind wanders though we're still reading, could explain SW's memory issues;

74: indications SW has a hysterical constitution, could me neuroticism;

75: references to phantom perception in hysterical patients from previous research;

76: misreading was prodromal symptom

#### Semi Somnambulism

77: in somnambulism state, SW had opposite personality than in waking state, went from preoccupied to grave; semi-somnambulism defined as personality still there but influenced by outside forces;

78: Binet on semi-somnambulism, some assertion of normal consciousness;

#### Automatisms

79: automatisms are indications of a subconscious activity at least semi independent from conscious state in this semi somnambulism

80: automatisms in SW, automatic movements of table, automatic handwriting, hallucinations

- 81: SW influenced through suggestion by table turning, so geez could have been deliberate on her part;
- 82: table turning sounds like indirect ouji board;
- 83: breakdown of table turning steps;
- 84: Jung says this works when people are inexperienced, before they can get the hang of it, or understand what's really going on;
- 85: table turning is influenced by auto-suggestion;
- 86: as speech area is affected in hypnosis, motor area is affected in table turning;
- 87: anomalous speech is a kind of suggestion to act as a medium;
- 88-91: member of psychic research society, Mr. A, experimented on himself with automatic writing; solved his own anagram, talking with lady Clelia now; turns out he's speaking with nobody;
- 92: similar experiment, Janet with his subconscious Lucie;
- 93: unconscious personality built through suggestion, by asking certain questions, as we see; this observation seems to be inception of Jung's idea of complex;
- 94: on why suggestions run through the hands in table turning, for obvious reasons;
- 95: look up ideomotor effect;
- 96: on to automatic writing, more difficult to produce than table turning; geez this sounds bogus;
- 97: to hallucinations, notes how environment has this influence on hysterics, notes why perhaps SW channeled Jung's grandfather instead of his father, who is also dead at this time;
- 98: hallucinations may simply be the objectification of thoughts;
- 99: why visual hallucinations but not auditory: patient lacked musical talent, no silence like there was darkness in the room, entopic, or hallucinations in the eye, were more appropriate we could say in the darkness;
- 100: explanation for entopic hallucinations; images in the eye are common so we can form something out of them with a little imagination;
- 101: hypnagogic images are same as those found in dreams;

102-: reports from a Swiss medium's visions; again with the snakes;

106: rational explanation for the visions, just because the explanation is rational doesn't mean they cannot have spiritual importance of course;

#### The Change in Character

107: note on change in character from waking state to semi-somnambulism; note of another case of this;

108: vacillated between different states; then took to the second state later in life; would be good to know anamnesis of these patients;

109: another similar case from different doctor;

110: again, similar, sounds like people trying to live out their repressed selves

111: always present is amnesic split

112: cases of personality change without amnesia in hysteria;

113: must be some connection between SW's symptoms and puberty; so a calculated way, subconsciously at least, to deal with new thoughts and feelings that come with hormonal changes;

114: continuity with Ivenes personality, psychological content; though there is negative hallucination, or erasure of certain perceptual content;

115: the Swiss medium, similarly, failed to see those taking part in the séances;

116: Ivenes carries conscious ego into the waking state; gives impression of an artificial product; as opposed to Leonie II, it's a question of delusion;

117: others have noted the con artist medium; or somnambulist can be a role we play for psychological release, which would be my guess yes; note 85, Binet on hysterics being symptoms of others have to the nth degree; less conscious intervention, the more convincing is the somnambulist;

118: Ivenes only has fantasy during attack, further indicating a role she takes on for psychological release;

119: forgetfulness of medium implies it's a fake;

120: Ivenes Jerry Springer fantasies indicative of adolescent girl;

### Nature of the Somnambulistic Attacks

121: attacks described, would faint and then wake up with reports of hallucinations; possible causes are hypnosis and psychic excitation;

122: re influence of hypnosis, an account of Janet's patient who had it, and this doesn't sound like SW;

123: re psychic excitation, could be sleeping fit that occurs at moment of excitation, examples;

124: this happens when people are sensitive, example of going to happy place;

