

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

almost impossible for Jews to take up an academic university career or to complete the studies upon which they had embarked. These circumstances have led large numbers to emigrate to countries affording them opportunities to continue their studies in universities with a view of eventually qualifying themselves in the profession they desire to enter in the country in which they have taken up their domicile.

As far as Holland is concerned, this has resulted in a very great increase in the number of students and already the situation as far as the students in general is concerned is causing not a little anxiety. For this reason necessary action must be taken to prevent the rush of German students increasing the difficulties under which the Dutch students in general are already laboring.

A committee consisting of professors from various Dutch universities and academies has been formed to consider what action can be taken with the Jewish intellectuals from Germany, to facilitate their desire to enter on a university career or who desire to continue their studies, without in any way conflicting with the interests of the Dutch students themselves.

To carry this work out, headquarters are being established in Amsterdam to cooperate as far as possible with similar committees in other countries for the purpose of advising refugees as to the possibilities for the continuation of their studies, the standards of scholarship demanded in this country and elsewhere and the prospect of academic careers in countries other than Holland. At the same time the committee will take upon itself the duty of emphasizing to would-be refugees the grave consequences of their action in deciding to leave Germany, notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions there. Finally, the committee will make every effort to provide opportunities to refugees carrying out professional duties to come in contact for further study courses.

GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION TO THE LAKE SUPERIOR REGION

DR. W. O. HOTCHKISS, president of the Michigan College of Mining and Technology, has returned from the iron districts of northern Michigan and Minnesota, where he arranged the itinerary for a group of international geologists, who will visit the iron and copper districts of the Lake Superior region early in August.

The International Geological Congress, which will be attended by delegates from all parts of the world, will be held in Washington, D. C., the latter part of July. During the congress nine excursions, all in the eastern part of the United States, will be offered, and after the meeting four special excursions will be available.

One of the special excursions will be through the glacial district in Illinois and southern Wisconsin, and two others will be trans-continental tours. One of the trans-continental excursions will take the northern route through the Rocky Mountain, Yellowstone National Park, down the Pacific coast and back over

the southern route, giving the delegates an opportunity to visit a number of mining districts. The other trans-continental tour, which is designed especially for those interested in oil developments, will start over the southern route, up the Pacific coast and back over the northern route.

The fourth special tour will be to the Lake Superior mining districts which will include the copper district and the Marquette and Gogebic iron ranges in northern Michigan and the Mesaba iron region of Minnesota. Between twenty-five and fifty geologists are expected to make the tour to the Lake Superior district, the excursion promising to be one of the most popular of the four arranged for after the congress. Registrations for this tour will close on July 15.

While on these excursions the delegates will travel in chartered sleeping cars. Their first stop on the Lake Superior tour will be at Marquette on August 1, where they will spend one day on the Marquette range. They will be in Houghton August 2 to inspect the copper mines of this district and will then proceed to the Gogebic range, where they will spend one day. After visiting the Gogebic, the party will proceed to Duluth, where they will take buses to the Mesaba range for one day, and, returning to Duluth on the night of August 5, will entrain for Chicago to visit the Century of Progress Exposition.

OBITUARY

EDWARD F. MILLER, head of the department of mechanical engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology since 1911 and a member of the faculty for forty-seven years, died on June 12 at the age of sixty-seven years.

DR. FREDERICK L. GATES, lecturer on general physiology at Harvard Medical School, died on June 17, of a fractured skull due to a fall while working in his laboratory. He was forty-six years of age.

DR. FRANK WARREN LANGDON, professor emeritus of neurology and psychiatry at the Medical College of the University of Cincinnati, died on June 9.

HERBERT KEIGHTLEY JOB, formerly Connecticut state ornithologist, and a member of the faculty of the Connecticut State College, and from 1918 until his retirement in 1932 director of the summer school of the National Association of Audubon Societies, died on June 17 at the age of sixty-eight years.

DR. FRANCIS J. FUCHS, head of the department of chemistry of St. John's University, Brooklyn, died on June 23, at the age of forty-four years.

SIR WALTER MORLEY FLETCHER, secretary of the British Medical Research Council, died on June 7. He was fifty-nine years old.