

arrange to use the existing resources of the community for his treatment and rehabilitation. Representatives of Alcoholics Anonymous and the Salvation Army and a legal consultant will be on call for assistance.

Serious as the problem of alcoholism is today, it is feared that after the war

it will become much worse. It is hoped, therefore, that the clinics may serve as experimental models for similar ones to be set up in other states. Opening of the clinics in this state at the present time is assisted by a large contribution to the Connecticut Prison Association from an anonymous Hartford donor.

Science News Letter, January 15, 1944

GENERAL SCIENCE

War Use of Scientists

Separate selective service for specialized personnel urged upon Congress by head of government's war research as aid to applying science to war.

► SCIENTIFIC men should have their own selective service system, in order to place them in war service exactly where needed, Dr. Vannevar Bush, director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, recommends in a letter to Senator H. M. Kilgore (Dem., W. Va.). (*Science*, Dec. 31, 1943)

"The prosecution of modern war requires the treatment of scientific men as a special group to be specially allocated for work in the fighting services and in civilian research, and this cannot be done adequately under the present procedures of the Selective Service System," Dr. Bush says. "There is no question here of shielding a special class against the rigors of war. It is rather the question of the intelligent use of a great nation's asset. The young men who make up this group should be under orders to serve where needed and, if the public interest indicates that they should remain in the laboratory rather than serve in the field, they should be retained in the laboratory. Likewise, when they are needed in the field they should be transferred there under orders to share the combat hazards with the members of the Armed Services in performing their duties."

In his comment inspired by one of the provisions of the Kilgore bill (S. 702), Dr. Bush makes it clear that progress has been made in placing scientists where they serve most effectively, but that he believes Congress should act to give legislative authority for special procedures for the scientists.

The so-called war mobilization of science by creation of an over-all administration would interfere with the effective prosecution of the war, Dr. Bush contends, while the proposed requisitioning power covering scientific facilities is

not needed in his opinion. The bill's patent and inventions changes should not be made during wartime, Dr. Bush says, because they would be a source of confusion and dissatisfaction.

Necessary wartime controls over scientific research should not be perpetuated in peace because, Dr. Bush declared, "science flourishes to the greatest degree when it is most free."

The patent policy of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, the government's war research agency headed by Dr. Bush, which provides for government shop rights on inventions developed under contracts with research laboratories, which receive the commercial rights, will not work in time of peace, he believes, because the laboratories would not desire to work on a non-profit basis then, and it would be undesirable to limit unduly the competition in our industrial system.

Dr. Bush urged that the Congress take advantage of the expert advice that scientific men would be just as willing to give our law-makers as they would our government bureaus.

Because many universities and non-profit research institutions will be unable to finance research after the war from private sources, Dr. Bush suggests that it may be necessary for them to look to federal and state governments for financial support.

Science News Letter, January 15, 1944

PALEOBOTANY

Texas Climate Once Like That of Great Lakes Area

► TEXAS once had a climate resembling that of the Great Lakes region, if the testimony of pollen grains found deep in

a bog near Austin can be accepted.

Dr. J. E. Potzger of Butler University and Prof. B. C. Tharp of the University of Texas tell how they have found, in muck hauled up from around the 20-foot level in Patschke bog, a short distance east of the city, large numbers of Canadian spruce and fir pollen grains. (*Science*, Dec. 31, 1943) These trees now grow at lower altitudes only in the northern states. Even bog deposits of their pollen have not been previously reported from nearer than Bacon's swamp, Ind., about 800 miles to the north.

In the Patschke bog also were found

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