125: still able to retain one or more senses during these fits; Ivenes unable to be disturbed during her attacks, previously mentioned;

126: two different types of personalities visited Ivenes, serious/religious and gay; notes proclivity of talk or at least lip movement in semi-conscious state;

127: Ivenes story not adding up of course, personalities dull like her, and if grandfather knew all her thoughts, how come he didn't know about her ecstasies;

128: grandfather visited not in simple hypnosis but in a hysterical attack;

129: it happens that hypnosis is interrupted by hysteria; multiple personalities have basis in the medium;

130: analysis of this split further;

131: personality as dream projection;

### Origin of the Unconscious Personalities

132: personalities of sermon-y and gay, SW's past and who she is, are represented; SW tries to incorporate both sides of her; Ivenes as way to incorporate both;

133: yup, what's happening;

### Course of the Disorder

134: clear SW was becoming conscious of the fraud;

135: SW went abroad, more pleasant now; maybe the second state has come to replace the first;

136: somnambulism and puberty are concomitant; maybe way to become new person in society with more strict social roles;

#### Heightened Unconscious Performance

137: possible cause could be heightened unconscious performance, good to consider this at least to cover bases;

138: this is automatic processes that are unavailable to conscious activity, sounds like the high five improv game; also cold reading, or simply the assumption the unconscious is more receptive and in tune than conscious mind; cryptomnesia as an example, remembering something you hadn't remembered;

139: three different ways to make cryptomnesia conscious (1) sudden idea or hunch; example from *ecce homo*, possible cryptomnesia from something Nietzsche read

141: second passage written by Kerner, which we know Nietzsche had read;

142: what's peculiar about cryptomnesia is the incepting memory isn't noteworthy;

143: glossolalia, speaking in tongues;

144: SW exhibited glossolalia only once, and then only speaking in unintelligible words ie "vena;" goes into origins of this word, she was reading anatomy book, vena is vein; other examples of glossolalia, all explainable;

145: a second way to make cryptomnesia conscious (2) image enters conscious through meditation on senses, what;

146: and third way, image enters consciousness through motor automatism; notes in cryptomnesia, unconscious isn't doing anything the conscious cannot do, as opposed to hypermnesia;

147: sounds like social intuitiveness;

148: suggestibility of somnambulists, notes what comics call "writing on stage;"

#### Conclusion

149: Jung pats himself on the back for making something out of nothing;

150: Jung's advisor, Bleuler, not to be confused with Breuer;

Addendum 1978: here we clarify Jung's point, not about the somnambulism, whether it's legitimate, but what the somnambulism says about psychology;

### **On Hysterical Misreading (1904)**

151: Hahn allegedly misrepresented Jung's dissertation as hysterical misreading, in that what SW really presented with is hysteria and nothing else I would gather;

152: SW misread in specific ways, would replace formal with dialect;

153: one explanation for this is SW didn't understand the word;

154: another is SW doesn't understand the word; this kind of misreading only occurs in hysterics

155: if SW committed these errors without notice, then it's defective oral control;

156: most probable explanation is this kind of misread only occurs when words are homophonic; but this isn't the case with SW examples so must be hysterical disposition;

157: there are two parts of SW's brain reading, mechanical and then part that understands and can make alterations;

158: Hahn fails to understand this (previous) distinction;

159: misreading is important because it concretizes the splitting re hysteria;

160: Binet's experiments with hypnosis, induced hysteria, as how analogous to Jung's case;

161: burn;

162: when there's a split we interpret reality correctly but modify it;

163: carry analogous experiment back to SW;

164: also notes irrelevant answers research to indicate analogous happenings;

165: Hahn criticizes but offers no solutions

## **II Cryptomnesia**

### **Cryptomnesia (1905)**

166: direct memory, based on well direct association; indirect memory is done through transitive property, a "mediating" association;

167: in both though the memory is recognized or known;

168: phenomenon of memory associated with feeling;

169: here we have further evidence of an unconscious, the memory is there but not conscious; additionally, we see how it can affect our conscious mind;

