

ated with those already provided. This led to the development of the conception of 'the complex' or group of ideas, emotionally charged, capable of influencing conduct and thought. Following on his work on association Jung did some valuable research on schizophrenia, published under the title of *The Psychology of Dementia Praecox* (1909).

He remained president of the International Psychological Society until 1913, when he published his book on *The Psychology of the Unconscious*, which was a study of mythology. This showed such a deviation from psychoanalysis that he resigned. The Zurich and Vienna schools then drifted apart.

After this Jung advanced his well-known theory of psychological types. This was a development of philosophical views known from the earliest times and used by William James, who thought men were divisible into tough and tender, by Schiller who thought them idealists and realists and so on. However, the two main types Jung described were extroversion and introversion, but complicated by the addition of sub-classes of thinking and feeling, so that there were

eight in all. Extroversion and introversion have become household words.

Jung moved further and further from clinical psychiatry and more and more towards an interest in mythology. His later works were, *The Secret of the Golden Flower* (1930), *Modern Man in Search of His Soul* (1933), *Psychology of Religion* (1939), and *The Integration of the Personality* (1940), etc.

Although Jung's investigation of myths is regarded with suspicion by many psychiatrists, since it is impossible to prove the correctness of an interpretation, and the application of myths to the understanding of clinical illness is of uncertain value, most accept that Jung's earlier work on association, complexes, schizophrenia and psychological types is of immense value.

He was a tireless writer and lecturer. He visited most countries at the invitation of learned societies and studied myths all over the world. The last of the triumvirate formed by him with Freud and Adler, his death represents the passing of a great epoch of psychiatry.

CLIFFORD ALLEN

## NEWS and VIEWS

### Electrical Engineering at Glasgow : Prof. J. Lamb

DR. JOHN LAMB has been appointed to the James Watt chair of electrical engineering in the University of Glasgow, in succession to the late Prof. B. Hague. For the past five years Dr. Lamb has been a reader in electrical engineering in the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. He is well known for his many contributions to knowledge in the fields of ultrasonics and the physics of materials. Dr. Lamb is thirty-nine years of age. He graduated in electrical engineering in the University of Manchester in 1943, and was awarded the degree of Ph.D. in 1946 and the degree of D.Sc. in 1957. In 1947 he joined the staff of the Imperial College. For the past three years, in addition to his readership, he has held the appointment of assistant director in his Department, involving administrative responsibilities that will no doubt have given him experience that will be of value in taking charge of a department. It may be expected that the appointment of Dr. Lamb will ensure that electrical engineering in Glasgow will be developed on modern lines and with a keen appreciation of the part that advances in basic physics must play in the future of electrical engineering.

### Beilby Medal and Prize, 1961

THE administrators of the Sir George Beilby Memorial Fund, representing the Royal Institute of Chemistry, the Society of Chemical Industry and the Institute of Metals, have decided to make awards from the Fund in 1961—each consisting of the newly instituted gold medal with a prize of 100 guineas—to Dr. Constantin Edeleanu and Prof. Jack Nutting.

### Dr. C. Edeleanu

DR. C. EDELEANU was born in Rumania, and went to Britain in 1937. He was a pupil at the Morrison Academy, Crieff, and then went up to Cambridge in 1941. In 1946 he joined Dr. U. R. Evans, working on the stress corrosion of light alloys. In the course of that work he became interested in pitting reactions and developed the autocatalytic mechanism for

pitting first proposed by Dr. Hoar. A somewhat surprising conclusion of the work was that the true rate of corrosion during the pitting of aluminium in a given solution was a constant. Direct experimental proof of this was, however, only obtained some ten years later. In 1950 he joined the Brown Firth Research Laboratories, where he was in charge of a section dealing with long-term alloy development. Stress corrosion, especially in high-pressure water systems and nuclear-reactor cooling systems, was of particular interest, and the work demonstrated that failures in such systems were, as a rule, associated with concentration effects arising either during heat transfer or in heating and cooling cycles. In 1956 he joined the Tube Investments Research Laboratory at Hinxton, to form a corrosion group. At first the work consisted mainly of studying the factors that control corrosion in some fused-salt systems of interest to the nuclear-engineering industry. One of the main results was to show that such systems could be treated in a somewhat analogous way to aqueous systems but that there were important differences. More recently, Dr. Edeleanu has returned to stress corrosion and, in conjunction with Dr. A. J. Forty, has attempted to interpret this type of failure in a more physical manner. This led naturally to the question of the part played by dislocations and other structural features in corrosion. With G. A. Bassett a start was made in this field, techniques such as transmission electron microscopy having played a useful part.

### Prof. J. Nutting

PROF. J. NUTTING was educated at Mirfield Grammar School, Yorkshire, and the University of Leeds. He was then appointed research assistant to the late Prof. Preece at Leeds and was awarded the degree of Ph.D. in 1948 for a dissertation on the overheating and burning of steel. Afterwards he was employed by the British Iron and Steel Research Association and was seconded to the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, where he worked with Dr. V. E. Cosslett and Prof. E. Orowan, developing tech-