

A Critical Dictionary of Jungian Analysis. Andrew Samuels, Bani Shorter and Fred Plaut. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1986, 224 pages, \$12.95 soft.

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Recognizing that each discipline takes on its own characteristic jargon and that such jargon may reduce access to the meaning behind the words, Samuels, Shorter, and Plaut offer a critical handbook of Jungian terms to people in the help professions, students preparing to enter such professions, and people with a more general interest in Jung. Basically, the three authors bring together, summarize, and translate into their own words some 180 terms that are otherwise dispersed throughout the works of Jung and the works of those who have responded to his efforts. The authors hope that "by explaining the meaning imprisoned in the jargon, the terminology will take on life."

Compared to Campbell's *Psychiatric Dictionary*, this work contains far fewer terms: the discussions in the work under review, however, are more thorough and scholarly than those in Campbell's book. Compared to the works that inspired it (*The Language of Psychoanalysis* and *A Critical Dictionary of Psychoanalysis*), this work is less comprehensive. On the other hand the authors' intention was to restrict themselves to definitions and discussions of terms principally used in Jung's analytical psychology, psychological terms used in a special way of Jung, and major terms used by practitioners of post-Jungian analytical psychology.

The body of the work contains an alphabetical listing of the entries. A major entry might include "the meaning or meanings of a term; its origin and place in Jung's thought; difference between analytical psychology and psychoanalysis when the same or similar terms are used; changes in use of the term within the field of analytical psychology; critical comment where applicable; quotations and references." Entries range in length from one word and its cross-references (there are only a few of these) to three or four pages, most discussions running to several hundred words. These entries also have cross-references.

The term "enantiodromia" might serve as a typical example. The definition ("running contrariwise") and first use of the term (Heraclitus) are given. This is followed by Jung's use of the term, two specific references being given. There follows a two paragraph discussion of the pervasiveness of the term in Jung's works, the concept on which it is based, and the importance of the reality of the principle in the individual and collective psychic life of humankind to which the term refers. Following up on the cross-references mentioned in the entry and the cross-references in entries referred to will lead the reader to a discussion of many other terms—in effect a mini-lesson in Jungian terminology.

Most readers will appreciate the 150 or so references cited in the third part of the book, since these constitute part of the bases of the definitions and since they obviously offer fuller discussions of various aspects of the analytical psychology and related subjects. Some readers may be surprised by the briefness of this book because it purports to discuss key terms contained in over twenty volumes. This briefness is not a limitation, however, as

the authors do indeed discuss most of Jung's key terms. Perhaps a more serious objection to the dictionary is the annoyance that some readers will feel when they wish to find a term and learn that the authors do not list it. Take the term "feeling," for instance, an important and confusing term in Jungian theory. There is no entry for this term, not even a cross-reference. "Feeling" is discussed and discussed effectively, one should note, under the term "typology." Experienced readers of Jung would find the term quickly; those new to analytical psychology might grope for a while.

This minor limitation to the book might be eliminated were an index supplied. Instead of an index the last part of the book contains an alphabetical listing of the entries. This is exactly what the body of the book does. From this listing the reader might be referred to a single word and its cross-references. "Catharsis," for instance, gives a page number (31) that leads the reader to this entry: "Catharsis See ABREACTION; ANALYSIS." The inclusion of the page number is understandable, of course, but it is mildly absurd because the terms are arranged alphabetically anyway. Should there be a second edition to this book, and this reviewer hopes there will be, readers might welcome an index—not only of terms referring to separate entries, but also to other terms developed and discussed in the larger entries.

A *Critical Dictionary of Jungian Analysis* comes at a time when there is a renewed interest in a Jungian approach to the study of human behavior and thus fills a need. On balance the book fills this need well and the authors are to be commended for this scholarly, critical, succinct, and relatively inexpensive contribution to Jungian and post-Jungian analytical psychology. They stand an excellent chance of realizing their hope of releasing the meaning imprisoned in jargon of analytical psychology and of so giving new life to that discipline's terminology.