170: this previous phenomenon is microcosm of hysteria; this story in a dangerous method, though the movie makes her reaction seem sexual, which makes for a better movie tbh;

171: we're mostly unconscious dawg

172: conscious is therefore in precarious position, esp since we get glimpses of unconscious makes it infuriating;

173: just because you have a new idea don't make it right;

174: ergo, we find whatever we're looking for; and we believe what we want to believe;

175: similar to solitude creates men of talent or idiots from Toilers; hysteria is necessary in right amounts, like how therapy is controlled schizophrenia;

176: ship in storm analogy, becomes stronger or sinks, I mean raging water is unconscious;

177: flood pours into pen analogy;

178: combination is new in creativity, not the material;

179: plagiarism to introduce cryptomnesia;

180: cryptomnesia akin to hidden memory

181: Nietzsche cryptomnesia passage from *ecce homo* as example of this; oh wait the passage is from Zarathustra;

182: especially since "shoot rabbits" irrelevant to Nietzsche's intention

183: is Nietzsche's memory this amazing? Probs not; though does note perfect memory instances;

184: notes speed with which Zarathustra was written ie mostly unconscious; good description of this unconscious possession in *ecce homo*, likens it to revelation, last vestiges of superstition; genius is like therapy in that it's controlled schizophrenia;

185: guy Jacobsohn accused of plagiarism, Jung therefore defends him or at least suggests he may be innocent;

### **III On Manic Mood Disorder**

#### **On Manic Mood Disorder (1903)**

187: specifically hypomanic behavior; introduces patient, 36, male, alcoholism;

188: other similar diagnoses written and considered;

189: Wernicke describes as chronic mania, never really terminates; elated and irascible mood maintained, which means conflicts with society;

190: Jung thinks this description is too broad for the case in question, there need to be other moral defects;

191: mania often has many comorbidity;

#### **1**

193: Case A presents with mild form of manic mood disorder bordering on simple psychopathic instability;

193: elaboration of this case, sounds like alcoholism, party animal;

194: Case A admitted, talkative, flighty, a little witty; inability to commit;

195: moral defect, what a great diagnosis;

#### **2**

196: Case B similar with more detailed anamnesis

197: born 1858, father an alcoholic, cheated, guy attempted to rape her, didn't talk about it; married at 22, husband cheated, showed increasing erratic behavior; again sounds like alcoholism;

198: admitted in 1888, 30, blamed the rape attempts, and yeah makes sense; loud and obnoxious; admitted to Burgholzi in 1895;

199: ruled by her moods, sounds annoying, stealing lab alcohol, nice; got a job as housekeeper;

200-202: letter written by her as housekeeper, speaks of isolation, sounds nuts;

203: relapse, good exclamation mark; back to moodiness, sensitivity;

204: recap, sexual trauma, yeah; flightiness, mania; again, moral defect;

### 3

205: third case, remarkable for social instability, this'll be fun;

206: Case C, born 1876, alcoholic father, epileptic sister; geographics; candy diet; accumulating debt, avoidance mode; man she's good at getting jobs; inconsistency with her lover; picking up dudes, sounds liberated;

207: well-liked at work, which makes sense;

208: admitted 1903, sounds like a mess, wants to wreak vengeance on former fiancé;

209: lack of stillness, again avoidance; threatened to shoot ex fiancé;

210: abuse of sweets as type of alcoholism; inability to regulate mood, hmm;

### 4

211: fourth case, theft charge, Jung certified as an unsound mind;

212: Case D, born 1847, father an alcoholic, frivolous; definitely family issues; started drinking second year after leaving school, here we go; took to roaming at 19; hey sounds like a millennial; admitted to Burgholzli in 1876;

213: discharged, wandered again, got a wife, four or five abortions; suicide plan but couldn't go through with it, took up stealing again;

214: delusions of grandeur; mostly order to thought; diagnosed with periodic mania;

215: transferred to Burgholzli in 1886; panted chapel, graffiti of some talent; discharged, got back to theft; lost in world improvement, interesting how this was seen as some kind of neurosis in late 19th century;

