

The Research Foundation, a non-profit corporation organized by alumni interested in the development of research, derives its income from patents based on discoveries made by Wisconsin investigators and alumni who have voluntarily assigned their rights to the foundation in order to protect the public from unscrupulous exploitation and to build up a permanent fund for the support of research at the university.

Ordinarily, each year the foundation, of which Professor H. L. Russell is director, has used all its interest income from its invested capital in supporting university research. In the emergency which now obtains the trustees of the foundation have decided they could render no more useful public service than to add to the customary support they give the university a material sum from the anticipated income of the coming year to help meet the critical financial condition.

In announcing these grants, President Frank said:

Next year the University of Wisconsin will assign thirty-six of its productive scholars, for periods ranging from a few months to a full year, to the direction of between sixty and seventy important researches, some of them freshly authorized by the research committee of the university, but many of them projects already under way that would have to be abandoned but for the fact that the Alumni Research Foundation has stepped into the breach and saved the day for productive scholarship.

The terms under which the university will commission these scholars to carry on these researches involve a new and more economical system of graduate study, under which the traditional system of formal lectures and regularly scheduled seminars will be supplanted by an informal master-apprentice relationship between the thirty-six scientists and scholars directing these researches and their graduate students.

The greater the confusion of a time, the greater the need for sustained research in the natural and social sciences. But the current economic stringency is making it difficult for universities to keep even their normal research programs going. Many universities are now being forced backward just when they should, for the sake of the national future, be going forward.

The Alumni Research Foundation enables the university, despite the difficulties of the time, to carry on its research service to state and nation. Thanks to the statesmanlike action of the trustees of the foundation, Wisconsin, through this policy of research, correlated with a master-apprentice system of graduate training, again pioneers in the enrichment of university policy and university service to the state.

Associated with the thirty-six senior members of the staff, assigned to the direction of these researches, will be fifty or sixty research assistants, many of whose appointments might otherwise end this year because of lack of funds. The funds also will permit many young Wisconsin men and women who are completing their university training this year to continue their work in the scien-

tific fields in which they have been specializing for from four to six years.

GRAVITY EXPEDITION IN CUBA

BETWEEN January 7 and May 3, 79 gravity stations were completed in Cuba, principally in the Provinces of Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara and Camagüey. There were four stations in each of the other two provinces. This expedition was sponsored by a committee of the American Geophysical Union, and was made possible through the cooperation of the Cuban Government, the Compañía Petrolera Carco, the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the United States Naval Observatory and the department of geology of Princeton University. The object of the expedition was to determine direct gravity by means of the new Brown apparatus at certain key points selected in relation to data already available from the torsion balance surveys and structural studies completed by the Compañía Petrolera Carco. The field work was done by Lieutenant A. J. Hoskinson, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The theoretical gravity, both by the Helmert and Bowie formulas, together with the isostatic anomalies, has already been computed and will be published shortly, together with an analysis of the relation of the anomalies to the fundamental structural trends in the basement rocks of Cuba. A preliminary analysis of the anomalies shows that the Rio Cauto Valley is underlain by dense rocks, which tends to controvert the previous theory that this valley is synclinal. Following the experience of the recent marine gravity expeditions in the West Indies, and the pendulum expeditions in the Big Horn Basin, there is already abundant proof that pendulum observations, especially when the proper corrections are made for observable rock densities, afford an important and valuable addition to geophysical methods for determining subsurface structures, both on land and at sea.—RICHARD M. FIELD.

COMMITTEE OF DUTCH PROFESSORS ON BEHALF OF GERMAN JEWISH STUDENTS AND GRADUATES

AN academic committee of Dutch professors, of which Professor P. Van der Wielen has been appointed the chairman and Professor Dr. H. Frijda, Amsterdam, is acting as honorary secretary, has issued a statement which reads as follows:

The repressive measures against the Jews in Germany have especially heavily affected Jewish students and the university graduates of that country. Thousands of doctors, lawyers and those fulfilling lesser legal offices and those holding positions at the academies, many among whom have already given evidence of high scientific value, have been suddenly thrown out of their professions and deprived of their livelihood. Owing to the definite attitude of the authorities it has been made