

HAIL PRINTS AND MUD-CRACKS OF PROTEROZOIC AGE

ON page 679 of the second part (1932) of his "Treatise on Sedimentation," Professor W. H. Twenhofel calls attention to the fact that geologists have neglected to record hail prints in rocks more ancient than the Triassic.

Apparent hail prints, with deep pits and elevations opposite the side of impact, occur in the Proterozoic Beltian rocks of Glacier National Park. They are commonest in the basal (Rising Wolf) and uppermost (Rising Bull) members of the Grinnell formation, in the Bighorn Basin of the Two Medicine Valley, and at the western foot of Gunsight Pass. They also occur in Hole-in-the-Wall and Kintla quartzites in the Boulder Pass district, in the north-western part of the park.

Twenhofel also remarks (page 686) that the commonly assumed three cracks, radiating from a center, seem to be the exception among mud-crack patterns. They are; but such cracks are common in the Rising Bull member in the Two Medicine Valley, and appear in other shallow water formations throughout Glacier National Park, generally being preserved as sand fillings in argillite. We have observed similar cracks in sandy shales of late Medina (Silurian) age in the Niagara Gorge near Lewiston, New York. Specimens are in the collections of the Buffalo Museum of Science.

CARROLL LANE FENTON
MILDRED ADAMS FENTON

WEST LIBERTY, IOWA

THE NEED OF OPPORTUNITY FOR EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY

PROFESSOR L. W. STERN, of the University of Hamburg, president of the German Psychological Association; Professor Gustav Kafka, of the Dresden Institute of Technology, secretary, and Professor David Katz, of the University of Rostock, member of the council, have been compelled by their colleagues to resign offices which indicate the high standing of Jews in the intellectual life of Germany. Professor Felix Krueger, the successor of Wilhelm Wundt at Leipzig, has been elected president of the association, and the place of meeting has been changed from Dresden to Leipzig.

Shortly after the conclusion of the war I wrote to Professor Krueger proposing that the International Congress of Psychology meet in America to mark the friendly relations of the psychologists of the world,¹

¹ It should be put on record that at a meeting held in Philadelphia in August, 1917, of the Psychology Committee of the National Research Council (which accomplished such useful service for the government during the war) I proposed the following resolution which, as I remember it, was unanimously approved:

but he opposed the plan. The congress was in fact held at Oxford in 1923, it having been the first international congress after the war (though the physiologists met the same summer); Professor Krueger advised German psychologists not to attend. He did not go to the congress held in Copenhagen last summer and refused to invite the next congress to meet at Leipzig; as Professor Köhler did not want us at Berlin, an invitation from Madrid was accepted.

The announcement to members of the German Psychological Association of the meeting to be held in Leipzig in October, signed by Professor Krueger, is more nearly what might be expected in Soviet Russia or in Italy than in Germany. Its rhetoric is not easy to translate, so I quote:

Die Erinnerung an Wilhelm Wundt, den Hundertjährigen, paart sich hierbei mit der Zuversicht, das die deutsche Psychologie in lebensvollem Zusammenhange mit ihrer ruhmreichen Vergangenheit stetig und entschieden vorwärts schreiten wird. An alle Mitglieder richtet der Vorstand die Bitte, sich dahin zu vereinigen, das die Leipziger Tagung einen Verlauf nehme, wie ihn die Würde der Wissenschaft und die hohen Aufgaben unserer Gesellschaft erfordern. Aus den Umwälzungen der gegenwärtigen Zeit soll die *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Psychologie*, durch Gemeinschaftskräfte innerlich verbunden, neu gefestigt hervorgehen.

Die bisher vorgesehenen Sammelreferate bleiben in Kraft. Etwaige Änderungen oder Ergänzungen des übrigen Programms sollen vornehmlich die Richtung auf Fragen der *Persönlichkeitsforschung* nehmen. Zugleich soll die *praktische* Bedeutung der Psychologie für Kernfragen des gegenwärtigen deutschen Lebens gebührend zu ihrem Rechte kommen.

It will be noted that stress is laid on work on the problems of individual differences and on the practical applications of psychology in the service of the new political and social developments in Germany. It is a curious circumstance that I made in Leipzig now nearly fifty years ago the first measurements of individual differences and carried out the first quantitative work in applied psychology. Wundt was so much opposed to these experiments that I could not continue them in his laboratory, but was compelled to purchase the needed apparatus and set it up in my own rooms. As late as 1921 when I wrote to

Whereas, the President of the United States has stated that there is no quarrel and should be no ill-feeling between the people of the United States and the people of Germany;

Resolved, that the Psychology Committee of the National Research Council places on record its appreciation of the wisdom of the President's expression of good-will. We recognize our obligations to the German universities and to the great men who have led in the development of psychology. We trust that an early peace may be established and that we may soon again be able to cooperate with German and Austrian psychologists in the advancement and in the useful applications of our science.