

Thomas and his colleagues, in rejecting the request, noted that most of the supplies are still in the pipeline rather than in the shelters; civil defense officials estimated recently that stocks for 5 million persons are in the shelters and that stocking is continuing at the rate of stocks for 3 to 5 million persons a month.

In floor debate Thomas expressed misgivings about the dangers of time and pilferage when he pointed out that many of the shelters are in private buildings and (he suggested) unprotected. In "a matter of a few weeks or a few months," said Thomas, "... the material may deteriorate. We must have a lot of souvenir hunters in this country. I am one too. We just took the position to look, wait, and see what happens for a while."

The supplemental bill now must be acted upon by the Senate, and should the Senate restore money for civil defense, as it might, the matter would go to a House-Senate conference for a resolution of differences. The House conferees would be headed by Thomas, who responded, when one Congressman urged that, in such a conference, the committee give favorable consideration to continuation of the stocking program, by saying, in typical Thomas style, "we will give careful, prayerful consideration."

Thomas last week announced that he planned to retire from the House when this Congress ends in 1964. The tall and angular representative from Houston has had three cancer operations in recent years, and though he seems to have lost none of his vigor or virtuosity on the floor or in committee, the announcement is not regarded as one of those retirement trial balloons that Congressmen frequently release in the hope that they will be shot down.

Thomas's retirement could alter the prospects for civil defense in some degree, but the Texan's influence over civil defense is probably due no more to his prestige and position than to the fact that he is certain where Congress is uncertain and thus helps Congress to make up its mind.

Except during "highs" of crisis anxiety, public opinion—as expressed in congressional polls—has generally run against a major federal shelter program, and only a few members of Congress, notably Representative Chet Holifield (D.-Calif.) have consistently championed shelter construction on a major scale.

The Kennedy administration has favored shelter construction programs of varying sizes and has asked for them, without at any time engaging in a pitched battle to get them.

The proposed budget for fiscal 1964 calls for a \$300 million civil defense budget, as compared with \$111 million appropriated so far for 1963. Some \$175 million of these requested funds would be earmarked for assistance to schools, hospitals, and other nonprofit institutions in incorporating fallout shelters in new and existing buildings. Authorization hearings on this program and on other new proposals for civil defense are expected to be held in May before a subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee.

The administration regards its proposals as a middle course between a massive shelter program and a relapse into the drift of recent years. In testimony before the Thomas subcommittee, Pittman provided a revealing comment on the reasons for the administration's choice of a program.

"Over the last year," said Pittman, "we have learned something of the characteristics of a peacetime America which impose limits on civil defense demands. Given today's conditions, I believe that more can be accomplished by understanding these limitations, and developing civil defense programs designed to exploit every opportunity within these limits, than by programming for objectives which can be accomplished only through basic changes in peacetime public attitudes and psychology."

This is an interesting statement of the kind of political realism that appears to underlie much of the administration's congressional strategy, but, given the present feelings of Congress on economy and civil defense and the past performance of the administration, it may well amount to a waiver on an expanded civil defense program.

—JOHN WALSH

Faculty Pay: Salary-Charging Practices on Federal Grants Is Subject of A.C.E. Panel's Advice

Government sponsorship of research raises a number of questions of duty, honor, and cost accounting for the universities, including the question of policy in applying federal funds to the salaries of regular faculty engaged in research.

Universities and federal agencies agree that faculty should be compensated on the basis of actual effort on the supported research, but the practices followed in some universities have, in recent years, been questioned in Congress, where a critical interest in the management of federal research funds has been on the rise.

In what appears to be an effort not only to advise on procedure but also to warn of the congressional temper, a committee of the American Council on Education, the leading national organization of institutions of higher learning and education organizations, has published for council members a series of "Recommendations on Faculty Salaries Charged to Government Contracts."

Concern over salary policy also has prompted action within the Executive branch. The basic research panel of the President's Science Advisory Committee is known to be interested specifically in the problem and to have developed some draft proposals. The question of salaries is also to be a part of a broad study of federal-university interaction to be launched this spring by the National Science Foundation.

