

become worse and the more damage will be done to our enduring peace time programs in these essential fields.

It is not a sufficient answer to say that it will be possible to correct the shortages in these areas through the enrollment of discharged veterans. Many of those who are eligible for such courses have lost too much time to complete the long years of preparation which are necessary. With very many of these men their interest is obviously on shortening as much as possible the time between their return and the time of going to work in productive jobs.

But even that proportion that come back to college are not yet returning in sufficient numbers to make possible the rapid expansion of students in training in these areas which is essential if the United States is not to compete at a material disadvantage with the other allied nations. Such effects, it must be remembered, are cumulative, and only appear in their full effect after several years have passed. Unless immediate action is taken, we run the risk of jeopardizing our own peace time future.

The numbers thus to be reserved can be stabilized by the establishment of a national quota, with allocation to various institutions based on proportion of their normal peace time students in training in the areas in question.

We believe that we should take no further chances as a nation with the training of men for these critical fields. We are not pleading the interests of the colleges; we are concerned about what we hold to be a matter of fundamental national policy.

The policy, recently adopted by Selective Service, through which young men will not be inducted during the quarter or semester in which they become eighteen, does not meet this need. It only postpones the necessity for immediate action. If these men are inducted at the end of the term, another whole year will be lost in the training of men for these essential fields. Steps must now be taken to determine quotas and to select those who should be deferred to continue their training.

Respectfully yours,

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Chancellor, Vanderbilt University
HARRY WOODBURN CHASE,
Chancellor, New York University
CARTER DAVIDSON,
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EDMUND E. DAY,
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CHARLES SEYMOUR,
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Rector, Augustinian College,
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HONORABLE HARRY S. TRUMAN
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
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THE PLIOCENE OGALLALA FORMATION AND ASSOCIATED QUATERNARY DEPOSITS

THE geology and geomorphology of the Pliocene Ogallala Formation and associated Quaternary deposits were studied during the week of August 15 in the field by Dr. Maxim K. Elias, paleontologist of the Nebraska Geological Survey; Dr. John C. Frye, assistant state geologist of Kansas; C. Richard Murray and Utley N. Bengé, geologists, Division of Ground Water, U. S. Geological Survey; Edward H. Templin, assistant soils inspector, U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry, and Dr. W. Armstrong Price, geologist, Corpus Christi, Texas, leader.

A side trip to Gatuña Canyon and Carlsbad, New Mexico, was led by Ronald K. De Ford, chief geologist, accompanied by Dr. W. A. Waldschmidt, geologist, Argo Oil Corporation, Midland, Texas. Specialists consulted in the field, but unable to take the trip, were Glen L. Evans and Richmond L. Bronaugh, geologists; Grayson E. Meade, vertebrate paleontologist, Bureau of Economic Geology, University of Texas, and Adolph Witte, anthropologist, Texas Memorial Museum. Others who contributed information were Dr. Kirk Bryan, geologist, Harvard University; Dr. Raymond Sidwell, geologist, and Dr. Harold M. Hefley, ecologist, Texas Technological College, Lubbock.

Definite results which can already be announced include the identification of the pisolitic lithology and occasionally fully preserved bioherms of the "algal" limestone of the High Plains Ogallala to the North in the "caliche cap-rock" of the Llano Estacado; collection of seeds diagnostic of members of the Ogallala of Kansas and Nebraska in the Ogallala of Texas, and a better understanding of the origin of "caliche" cap-rocks of the semi-arid regions than had been previously attained by the group.

W. ARMSTRONG PRICE

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

NEWS FROM ABROAD

DR. C. A. BROWNE, collaborator of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry of the Agricultural Research Administration, sends to SCIENCE the following paragraphs taken from a letter received from Dr. H. C. Prinsen Geerligs, of Amsterdam, well-known Netherlands authority on the agriculture, technology and economics of sugar manufacture in Java, which may be of interest in connection with the accounts in SCIENCE of the atrocities suffered by European scientists during the German occupation.

We had a most terrible time in the years between May 10th, 1940, and May 5th, 1945. Our country was overrun, inundated, pillaged and ruined. We were robbed of everything; furniture, radio apparatus, etc., were stolen.