

Closer to the secrets of C.G Jung – Culture

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What a walk! What a garden! The complex on Lake Zurich is so generous, so spacious is the residential building, the wealthy Emma Rauschenbach and Carl Gustav Jung moved in 1908 and later lived with their five children.

If until now you were only allowed to visit the library, other rooms will be open to the public from April 3rd. On the first floor, where Jung's study rooms are located, one moves into the vast intellectual universe of the psychologist: original Greek and Latin thinkers to contemporary classics.

The dining room and garden on the ground floor are all dedicated to daily life and enjoyment. "It's more of the stomach, less of the head," says Cornelia Meyer, curator of the new museum. In the center is a large oval dining table, where also played. Here too were held talks with CG Jung

Andreas Jung, one of the grandchildren, architect in the grass, who later worked for the conservation of the city of Zurich, made photographs in the rooms of the House. have been moved to their original place. "We have recovered some pieces from the big family to allow for a reconstruction as original as possible," says Andreas Jung, who lives in the house with his wife since 1

975 and who has retired to make room for the new museum.

Ethics of Protestant Work

If you cross the seigniorial house, you feel something of the working atmosphere that reigns there. Jung was a prolific writer in the field of depth psychology and was known as the Crown Prince until the legendary feud with Freud. The man with iron discipline and the desire to live the border experience fought for a leading international position in psychoanalytic research. Unlike the rationalist Freud, whose theory and practice followed the motto: "It should become me," Jung's effort also aimed to endure the dark side – it was more about integrating the dark side only to cancel it in a Properly ordered, self-erased

For Thomas Fischer, who presides at the foundation of CG Jung, there are many documents in the library in the place of memory for this attempt to reach the limits of conventional knowledge – and beyond that. What Freud called superstition interested, yes, fascinated Jung: Alchemy and gnosis, Kabbalah and UFOs. After a sentence by Jacob Burckhardt, spiritual psychology was also a kind of spirituality for the deep psychologist. "He was looking for lost knowledge," says Thomas Fischer. "These are the processes of transformation that have occupied her all her life."

In the museum you will find traces of this inquisitive and inquisitive seeker, who was afraid to cross borders: the bourgeois facade gave him space to enter the threatening and seductive dark realm, which is also part of humanity – and from where his work has attracted: in political, sexual and psychodynamic terms.

L'Opposé en vue

Andreas Jung points to the Voltaire – In the psychologist's waiting room: the penetrating gaze of the French philosopher must not intimidate the clients, but rather make them aware of their darkest sides. In contrast to the classic psychoanalytic setting, Jung has always dealt with eye contact with the client. If time allowed, the nature lover and the avid sailor moved his sessions to the garden with a view of the lake.

While Jung is no longer as popular in German-speaking countries as in the past, the US can not say it. "More and more interest for my grandfather's work shows Russia and Turkey, as well as the Asian region," says Andreas Jung. With the opening of the C. G. Jung Museum, in which Cornelia Meyer also plays a beautiful hall with a small hat show, demand in both domestic and foreign countries is likely to grow again. The image of the man with all his dark sides, as the deep psychologist drew, is still relevant. More enlightenment and reflection can not hurt.

The Haus Jung Museum at Seestrasse 228 in Küsnacht can only be visited during registration and as part of a guided tour

Information: www.cgjunghaus.ch

(Indicator Day)

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