

Contents

1	Integral Theories of Law	1
1.1	In General	1
1.2	Exclusive and Inclusive Legal Theories	4
1.3	A Three-Dimensional Theory of Law	7
1.4	Psychoanalytic Jurisprudence	8
1.4.1	Law and Psychology	8
1.4.2	Psychoanalysis, Law, and Jung	10
	References	13
2	Understanding Law and Legal Practice Through Jungian Type Theory	15
2.1	General Features of the Psychological Type Theory	15
2.1.1	Original Jung	15
2.1.2	Empirical Post-Jungians	19
2.1.3	Psychological Typing Between “Heresy” and “Salvation”	21
2.2	Law, Legal Practice, and Jung’s Cognitive Functions	24
2.2.1	The Central Position of Thinking Concerning Law	24
2.2.2	The Sensation-Intuition Dichotomy	30
2.2.3	Extraversion and Introversion in Law	34
2.3	A Comparative-Law Perspective	40
	References	45
3	Historical Types of Law	49
3.1	Weber’s Types of Law	50
3.2	The Weberian and Jungian Types Compared	52
3.3	General and Specific Types of Law	53
3.3.1	The Religious Types of Law	54
3.3.2	The Traditional Types of Law	58

3.3.3	The Logical Types of Law	61
3.3.4	The Harmonious Types of Law	64
3.4	Individual, Cultural Type Preferences, and a Type Theory of Law	68
	References	69
4	Psychological-Typological Reading of Integral Theories of Law	71
4.1	How Can Inclusive Legal Theory be Understood Typologically?	71
4.1.1	Legal Principles and Legal Rules	75
4.1.2	The Dual-Perception Thesis	80
4.2	A Psychological-Typological Understanding of the Three-Dimensional Theory of Law	82
4.2.1	Law Creation and Law Application	87
4.2.2	Judicial Decision-Making	91
4.2.3	More on the Role of Intuition in Judicial Decision-Making	93
	References	97
5	The Type Theory of Law	99
5.1	Introducing the Fourth Dimension	99
5.2	A General and Descriptive Theory	101
5.3	The Type Theory of Law in Context	105
	References	113