216: homeless, living in a barn prior to Burgholzli; after admission he was working but made animal noises; said he had better things to do than work for a living; no plan of course, "all that would come in good time," oh boy; started to admit his delusions were exaggerations;

217: snoring is annoying;

218: with father and brother, similar manic mood disorder developed after puberty; funds limited alcohol consumption; delusional ideas, but vague not concrete;

219: depression with the mania; graphomania, write rubbish and then ruin themselves by having their thoughts published at own expense;

220: note that moral insanity is sanguine plus mercurial; sounds like not quite as smart as you think you are, which would only exaggerate the act outs; unconsciously driven, what Schopenhauer ultimately talking about there;

221: we do things for a specific affect, to feel a certain way, hey maybe even for a payoff;

222: the leveling down of ideas, according to Wernicke, is connecting symptom between moral insanity and mania;

223: moral defect is inability to regulate emotions;

224: manic mood disorder is cluster of hypomanic symptoms, emerge in youth, note alcoholism and criminality, erratic behavior

225: thanks Bleuler;

#### **IV A Case of Hysterical Stupor in a Prisoner in Detention**

A Case of Hysterical Stupor in a Prisoner in Detention (1902)

226: referred to Burgholzli, case is important for psychopathology of hysteria

227: Godwina F, born 1854, three of four sisters were nuts; one brother a criminal; illegitimate child at 18 and 28; dependent on lover financially, suspected of theft;

228: daughter said she'd lately been irritable and depressed;

229: becomes delusional, paranoid; accused jailer of taking the money from her lover;

230: increasing delusions;

231: nervous on way to Burgholzli;

232: decent health but haggard;

233: fontanelle is top of head; ataxia is degenerating nervous system; gag reflex present;

234: unstable mood, dependent on environment;

- 235: peculiar senses; first no feeling in leg, then no feeling in arm; varied analgesic regions; resisted examination in impersonal way; pricked her under the eye, looked elsewhere for the cause of the pain;
- 236: doesn't know name, where she is; who she knows; cannot count;
- 237: cannot write, disoriented to say the least;
- 238: gradual awareness, name;
- 239: more disorientation, and random disorientation at that; sporadically correct answers;
- 240: getting better, now comprehends short sentences;
- 241, counting getting better but not great;
- 242: same condition following day;
- 243: more awareness, knows name and one daughter;
- 244: visited by daughter, still remembered this in evening, doesn't know date;
- 245: burst into tears when she told she was in detention
- 246: begins to gradually recall memories from recent past;
- 247: now remembering events from previous day;
- 248: easily frightened;
- 249: remembered the "stolen money" incident;
- 250: remembers large debts, theft charge
- 251: next day, no change
- 252: less frightened, more coherent; doesn't know where she is but close;
- 253: felt well, but nightmares, lying on kittens or swarms of cats, hmm;
- 254: decent comprehension, poor retention;
- 255: poor discrimination between touch and temperature;
- 256: put into hypnosis, easily led;

257: retrograde amnesia from nearly a month ago disappeared under hypnosis; next week resistant to hypnosis;

258: headache disappeared under suggestion;

259: continuity of memory throughout hypnoses;

260: spent good time out of bed, doing handiwork, same symptoms otherwise;

261-: a penetration of total amnesia through trick, patient put to sleep, became cataleptic and analgesic, statements about how she arrived at Burgholzli were accurate, improved over next two weeks;

266-: um, six days earlier, jumps out of bed, sounds like night terror; previous day at concert another male patient who had heard of her criminal brother blurted out details; remembers concert but not the blurt out;

269-: no deterioration throughout night; previous amnesia disappeared under hypnosis;

271- : headache, poor sleep; now recollection of events from five weeks prior; mistook Jung for her lover;

273: patient discharged under police escort;

274: letter to patient friend on not knowing where she is at night;

275: wrote she was in difficult situation due to money;

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276: several peculiarities to note, purely hysterical ailment;

277: notes symptoms, summarization;

278: looks at previous work on twilight states; selected amnesia like Godwina;

