volume of rocks obtained as a result of rise of the level of sediments (v) is subtracted from the total volume of rocks. The correction (v) but with the opposite sign is used when a lowering of the surface of sediments (a deepening of the basin) has occurred during this time interval:

$$\delta = \frac{V_1}{V_2 \pm v} = \frac{\text{uplift}}{\text{subsidence}} \quad (2)$$

Fig. 3 shows the changes of the uplift coefficient (δ) in the Uralian geosyncline from the Cambrian to the Permian. We see that the curve records two large cycles of epeirogenic movements (Caledonian and Hercynian), upon which second order cycles are superimposed. The beginning of each large and small cycle is characterized by a predominance of uplifts; at the middle, subsidences become prevalent; and at the close of a cycle, the significance of uplifts of the earth's crust again increases. An analogous curve has been obtained for the Caucasian geosyncline⁴.

Fig. 3. CURVE SHOWING THE RATIO OF UPLIFTS TO SUBSIDENCES IN THE URAL GEOSYNCLINE

An important part in quantitative estimations is played by the determination of the boundaries of the territory actually studied. Since the volumes of elastic rocks are taken into consideration, all the areas which have supplied terrigenous material in this particular case are automatically included in the territory studied.

I have also used the volumetric method for a quantitative study of the Hercynian volcanism in the Urals⁵ and of the history of sedimentation within the European part of the U.S.S.R.⁶ As a result, a number of regularities have been established which so far have escaped detection by the usual methods of geological investigation.

¹ Belousov, I. V. V., *Trans. Inst. Geol. Sci., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.*, No. 76 (1944), in Russian.

² Holmes, A., "The Age of the Earth" (1937).

³ Ronov, A. B., *C.R. (Doklady) Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 44, No. 4 (1944), in English.

⁴ Ronov, A. B., *Bull. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., sér. géogr. et géophys.*, 8, No. 6 (1944), and 9, No. 4 (1946), in Russian with English summary.

⁵ Ronov, A. B., *Bull. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., sér. géogr. et géophys.*, 10, No. 4 (1946), in Russian, with English summary.

⁶ Ronov, A. B., *C.R. (Doklady) Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 50 (1945), in English.

⁷ Ronov, A. B., *C.R. (Doklady) Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 50, No. 2 (1946), in English.

PSYCHOLOGISTS IN THE ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS

THE Section of Psychology, lately formed inside the Association of Scientific Workers, met for the first time at Bedford College, London, on January 18; in the chair was Mrs. Winifred Raphael, of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology. The speakers were Miss I. M. Dunsdon, Dr. H. J. Eysenck, Miss Pearl King, Prof. T. H. Pear, Mrs. Raphael, Dr. J. D. Sutherland and Dr. Stephen Taylor, M.P. All the papers were followed by discussion. Until this meeting, psychologists had met within the Association of Scientific Workers as part of its Medical Section. The establishment of a Psychological Section has resulted in a considerable increase in the number of psychologists joining the Association (117 up to the time of writing).

The chief subjects emphasized were the relations between psychologists and other professional workers, and the ways in which psychologists may make practical contacts with others and contribute usefully from their sphere of knowledge. There is an obvious division between fields in which psychologists can make an immediate contribution, and those in which they might help after research into specific problems has been conducted. It was felt that a subject of international importance is "channels of communication", for example, the Press, radio, films, etc. An investigation into this subject is in progress.

It was urged that the Association of Scientific Workers might consider putting forward a more definite policy with regard to the results of recent scientific research, such as the atomic bomb and other revolutionary weapons of war. Certain psychologists specially interested in the subject could help by advising upon ways of 'getting ideas across' to the public.

The primary responsibility of psychologists as such is to work whole-heartedly for the advancement of their science. To-day in most sciences comparatively little can be done by individual workers, and the importance of co-ordinated research here as elsewhere was stressed. The time may even have come for university departments of psychology to establish a co-ordinating body so that (1) research workers can know what others are doing at present in their field and thus avoid duplication, and (2) plans for research into fundamental problems can be developed.

An urgent need is to let the public—at present badly instructed—know what psychology can and cannot do. More use could be made of the ordinary media of communication by psychologists who can express complicated ideas simply and clearly; but this might require a changed attitude upon the part of some editors.

Dr. Stephen Taylor discussed the possibilities and conditions of employment of social psychologists in the public services.

Dr. J. D. Sutherland considered "Relations between Psychologists and Other Professional Workers". Such relations, where they exist, are on the whole good. Probably the oldest and closest is in the educational field, because of its more obvious psychological implications. He deplored the fact that as yet there seems to be almost no co-operation between psychology departments and university authorities in the problems of selecting and training university students.

In the industrial field, relations are good, partly because only progressive industrialists ask for

psychological advice. Psychological work in the Forces has improved relations with Government services. Co-operation with trade unions is unsatisfactory, but it is hoped that the Association of Scientific Workers will now improve matters. In medicine, relations are becoming increasingly better. Co-operation with social scientists, however, is not what it might be.

Dr. Sutherland suggested that methods of recruitment of psychologists and their training for 'real life' could be improved, also that university psychology departments might assume more practical responsibilities concerning students' careers. There is a need for good popular literature on psychology. Very few intelligent members of the lay public, he said, know any names of psychologists other than Freud, Jung and Adler.

