**02 Vol. 2. Word Association Studies**

Jung began his residency in psychiatry at the famous Burghöltzli sanatorium in Zurich, where his chief was Eugen Bleuler, the man who coined the term “schizophrenia” and whose description of the condition is still valid today. Bleuler gave Jung the job of exploring the diagnostic value of the Word Association Test, which originally had been developed by the Father of Experimental Psychology, Wilhelm Wundt.

In Jung’s hands the test employed 100 standard everyday words. The subject was to give the first word to come to mind upon hearing each one of the words pronounced in a neutral tone by the experimenter. (The details of the procedure can be found on one of the slides.) Jung initiated the use of a stop watch, and determined that when a subject was emotionally blocked on a word, the reaction time would increase and there might be other “complex indicators.”

Emotionally charged words tended to cluster around a few issues in the subject’s life. All the memories and fantasies that provoked a given emotion were called a “complex,” or a “part personality”; for the influence of the “French School” was unmistakably at work.

The various experiments performed by Jung and his collaborators were written up and published in two volumes. Jung sent the first to Freud, believing that he had provided empirical evidence for Freud’s theory of repression. Freud replied that he had already bought the book, and that it delighted him. Thus began their seven years of collaboration.

The slides for *CW 2* include the very long first paper, “Associations of Normal Subjects,” to show how Jung worked with this material; and two articles (“Psychoanalysis and Association Experiments” and “Association, Dream and Hysterical Symptom”) that show how Jung was doing “psychoanalysis” in those early years—i.e., much more loosely than Freud.