279: twilight state diagnosis, alternating consciousness, memory defects, with other hysterical symptoms; various other symptoms listed, possible causes of;

280: alternating states of consciousness noted in hysterical patients; moria is excessive or morbid desire to joke, hmmm

281: notes Ganser's syndrome, passing state of amnesic, altered consciousness; similar to Raecke's description of stupor in convicts; trauma plus genetics aetiology;

282: this case is illuminating aspects, namely aetiology, that are difficult to observe;

283: reality can make us more delusional in an attempt to avoid it;

284: delusion is lack of orienting ideas, which is true to some extent;

285: poor content, good comprehension, poor focus as we would expect;

286: very far from catatonic stupor;

287- : there seems to be some element of a psychic process; she did know her daughters name, she did know her, Godwina, was in Munich; son-in-law is in Zurich; was indeed oriented to her surroundings since she knew a patient (her) had a headache; she does give the right answer then backtracks; shame overtook her delusion that she was in a silk nightgown;

293: defect in memory re unpleasant events from recent past;

294: notes the need to hypnotize to a layer deeper than the personality to retrieve that personality's contents;

295: not sure I get what's going on here; but some technique of hypnosis to help her remember;

296: this is more a case of denial than true amnesia, is what he's saying;

297: again, not amnesia but denial;

298: this is more hysterical conversion, ie that which is outside the range of what has been processed emotionally cannot be seen (yeah, sounds like denial); ultimately her not knowing is not wanting to know

299: called prison psychosis since predominantly appears in prisoners; the prison of the mind!

300: thanks, Bleuler;

## **V. On Simulated Insanity | A Medical Opinion on a Case of Simulated Insanity**

### **On Simulated Insanity (1903)**

301: Bolte says simulation ie malingering causes fewer difficulties in practice than it does in theory; subtle observation differentiates true insanity and simulation;

302: though malingering itself is a kind of disorder, ironically; threshold for diagnosis is higher than it was 20 years ago;

303: simulation is more than mere lying, as a result;

304: pathological liars are most convincing because they themselves believe the lie;

305: thieving begins with lying, malingering is the result of a long chain of mendacity with hysterical disposition;

306: confession of malingering doubtful as well; also cases where there's some truth and some malingering; memory defects can only be sussed out with accurate catamnesis;

307: notes paralysis, inability to act rationally, in times of stress with normal people;

308: so it follows that in people who have hysterical dispositions the same and more will occur; let's look at cases;

## **I.**

309: guy charged with rape; seemed to mangle at first because his actions were over-the-top stupid, but maybe he is simply really stupid;

310: Jung thinks he's not malingering if he's trying to get released in a stupid way; impossible to act stupid in a natural way, which yeah I would say is true;

## **2.**

311: 17 year old boy, also charged with rape; took association tests;

312- : the tests show the change in the patient's mental state; what follow are two observations;

314: embarrassment noted as when preoccupied by another idea, an attempt to hide; as indicated by association tests in table 2;

315: similar results when outer distraction was introduced, reported on table 3;

316: Jung's account of this are detailed in volume 2 and 3;

317: because associations are rote, indicates feeble mindedness, which would make it less likely he malingering; indication of a complex and how it operates at end of this paragraph;

318: elucidation of what later would be complex by Janet; act to placate complex instead of relate with reality;

319: emotional confusion disturbs memory; notes what sounds like compulsive behaviors; anterograde amnesia, loss of ability to create new memories after amnesia event occurs

320: roundup of two cases so far, feeble-mindedness present at first but may not be the main issue; an impenetrable mixture of conscious exaggeration, half-conscious play acting, and hysterical automatisms;

3

321- : next case, born 1867, 36, mill hand, quick tempered father, melancholic aunt who killed herself

323: father predicted he'd go to prison; ran away at 16, married at 22, ran away from wife and took her savings; arrested for embezzling money, or just theft I guess;

324: arrested eventually, put into solitary; hallucinations, paranoia;

326: admitted in June of 1903, stupid face; disoriented, strong suspicion of malingering; couldn't name coins;