Miss Dunsdon, reporting on "A Survey of the Fields of Employment of Psychologists", described a questionnaire to be circulated to all psychologists in the British Psychological Society. The object of this survey is to obtain information concerning psychologists' working conditions, their hours, salaries, holidays, facilities for research, etc.

Dr. Eysenck presented a report on the facilities for training psychologists, based on a circular sent out by the British Psychological Society in 1944. It indicated that the following developments are needed: (1) more psychology departments in universities, (2) adequate equipment, laboratory and library facilities, journals, copies of tests, etc., (3) better staffing, (4) more stress on social psychology, (5) developments making it easier to specialize, in particular by giving practical, clinical and other facilities, (6) revision of some qualifications for admission to universities.

T. H. PEAR

CROSBY HALL, LONDON

IN the summer of 1946, after several years of war service as a training centre for the Women's Royal Naval Service, Crosby Hall was re-opened by the British Federation of University Women as an international hall of residence and club-house for university women. Fortunately, the beautiful fifteenth-century Hall was comparatively little damaged by bombs; and although the residential quarters were considerably injured by blast it was possible to restore them without actual re-building.

The Hall, as in pre-war days, has again become a centre for international culture and friendship, where university women from all over the world can live and study, meet and exchange views, go for short visits or use the club facilities provided. In these few months women of thirty-two different countries, from China to Paraguay and from Iceland to South Africa, have stayed here. British women are able to use the Hall for permanent residence or visits in just the same way, and although there is no fixed rule as to proportions between overseas and British residents, there usually seems to be a happy balance. Research and post-graduate students have first claim to residence. Second 'priority' is given to members staying for short visits on business or pleasure. The first Council meeting of the International Federation of University Women to take place since the War was held at Crosby Hall last summer, and no more appropriate event could have marked the re-opening.

The third group of 'priorities' is that of graduates employed in London.

The Great Hall, with its magnificently carved oaken roof, its stonework tracery and tall oriel window, dates from 1466, and is of much historic interest. Originally a part of the city mansion of Sir John Crosby, it was taken down stone by stone and re-erected on Chelsea Embankment. In 1927 the British Federation of University Women, which had succeeded in raising £50,000 for the purpose of acquiring the Hall and building a residential wing, opened Crosby Hall as an international residence and club-house. It is especially fitting that the building should be on the site of the Chelsea home of Sir Thomas More, the great scholar whose circle of friends included men of learning from all over Europe, and who scandalized his contemporaries by insisting that his daughters should have the same education as his son.

Even before the War it was clear that the accommodation at Crosby Hall was not sufficient to meet the demand. The first residential wing had only been a part of the original building plan, and early in 1946 an appeal was launched to complete the scheme by building a second wing, a library and additional common-rooms. At the same time a Fellowship Fund was started in order that many university women who would most benefit by residence at Crosby Hall should not be debarred through lack of means. A special appeal to schools was made at the beginning of the year. An Association has just been started, under the title of "Friends of Crosby Hall", to link together those who are interested in Crosby Hall and concerned to see that this beautiful building is cared for, used and loved. The small subscription, which goes towards the maintenance and extension of the building, also entitles the member to lunch in Hall and to invite guests. Quite apart from this Association, the Warden of Crosby Hall will always be glad to show school and college parties—or individuals—over the Hall by arrangement.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

(Meetings marked with an asterisk * are open to the public)

Monday, April 14

FARMERS' CLUB (at the Royal Empire Society, Craven Street, Strand, London, W.C.2), at 2.30 p.m.—Mr. H. H. Nicholson: "The Problem of Land Drainage".

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS (at the Geological Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1), at 5 p.m.—Mr. J. G. Milton: "Research and New Developments in Water Treatment".

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY (at the Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1), at 6.30 p.m.—Dr. R. P. Linstead: "Chemistry and Autarchy".

SOCIETY OF INSTRUMENT TECHNOLOGY, NORTH-WEST SECTION (at the College of Technology, Manchester), at 7.15 p.m.—Mr. J. C. E. Strong and Mr. C. A. Wright: "The Measurement of Surface Finishing"; Mr. J. A. Yates: "Automatic Control of Specific Gravity".

Tuesday, April 15

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, DOMINIONS AND COLONIES SECTION (at John Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2), at 2.30 p.m.—Prof. T. S. Simey: "Social Welfare in the West Indies".

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE GROUP (in the Physical Chemistry Lecture Theatre, Royal College of Science, South Kensington, London, S.W.7), at 2.30 p.m.—Dr. N. Pizer: "The Advisory Chemist and Problems in Crop Production".*

BRITISH SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY (at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.2), at 3 p.m.—Dr. B. M. Crowther: "The Use of the Universal Decimal Classification in Periodical Abstracting Services for Scientists and Engineers".

INSTITUTION OF MINING AND METALLURGY (at the Royal Institution, 21 Albemarle Street, London, W.1), at 5 p.m.—Major-General A. J. Orenstein: "The History and Prevention of Silicosis, with special reference to the Witwatersrand" (First Sir Julius Wernher Memorial Lecture).*