

The laboratories of the U. S. Bureau of Mines and of the Carnegie Institute of Technology will be open for inspection on the morning of October 17. Members of the staffs will be present for informal discussions on the work which is being done.

#### THE INSTITUTE OF PAPER CHEMISTRY

THE new building to house the Institute of Paper Chemistry at Lawrence College, was dedicated on September 23. We learn from *The New York Times* that an announcement was made of a gift of \$100,000 to the institute by Mr. J. C. Kimberly, president of the Kimberly Clark Company, in memory of his father, Mr. J. A. Kimberly, who was among the first students to enter the doors of Main Hall at Lawrence College when it was built, more than seventy-six years ago. The elder Mr. Kimberly was for half a century a pioneer in the pulp and paper industry.

In the words of Mr. Ernst Mahler, president of the institute and a vice-president of the Kimberly Clark Company, "the gift will be used to erect, contiguous to the present building, a library and laboratory to house the splendid collection of books we possess and to make provision for its growth, and to provide additional laboratory space, already shown desirable."

Other gifts of \$15,000, to be made available for additional fellowships and scholarships for institute students during the next three years, were also announced.

President Herbert Hoover sent a letter of commendation to Mr. Mahler on the organization of the institute. The program at the dedication began with a procession of the faculty of Lawrence College, with which the institute is affiliated, and included the presentation by Mr. Mahler of the keys of the institute to the president of Lawrence College, Dr. Henry M. Wriston, who paid tribute to the "enthusiastic and energetic labors of the members of the board of trustees."

Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of *The New York Times*, in the dedicatory address congratulated Lawrence College, a liberal arts institution, on its having an affiliated graduate school to be devoted completely to the interests of research in the pulp and paper industry.

The ceremony brought a number of the leaders of the pulp and paper industry to Lawrence and the institute. Guests at a luncheon held in connection with the dedication included Mr. M. A. Krimmel, chief chemist of the Hammermill Paper Company and president of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry; Colonel Benjamin E. Franklin, president of the Writing Paper Manufacturers' Association and vice-president of the Strathmore Paper Company of Massachusetts, and S. L. Willson, presi-

dent of the American Pulp and Paper Association. In their addresses they praised the institute as a means of supplying a much-needed technical training for newcomers in the industry and lauded the men who have pioneered in its founding.

The school is patterned after the Darmstadt school in Germany and is the only one of its kind in the United States. Several large grants were given when it was organized, and twenty-six students from universities throughout the country entered classes in 1930, under a faculty of nine. Complete paper-making processes are studied.

The purpose of the institute is threefold—to train talented college graduates in pulp and paper chemistry, to establish a comprehensive research library and information service for use of the paper industries and institute, and to coordinate research in the interest of the whole industry.

Opened first with Dr. Otto Kress as technical director, the institute has begun its new session with twenty-seven students, graduates of twenty-two colleges and universities and residents of sixteen states.

It operates on a budget equal to the income from more than \$1,000,000 endowment.

About \$250,000 is invested in the plant and apparatus, the institute having in its new building the finest arrangement of optical instruments, the most exact constant-humidity and constant-temperature rooms to be found, it is said, in educational institutions in America. More than 225 mills and corporations throughout the United States have contributed instruments, materials and apparatus for use in its construction and operation.

#### THE FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM OF THE KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

THE Kentucky Geological Survey has just brought to completion its five-year program of detailed mapping of the areal and structural geology of the Blue Grass Region of Kentucky. This portion of the state—one of the choice agricultural areas of the entire country, is equivalent to the Ordovician exposure of northern-central Kentucky. In this region new base maps have been prepared at the scale of one inch to the mile, utilizing topographical surveys wherever possible for each of the counties involved. On these new county maps the areal and structural geology has been executed and with the completion of the map of Scott County, which is now shortly to be issued, new inch-to-the-mile areal and structural maps have become available for all parts of the Ordovician exposure in the northern-central part of the state. The following county maps have been prepared and have been issued separately: Boone, Kenton, Campbell, Gallatin, Grant, Pendleton, Bracken,

Mason, Fleming, Nicholas, Bath, Harrison, Owen, Carroll, Trimble, Oldham, Henry, Franklin, Shelby, Jefferson, Spencer, Bullitt, Nelson, Washington, Marion, Boyle, Mercer, Anderson, Woodford, Fayette, Jessamine, Garrard, Lincoln, Madison, Clark, Montgomery, Bourbon, Robertson and Scott.

