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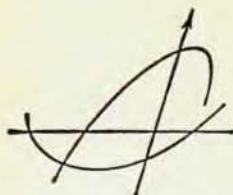


Exhibit A

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SCIENCE EDUCATION

Consultants program

Last year, the Committee on Physics Faculties in Colleges recommended the establishment of a pilot program of continuing consultants to colleges. "The advice and assistance of established physicists," said the COPFIC report to the physics community (*Physics Today*, May 1964, p 38), "will be helpful to colleges that are seeking to improve their curriculum and the opportunities for faculty research". With the COPFIC proposals as a basis, the American Association of Physics Teachers and the American Institute of Physics applied to the National Science Foundation to have a consultants project included within the NSF-sponsored Visiting Scientists Program. This authorization was subsequently granted, and now arrangements are under way to launch a pilot program this spring in about ten college physics departments, enabling them to secure the continuing services of consultants from larger institutions. If the project is successful and support is available, it will be continued and expanded.

Institutions will be selected for the program on the basis of their interest and of the probability that progress can be made in strengthening their physics programs. Arrangements will be flexible, with the details of each consultant relationship determined jointly by the school and the consultant. Costs of the consulting arrangement will be borne both by the project grant and by the institution itself, with an increasing share assumed by the latter as the consultation proceeds. Inquiries about the program can be directed to the Visiting Scientists Program at the American Institute of Physics.

AAPT cites high schools

Each year, the American Association of Physics Teachers recognizes ten secondary schools in the United States for their excellence in the teaching of physics. Under the program, now in its seventh year, the schools thus honored receive certificates of com-

mendation from the AAPT-AIP Regional Counselors in their location. The winning schools are selected by the AAPT Committee on High School Awards, which this year is headed by Robert L. Sells, chairman of the Department of Physics at the New York State University in Geneseo. Schools are categorized in terms of size and geographical region, with at least one school chosen from each region and four others selected without such restriction.

The winning schools include Berkeley High School, Berkeley, Calif.; Sandia High School, Albuquerque, N. M.; Caldwell High School, Caldwell, Idaho; Lakewood High School, Lakewood, Colo.; St. Louis Priory School, St. Louis, Mo.; Creighton Preparatory School, Omaha, Neb.; Cass Technical High School, Detroit, Mich.; William R. Boone High School, Orlando, Fla.; Rutland Senior High School, Rutland, Vt.; and Cony High School, Augusta, Me.

Circular A-21

The Bureau of the Budget, in consultation with the American Council on Education and the National Association of College and University Business Officers, has prepared a revised edition of its *Circular No. A-21*. This document in its various editions, has, since 1958, served as a policy guide for providing reimbursement to educational institutions of costs attributable to research grants by agencies of the federal government. In defining these costs, the circular seeks to identify those direct costs that can be ascribed specifically to a particular research agreement, as well as those indirect costs not directly attributable to the research grant. These latter include such items as general administration expenses, library expenses, and use allowances for building and equipment. The circular does not try to define the extent of an agency's financial participation in a particular grant. Thus, after the allowable costs have been determined, it is left to the fed-

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eral agency and the school to determine the extent of any further cost sharing. The current edition of the document includes changes that are "intended to clarify and refine the methods used in identifying, classifying, and distributing indirect costs, and to provide more definite standards concerning the allowability of costs, both direct and indirect, applicable to Government research grants and contracts".

However, the circular, while it is generally adhered to by many federal agencies, has no force of law. Consequently, the Appropriations Committees of both the Senate and House of Representatives have, for a number of years, placed in the appropriations acts of certain agencies, including the National Science Foundation and the Department of Defense, a statutory limitation (currently around 20%) on the amounts of reimbursable indirect costs as a ratio to direct costs. It has been estimated that in 1963 alone, the nation's colleges and universities suffered losses of about \$40 million through their inability to collect the full amount of indirect costs on grants.

An inquiry into indirect costs under federal research grants was held last year by the House Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Development, whose chairman is Emilio Q. Daddario of Connecticut. Following testimony from various representatives of federal agencies, and schools and foundations, the Subcommittee concluded that the imposition of a flat percentage limitation on the reimbursement of indirect costs was inequitable, and in many instances, diminishes other sources of university funds. It therefore recommended that Congress omit such limitations in future appropriations acts. It also urged that the Bureau of the Budget's *Circular A-21* be placed in operation by all federal agencies as soon as feasible for a trial period. "If such a trial period experience," the Subcommittee noted, "with administrative handling of a uniform overhead reimbursement policy proves unworkable or demonstrates statutory need, the Congress [should] enact legislation putting appropriate indirect costs principles into effect for all government agencies". The Subcommittee also recommended that the adminis-

tration develop a single set of uniform administrative and fiscal procedures for all agencies awarding research grants, and that the Bureau of the Budget prepare "for preliminary analysis and review by interested parties, criteria for cost sharing based on the mutual interests of institutional grantees and Federal grantor agencies".

Reactor school closes

After fifteen years of continuous operation, the Oak Ridge School of Reactor Technology is being discontinued by the US Atomic Energy Commission. The school, which was organized early in 1950 at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory by a group including E. P. Wigner and A. M. Weinberg, has over the years provided instruction in nuclear technology to more than a thousand US and foreign students. The AEC gave as its reasons for closing ORSORT (1) the increased capabilities of universities in the US and abroad to provide MS and PhD programs in nuclear engineering, (2) the establishment of a number of ORSORT-type schools by atomic energy agencies in several countries, and (3) increasing difficulties experienced by foreign students in obtaining financial support for training at ORSORT.

Summer schools

Boston College will again conduct its annual two-week intensive course in modern industrial spectrography from July 19 to July 30. The course is designed particularly for physicists and chemists from industry who are desirous of learning the techniques of emission spectroscopy for use in analytical work. Further details concerning the course can be obtained from Rev. James J. Devlin, S. J., Director, Department of Physics, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass., 02167.

The Materials Research Laboratory of Pennsylvania State University is sponsoring a two-week course (June 14-26) on modern methods for preparation and characterization of materials. Emphasis will be on high-band-gap materials such as oxides, sulfides, and