

## FREUD CROSSING THE ALPS

By Edward H. Reede

THE effect of a higher altitude upon ideas conscripted in the lowlands of the Danube grows increasingly devastating. Instead of occasional defecations, there appears to have been the desertion of a whole army corps. From Zurich issue copies of the latest psychoanalytical conclusions of Dr. Jung. "Psychological Types" seems at once both a portent and an omen.

The practical problem of analytical psychology lies deeper than sexuality and its repressions. Such a view-point is doubtless valuable in explaining that infantile and therefore morbid *part* of the soul, but, as a principle of interpretation for the totality of the human soul, it is inadequate.

Though this be but a Canutian gesture toward the rising tide of sex in popular literature, it may not be an empty handed one. It suggests familiarity with depth bombing. By odds it is the significant incident of the psychoanalytical year. Of Jung, it may yet be written that he found a mud hovel and left a walled city.

Scarcely less compelling to the attention is a new concept of the individual. So far as tattle can reflect profundities, his proposition is a resurgent James idea, revamped, mitred, and labeled. The "tough minded" and "tender minded", presented as the Jungian extrovert and introvert, are now seen, not as opposites, but as op-

posing aspects of one individual. Always a major gesture, be it "tough" or "tender", is balanced by the opposing minor function. The minor gesture is always in danger of repression through the dominant major. When repressed, it regresses, becomes infantile, develops eccentric phases, and formulates the neurotic symptom.

The dominating major interest of the introvert is the inner mythological self and its cleverness; of the extrovert, the outer world of practical fact. The ideal individual would dominate both worlds equally. He would never pursue his myth without the cutting edge of fact in the sword belt, nor would he couch lance with fact without the magic armor of sentiment. On the contrary he who, like Babbitt, flees into the world of facts, finds the lane-o'-dreams girl an avenging Erinys on his heels. Or else, like Jurgen, he escapes into dreams only to be shadowed by the Nemesis of the fact.

Just as the unconscious world of mythological images speaks indirectly, through the experience of external things, to the man who abandons himself to the outer world, so the real world and its claims find their way indirectly to the man who has surrendered himself to the soul; for no man can escape both realities. If the man is fixed upon the outer reality, he must live his myth; if he is turned toward the inner reality, then he must dream his outer so-called real life.

As the "deductive presentation of empirically gained understanding" and the opinion of a highly gifted psychologist intimate with the "stuff of life", this book presents an authentic documentation of life as a totality. It deserves the interest of the novelist and the critic, and invites judgment.

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Psychological Types or The Psychology of Individuation. By C. G. Jung, M. D., etc. Translated by F. G. Baynes, M. D. Harcourt, Brace and Co.