327: physical examination, asymmetrical face;

328: couldn't find his way back to room after examination; passed out; woke up, threw himself against the door; kind of a mess;

329: his statement, implied malingering

330: wanted to malingering to protect his family; notes an inner unrest; hmm maybe he's not malingering;

331: he notes the scene after the examination, apparently wasn't malingering then;

332: so him banging his head against the door was a deliberate attempt at suicide;

333: did poorly on arithmetic test, practice didn't help;

334: arithmetic test results;

335: another suicide attempt;

336: judgment is responsible for the theft, but only partially responsible for simulation;

337: Jung impressed by the malinger;

338: even with malinger, patient showed signs of defect;

339: even a malinger shows signs of mental issues;

340: Janet holds automatism are a symptom of distractibility; again, talking compulsive behaviors;

341: notes a good malingerer;

342-348: several cases like this;

349: Ganser syndrome, uh yeah;

350: general observations to follow;

351: malingerers often focus on obvious symptom of disorder while ignoring the tertiary ones;

352: malingering isn't the same as hurting yourself to get attention, or to stay with a relative who's a priest as with the case in this paragraph;

353: with the girl, there's no practical end;

354: sum of the results; simulation can be automatized violent emotions; 1) there are people in whom the aftereffect of violent emotion shows itself in the form of a lasting confusion, which could be described as "emotional stupidity"; 2) by acting specifically upon the attention, affects favor the appearance of psychic automatism in the widest sense: 3) some cases of simulation are probably due to the aftereffect of violent emotions and their automatization (or to autohypnosis) and must therefore be regarded as pathological. 4) Ganser's complex in prisoners can probably be explained in the same way and must be regarded as an automatized symptom closely related to simulation.

355: thanks, Bleuler

#### **A Medical Opinion on a Case of Simulated Insanity (1904)**

356: malingering is tricky because if it's recognized and proved, it still calls into question the mental health of the patient;

357: also complicated because regular mental illness can be exaggerated; following case is a prisoner who had psychopathic inferiority and half-conscious simulation;

358: case referred by Zurich DA;

359: patient IG, born 1867, 37, whether he's mentally ill, what other mental illness is IG suffering, and when did this condition begin;

360: IG accused of stealing a bicycle;

### 1. Previous History

361: IG's father had a quick temper, brother is religious crank, sister committed suicide; no children, first wife had a still birth; same patient from 321;

362: father often told him he would end up in prison, much the vagrant, married twice, committed thefts;

363: found regular work in textile mill in 1896

364: ran away from wife in 1901, took a bunch of money; sentenced to six months in workhouse;

365: sold bike he stole;

366: maintains he bought the bike;

367: became restless in solitary confinement;

### 2. Observations Made in the Asylum

368: disoriented, couldn't answer simple questions correctly, couldn't tell time;

369: seemed to understand questions but gave senseless answers;

370: examples of senseless answers;

371-383: didn't answer more, asked to do various tasks that he didn't do well;

384: notes physical features;

385: again, didn't go back to his room when asked to do it himself;

386: banged head violently against door, again we know this is suicide attempt;

387-389: again with the catatonia, four day fast; okay let's get on with it;

390: same quotation from paragraph 329;

391:same from paragraph 330;

392: only reason he didn't kill himself because he didn't want to bring more disgrace on his mother;

393: more explanation of his malinger, some real some faked;

394: subject to examination;

395: hypalgesia, in general reduced sensation and perception; understood Aesop fable but reproduced story inaccurately;

396: what he says about the fable;

397: difficulty with retention, couldn't add simple sums;

398: otherwise medium intelligence;

399: narrative shows self-awareness; notes perpetual unrest;

400: story was mostly correct, got a few details wrong;

401: truly disoriented when he couldn't find his way back to his room after examination; truly thought all beds in room were occupied;

402-403: didn't care if he bashed in his head, admitted suicide attempt;

404-405: again with the attention/fatigue test

406-411: more observations;

412: the other suicide attempt by wrist cutting;

### 3. Opinion

414: sure his instability came from an inner unrest, but where does this unrest come from and how do we fix it;

