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NEW SWISS AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON

The Federal Council has appointed Dr. A. R. Lindt, at present United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to the post of Swiss Ambassador in Washington, in succession to Monsieur Henry de Torrenté. He is expected to relinquish his present Geneva post at the end of this year.

Dr. Lindt was born in Berne in 1905. He studied Law at the Universities of Berne and Geneva, obtaining at the former the degree of Doctor of Laws. After his University studies he first tried his hand — for a relatively short while — at banking, but very soon (1932) he turned to journalism, and quickly made a name for himself as roving correspondent for various well-known European and American newspapers. He travelled widely in such countries as Manchuria, Palestine, Jordan, West Africa and North Africa, the Balkan States, etc. With his book, "In the saddle through Manchukuo", which proved a great success, he became internationally known.

During the war 1939-1945 Dr. Lindt, as an ordinary soldier, did a very important, if unobtrusive, job on the Swiss home front. He belonged to "Heer und Haus", and in that capacity talked to groups of soldiers and civilians alike, keeping up and kindling anew, when this was necessary, the will to resist. During the dark days of Hitler's sweeping victories all over Europe, this was no mean task. It needed a strong personality and a still stronger faith in the final triumph of right over might.

After the war Lindt went to Germany, first on a special mission of the "Don Suisse", then for roughly a year as special delegate of the International Red Cross Committee.

In November 1946 he became attached to the then Swiss Legation in London as Press Attaché and, later, with the rank of Counsellor of Legation. During the seven years which Dr. Lindt spent in London he became a welcome visitor at the meetings of the City Swiss Club and the Nouvelle Société Helvétique, and some of his excellent lectures given at that time are still remembered with pleasure. In 1948 he became Switzerland's representative on the Executive Board of UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund), then in 1951 Chairman of the Programme Committee, and in 1953 Chairman of the Executive Board. Also in 1953 he was appointed official Swiss observer attached to the United Nations in New York, and in January 1957, at the suggestion of Mr. Hammarskjöld, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the General Assembly elected him High Commissioner for Refugees, which post he occupies at present.

THE BIRTHDAY OF PROFESSOR CARL JUNG

Our compatriot, Professor Dr. Carl Jung, celebrated his 85th birthday on 26th July. He is considered by many people to be the greatest psychologist.

He was the son of a Swiss pastor. He began working as a psychiatrist in 1900 in Zurich, and later studied under Janet in Paris and under Bleuler.

He became interested in Freud's work and there were some fruitful understanding and collaboration between them. Later, however, Jung's thought diverged from Freud's and the differences between them led to a break in 1913.

Jung was one of the first group of workers who gathered around Freud, but later disagreed with him and broke away to found an independent school of thought. Among the others who broke away were Adler and Rank.

It is generally considered that the essential basis of the difference between all these and Freud lay in their unwillingness to carry through to its limits the scientific implications of Freud's concept of sexuality. Freud found his main supporters in his second group of disciples.

Adler developed a psychology and psychotherapy mainly on the basis of the individual's sense of inferiority and compensating will to power.

Jung evolved a psychology and methods of psychotherapy of a frequently mystical kind, influenced by Hegel and dialectical philosophy, in contrast to Freud's rigidly scientific and more materialistic system. He has always been a prolific writer. Some of his books are very famous and have been translated into many languages.

Jung, who was founder and first president of the International Psychoanalytic Society, began researches which led him to study 'primitive' peoples in North Africa, Arizona, and Kenya, and he gained many ideas from the Far East. He visited the United States, India, and many European countries.

He was awarded an honorary degree by Harvard in 1936, and in 1938 was the first psychologist to receive the honorary D.Sc. degree at Oxford.

There are Jungian training centres in Zurich, London and San Francisco, and Jungian analysts practise successfully all over the world.

In his old age Jung has not become narrow-minded or self-centred, but has retained his humanity and kindness, and his many and varied interests.

In his ordinary daily life, Dr. Jung seems, at eighty-five, to be still singularly successful in the art of living his material, as well as mental, life to the full.

He maintains two homes. One is the typically Swiss villa, with yellow walls and red roof, on the shore of the lake of Küsnacht, which he and his wife, who died in 1955, built for themselves fifty years ago, and where he is still often visited by his five children, his nineteen grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren. Dr. Jung's other residence is outside the little village of Bollingen, farther up the lake, a strange, unkempt stone tower, with only the most primitive comforts, to which he retires for periods of rest, meditation and writing.

Until only a short time ago, Dr. Jung was an enthusiastic yachtsman, sailing his own boat on the lake of Zurich.

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