

PSYCHOLOGY

Confirm Opposites Attract

► IN picking a wife or a husband, the old saying that "Opposites attract," holds good. This is confirmed in a study of 271 couples by Dr. Horace Gray, of the Stanford University School of Medicine.

Each husband and wife was classified according to Jung's psychological types. A person's interests may be turned inward toward the world of his own thoughts and feelings, or he may be interested primarily in other people and in things. His way of perceiving things may be by his faculties of sensation or by intuition. His judgments may be based on thinking or on feeling.

In only 40 couples, 15% of the group studied, were husband and wife alike in all three respects. In another 15% they were straight opposites—different in all three respects.

Most common picture was that of the extravert-sensation-thinking husband married to an extravert-sensation-feeling wife. Couples that are alike in two respects and complementary in one make up 38% of the group.

The attraction is greatest in the field of attitude, i.e., between introverts and extraverts; 61% were opposite in this regard. Next the mutual allure between marriage partners was greatest in the aspect of judgment; 59% were opposite in that one was of the thinking type and the other feeling. The pull of opposites in the field of perception, that is, between sensation and intuition types was lowest, affecting only 52%.

Intuition, despite the popular idea that it facilitates human understanding, may actually be a handicap to getting and staying married, Dr. Gray found.

Single people, he observed, are more often intuitive than are married people. And divorced people are more often of the

intuitive type than are the married or the widowed.

Dr. Gray warns against condemning any particular type. Each type has its usefulness, he says, and each has its limitations. Intelligence has nothing to do with any type. And neither has emotion; there is little evidence to support the common notion among feeling-type people that their emotions and humanity are somehow more sensitive than in thinking-type people.

Details of Dr. Gray's study are reported in the *JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY* (May).

Science News Letter, July 30, 1949

GEOLOGY

Commercial Lode Tin Not Found in Alaska

► THERE is tin in Alaska, probably not much, but enough to warrant a government survey. A report on it is now available. No lode tin of commercial grade was found in the district investigated, but an appreciable amount of placer tin still remains in the Potato mountain tin placer district, the report states.

This district is near the tip of Seward peninsula and is just across the Bering strait from Siberia. It produced some 1,500 tons of tin concentrates in the first two decades of the present century, but none since. It is one of the few places on the North American continent where tin has ever been mined commercially. The United States is dependent on foreign countries for this vastly important and widely used strategic and industrial metal, supplies coming principally from Bolivia and the Far East.

The investigation and report are work of the U. S. Bureau of Mines. Copies of

the findings are available without cost from the Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes St., Pittsburgh. The title is *INVESTIGATION OF POTATO MOUNTAIN TIN PLACER DEPOSITS, SEWARD PENINSULA, NORTHWESTERN ALASKA.*

Science News Letter, July 30, 1949

● RADIO

Saturday, August 6, 3:15 p. m., EDST

"Adventures in Science" with Watson Davis, director of Science Service, over Columbia Broadcasting System.

Dr. J. E. Hobson, director of Stanford Research Institute, Palo Alto, Calif., will talk about "Food from Algae."

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