THE MOBILIZATION OF SCIENCE

In the Senate of the United States on February 11, Mr. Kilgore introduced the following bill (S. 702), which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

To mobilize the scientific and technical resources of the Nation, to establish an Office of Scientific and Technical Mobilization, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SECTION 1. The Congress hereby recognizes that the full development and application of the Nation's scientific and technical resources are necessary for the effective prosecution of the war and for peacetime progress and prosperity, and that serious impediments thereto consist in—

the unassembled and uncoordinated state of information concerning existing scientific and technical resources;

the lack of an adequate appraisal, and the unplanned and improvident training, development, and use, of scientific and technical personnel, resources, and facilities in relation to the national need;

the consequent delay and ineffectiveness in meeting the urgent scientific and technical problems of the national defense and essential civilian needs;

the trend toward monopolized control of scientific and technical data and other resources with lack of access thereto in the public interest; and

the absence of an effective Federal organization to promote and coordinate, in the national interest, scientific and technical developments.

The purposes of this Act accordingly are—

(1) to appraise the current use of scientific and technical knowledge, facilities, and personnel, and to develop comprehensive national programs for the maximum use of science and technology in the national interest in periods of peace and war;

(2) to mobilize for the prosecution of the war all scientific and technical facilities and personnel;

(3) to facilitate after the war the transition of the national economy from the tasks of war to peacetime enterprise;