While it is true that some of these maps overlap the periphery of the Blue Grass region and extend into the well-known Kentucky Knobs region, it is a fact there are to-day no areas within the Blue Grass which are not surveyed. These new county maps are available to the general public for a nominal sum from the office of the Kentucky Geological Survey at Frankfort, Kentucky.

With the exception of Garrard, Woodford and Fayette, all these county maps have been published by lithographic processes in standard colors on the scale of one inch to the mile. The usual divisions of the Kentucky Ordovician, ranging from and including the Richmond of the Upper Cincinnati through to the High Bridge of the Champlainian, have been shown by outcrop. This area encompasses about 8,000 square miles and constitutes the largest unit outcrop of Ordovician sediments mapped areally and structurally in detail in the world.

#### PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL ASIA

IN July, 1931, the Uzbek Research Institute of Samarkand, together with the Moscow Institute of Experimental Psychology, organized the first expedition of the Soviet Union for the study of psychological characteristics of peoples in various stages of cultural development. The aim of the expedition was to investigate the variations in thought and other psychological processes of people living in a very primitive economic and social environment, and to record those changes which develop as a result of the introduction of higher and more complex forms of economic life and the raising of the general cultural level.

One special task of the expedition was to develop new methods for evaluating intellectual status of individuals in very backward communities, because the usual methods of determining intelligence are inapplicable in the very special cultural conditions influencing the intellectual processes of the members of these groups. Another task was the preparation of educational methods which could be applied to these communities, such as the teaching of counting, reading, etc.

The expedition was organized under the direction of Professor Alexander Luria, of Moscow. The members of the expedition included Mr. P. I. Leventuev; Mr. V. N. Arbuzov; Mr. V. V. Zaharova; Mr. H. Ashrafi; Mr. A. Baiburova; Mr. L. S. Gazaryanz;

Mr. A. D. Kolbin; Mr. E. N. Mordkovich; Mr. H. Hakimov; Mr. M. Hodzinova; Mr. F. N. Shemyakin; Mr. A. A. Usmanov, and Mr. R. Yussupov.

Before the expedition entered the territory, a two-months' seminar was conducted by Professor Luria in Samarkand in May and June, 1931, in which special topics were assigned, methods studied, and preliminary projects were carried out.

The expedition began its work in Uzbekistan with the native population. The chief work was done in the Alai Mountain region, and in the districts (*Kishlaki*) of Shahimardan, Yordan and adjacent uplands, where the people live under primitive nomadic conditions. The control territory was the region of the River Narin (*Kishlak Utch-Kurgan*), which has a very active cotton-raising industry and highly developed collective farming, but with a population still backward culturally.

Special attention was given to those socio-historical factors which influenced the development of the various stages of culture, and especially those changes which came as a result of the economic renaissance of Central Asia. For the purposes of the research both territories were found to be very satisfactory. The following problems were taken up by members of the staff:

"The Structure of Perception in Various Stages of Cultural Development (Perception of Color, Form, and Optical Illusions)": Mr. L. S. Sazaryanz and Mr. E. N. Mordkovich.

"The Configuration of Vision in the System of Visual Thinking": Mr. A. R. Luria, Mr. L. S. Sazaryanz, Mr. E. N. Mordkovich and Mr. V. V. Zacharova.

"Structure of Elementary Intellectual Processes in Various Stages of Historico-psychological Development": Mr. A. Baiburova and Mr. H. Hakimov.

"Verbal Logical Configurations in the System of Visual Thinking": Mr. M. Hodzinova.

"Concept Formation in Stages of Cultural Development": Mr. A. D. Kolbin.

"The Development of Causal Thinking": Mr. P. I. Leventuev.

"Traditional Religious Thought in the Development of the Personality": Mr. A. D. Kolbin and Mr. H. Ashrafi.

"Perception of Printed Material in a System of Visual Thinking": Mr. F. N. Shemyakin and Mr. P. Yussupov.

"Numerical Operations in a System of Visual Thinking": Mr. A. A. Usmanov and Mr. V. N. Arbuzov.

"Self-Analysis and Evaluation of Other Individuals at Various Stages of Personality Development": Mr. A. R. Luria and Mr. V. V. Zacharova.

All these studies will be published in the transactions of the expedition and some subsequently in foreign psychological journals. The expedition is an attempt at collective experimental research by a group of psychologists undertaken for investigation of psychological origins in human development. A