415: intellectual deviant if not worse;

416: not mental illness but congenital degeneracy;

417: hysteria if nothing else;

418: inability to see how malingerling wouldn't help could be symptom of degeneracy;

419: he put on a good show, so good of show it became automatized and began to embody it, like that guy who played Joker; this is how pathological lying begins;

420: so even if he was malingerling, there's some degeneracy here;

421: not surprising the patient indicated mental health at times;

422: auto-hypnosis, explains work curve results even after he stopped malingering;

423: unconscious urge to go mad than bring on further shame for his mother;

424: yesh, says what he just said;

425: patient cannot be fully responsible for theft, underlying causes previously stated that must have restricted his free will;

426-429: not insane, but partial responsibility for the malingering;

## **VI. A Third and Final Opinion on Two Contradictory Psychiatric Diagnoses | On the Psychological Diagnosis of Facts**

### **A Third and Final Opinion on Two Contradictory Psychiatric Diagnoses**

430: insufficient expert opinion on this case;

Questions asked by the examining Magistrate

i) is defendant totally or partially responsible

ii) was previous material on this case complete

Opinion A; November 17, 1904

434: sounds like a Nigerian scam, cool;

435: defendant says some other guy did the same to her;

436: oops she did this two years prior;

437: Baumann's existence couldn't be proven, Z stuck to her story though;

438: reports the defendant were abnormal, had issues;

439: reports established Z is hysterical, and the existence of Baumann a self-deception; sure she obtained money by fraud, but insisted she would pay it back;

440: no other disturbances of intelligence or consciousness;

441: most important finding is presence of hysteria; with such a constitution she cannot be held fully responsible for lies and cheats, so Z's partially responsible;

443: criticism of this opinion is documents were incomplete;

444: this opinion could still be correct if Z is in fact lying; it's unfalsifiable, you see;

Opinion B: March 23, 1905

445: same facts

446: Z again says Baumann is real guy;

447: more inquiries were made into Z, thus allows for stronger basis for decision;

448: observations confirm Z was morally defective psychopath

449: observation lasted more than two months, main finding was hysterical symptoms;

450: maintained existence of Baumann;

451: lack of empathy, unrestrained sexuality, moodiness, pleasure-seeking and extravagance;

452: intellectual grasp of what's permitted but no moral feeling;

453: Baumann doesn't exist, but she believes it;

454: therefore she's totally not responsible, incurable;

455: permanent internment in closed institution as recommended;

456: criticism of this opinion is it goes too far;

457: moral feeling and hysteria are orthogonal;

458: obviously not the case that all hysterics are criminals;

459: so responsibility is not so clear cut;

460: defendant had defrauded previously;

461: defrauded with no pretense of Baumann's existence;

462: so she acted unlawfully because of moral defect, though sure the hysteria had some part in it;

Final Opinion

463: yup, Z is morally defective and hysterical;

464: hysteria can only exaggerate moral defect, or mask its true cause; hysteria described as rule by affect;

465: hysteria as the restriction of willpower, ultimately;

466: she knew her actions were immoral but what does this mean exactly;

467: essential factor is the moral defect, which again the hysteria aggravates;

468: turn to whether Z is responsible;

469-476: all criminals are morally defective, that's not the question; be wary of Baumann story because it served a purpose for the defendant; hysteria limits defendant's responsibility;

477: opinion B would be the abandonment of moral defect as a scientific concept, uh yeah sounds good to me; this part is frustrating begs the question re moral defect, never inquires as to where it comes from, taken as axiomatic; overflow institutions with criminals or turn prisons into institutions;

**On the Psychological Diagnosis of Facts (1905)**

478: Jung's contribution to association is the feeling-toned complex;

479: crime is a feeling toned complex;

480: so let's investigate a suspect through word association;

481: and Jung succeeded in doing this;

482: detailed account of this case will be in volume 2, but here's an overview;

483: elderly man suspects young man living with him of theft; complex for theft was revealed;

484: works on more than theft complexes, great, cannot wait to read it;