

Cross are eloquent proof that the principle of an independent body, free of government interference and free of political control, is a sound and desirable one.

Mr. President, that is the principle incorporated into this bill for federal aid to science which I now offer. I

ask that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce which has other science aid bills before it. There I hope it will receive proper consideration for the splendid alternative it offers to the present controversies over federal aid to science.

S. 1777

A bill to assist the agencies of scientific and technological education and the development of the Nation and to establish a National Science Foundation:

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 1. Congress hereby recognizes that the energetic development and application of the Nation's scientific and technological resources are essential to progress and prosperity. The purpose of this Act accordingly is to aid other agencies in advancing the Nation's scientific and technological education and development, and in particular to supplement moneys now and hereafter forthcoming from private sources, by such appropriations as Congress, acting upon the advice of the National Science Foundation, herein created, may make available.

ESTABLISHMENT OF INDEPENDENT OFFICE

SEC. 2. There is hereby created, as an independent agency of the Federal Government, the National Science Foundation, a corporation, the initial members of which shall be fifty (50) distinguished men and women representative of all sections of the Nation, recognized leaders in the fields of fundamental science, social sciences, medicine, engineering, and education, and lay persons of recognized standing in public affairs, selected solely on the basis of established records of distinguished service without reference to any political, social, or religious factors. The President of the United States shall select and appoint these initial members of the Foundation from among nominations requested by him from the National Academy of Sciences for those fields within the province of the Academy and from recognized National organizations in those fields outside the province of the Academy.

SEC. 3. The National Science Foundation shall consist of not more than fifty (50) members, and the said corporation hereby constituted shall have power to make its own organization, including its constitution, bylaws, and rules and regulations; to fill all vacancies created by death, resignation, or otherwise; to provide for the division into classes; to appoint a chief executive officer and a staff and to pay their salaries from moneys that may be available for that purpose; and in general to do all other matters needful or usual

in such institution, and to report the same to Congress annually.

SEC. 4. (a) The National Science Foundation shall hold meetings at such times and places in the United States as it may designate, and the Foundation shall examine into and report to Congress annually upon the monetary needs of American institutions devoted to higher education and the pursuit of knowledge in regard to research and training in all departments of science as well as aid by means of scholarships and fellowships in these departments, and disburse such funds as Congress may provide.

(b) In matters relating to the departments of science represented in the National Academy of Sciences (the physical and biological sciences and mathematics) including basic medicine and engineering the Foundation shall in discharging its functions request advice from the Academy (an agency incorporated by Congress, March 3, 1863, to advise Government in matters of science and art). With regard to matters outside those fields within the province of the Academy, it shall request the advice of recognized national organizations in the appropriate field. The Foundation, however, shall not be obligated to follow advice so requested if it is contrary to its own judgment.

SEC. 5. The Foundation shall foster the maximum publication and dissemination of scientific discoveries and technical information of scientific value and may publish or arrange for publication of such discoveries and information.

SEC. 6. The Foundation is hereby authorized with the approval of and through the Secretary of State to cooperate in any international research activities consistent with the purposes of this Act and to conclude agreements with foreign governments or agencies thereof facilitating the acquisition, dissemination and exchange of scientific and technical information. The Foundation shall, from time to time, in cooperation with the State Department and other interested governmental agencies appoint from nominees of scientific and professional associations official representatives to accredited international scientific congresses and meetings and defray the expenses of such representatives.

SEC. 7. The National Science Foundation is au-

thorized and empowered to receive by devise, bequest, donation, or otherwise, either real or personal property, and to hold the same absolutely or in trust, and to invest and manage the same in accordance with the provisions of its constitution, and to apply said property and the income arising therefrom to the objects of its creation and according to the instructions of the donors: provided, however, that Congress may at any time limit the amount of real estate which may be acquired and the length of time the same may be held by said National Science Foundation.

SEC. 8. Neither the Foundation nor any of its members shall receive any compensation whatever

from Congress for any of the services which it performs, but the actual expenses incurred in the discharge of its duties, including travel and subsistence of members in discharge of their duties, may be paid from appropriations which may be made for the purpose.

SEC. 9. Congress shall have the right to repeal, alter, or amend this Act at any time.

SEC. 10. In order to provide for the organization of the Foundation and the making of an initial report and recommendation to Congress there is hereby appropriated the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).

News and Notes

Dr. Carroll C. Pratt, professor of psychology on leave of absence from Rutgers University, has been made Ordinarius Professor at the University of Ankara by the Turkish Ministry of Education. This is the second time this rank has been conferred at Ankara.

Col. Walter M. Scott, chemist and authority on cotton textile problems, has been made director of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Southern Regional Research Laboratory at New Orleans, according to an announcement by Washington officials on 2 January 1946. Dr. Scott, who will assume his new duties about 1 February, succeeds the late D. F. J. Lynch, who directed the laboratory from the time of its establishment until his death a few months ago.

Lt. Herbert S. Bailey, Jr., USNR, has been appointed scientific editor of the Princeton University Press, effective 1 February.

A lecture series, "Recent Advances in Botany," is now being given at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. Dr. Ray F. Dawson, of the Department of Botany, Columbia University, was the first speaker, on 12 December 1945, his subject being "Grafting as a Method of Study of Drug Production in Plants." On 9 January Dr. F. E. Denny, of the Boyce Thompson Institute, spoke on the "Control of Dormancy in Plants." Forthcoming in the series are: 13 February: "Plants and the Material Basis of Civilization," Dr. E. W. Sinnott, director of Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University; 6 March: "Effect of Light Periods on Flowering," Dr. C. B. Link, horticulturist, Brooklyn Botanic Garden; 3 April: "Plant Viruses and the Nature of Virus Diseases," Dr. B. M. Duggar, University of Wisconsin and Lederle Laboratories.

Dr. Elton F. Paddock has joined the genetics group of the Department of Zoology and Entomology at the Ohio State University, with the rank of assistant professor. He will teach genetics and cytogenetics.

Dr. J. F. T. Young has been promoted to the rank of professor and head of the Department of Physics at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada, in succession to Professor Emeritus Frank Allen, the founder of the department, who has retired after 40 years of service with the University.

Dr. Frank Harrison, associate professor of anatomy of the College of Medicine and the School of Biological Sciences of the University of Tennessee, has been appointed professor of anatomy and chief of the Division of Anatomy. He will assume the post on 1 April 1946, succeeding Dr. K. B. Corbin, who at that time will become associated with the Mayo Clinic.

Recent Deaths

Dr. Edwin Stephen Goodrich, 77, died in his home at Oxford on 6 January. He was a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and also Linaere professor of zoology and comparative anatomy at the University Museum, Oxford. Dr. Goodrich received the Linnean Gold Medal in 1932 and the Royal Medal of the Royal Society in 1936. He was the author of several works on zoology.

Dr. C. E. McClung, 75, emeritus professor of zoology and former director of the Zoological Laboratory, University of Pennsylvania, and acting head of the Department of Biology at Swarthmore College, died suddenly on 17 January in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.