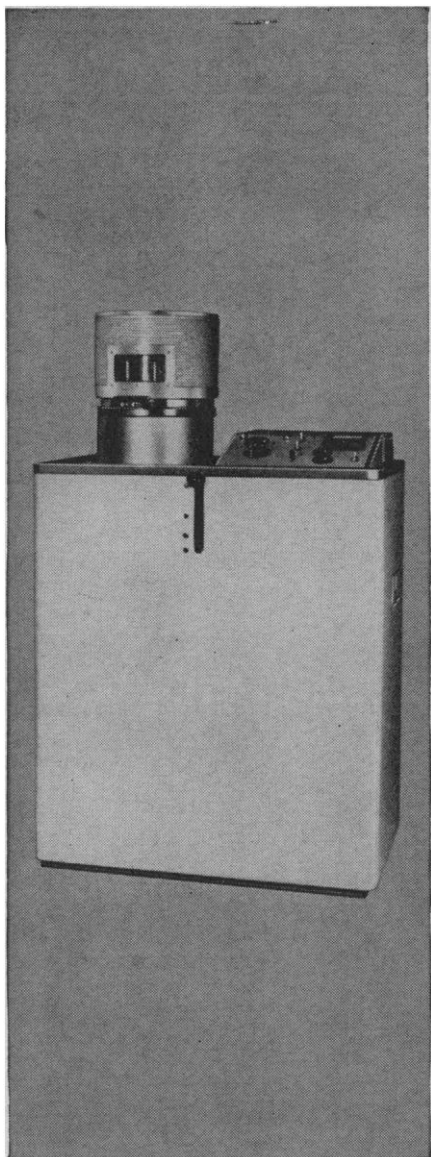
The stimulus for the A.C.E. proposals can be traced to activities such as those of the House Government Operations Committee's intergovernmental relations subcommittee, which has the operations of the National Institutes of Health in its purview and has found fault with the administration of grants and awards at NIH.

In a report published in 1961, the subcommittee, which is chaired by Representative L. H. Fountain (D.-N.C.), recommended, among other things, that "The President establish a uniform policy with respect to acceptable salary practices in the use of Federal research funds applicable to all Federal agencies making grants to educational and other research institutions.

"The committee supports the principle of compensating the participants in Government-supported research in accordance with the regular salary schedules of their institutions, and is concerned by reports that some institutions are using Federal funds to pay higher than regular salaries. Since this is a matter of concern to many Federal agencies, the committee feels it should be dealt with on a Government-wide basis."

The Fountain subcommittee recommendations were viewed as amounting to a congressional ultimatum and one

(Continued on page 325)



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NEWS AND COMMENT

(Continued from page 284)

response was the publication this winter of a new manual on the administration of research grants by the Public Health Service.

The new manual specifies that "The salaries of personnel paid from Public Health Service funds may be set by the grantee institutions under their own standards provided no monetary differential is allowed for such personnel because they receive salaries from grants."

This provision merely continued existing policy, but backed it up with a requirement that "estimates of effort" be made quarterly by all professional staff receiving salary on a federally supported research project. Some university administrators and faculty have complained that the new requirements increase the already heavy burden of paper work entailed by government grants and supplant an honor system which was suitable to the situation and worked well in a vast majority of cases.

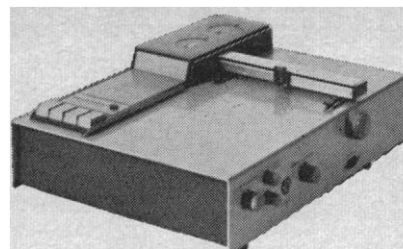
The A.C.E. committee's action is clearly designed to help forestall further elaboration of federal regulations. It also seems intended to encourage harmony inside the universities and comity between them.

It is not uncommon to find faculty who feel that their exertions in bringing research projects to their universities and in working on them are not recompensed as richly as they might be in other institutions. There have also been instances of universities using federal funds as bounty to attract researchers by paying salary differentials out of research funds and thereby gaining an advantage in the competition for capable researchers.

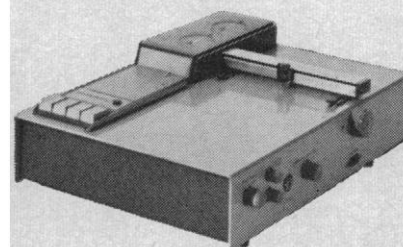
Policy on summer pay for faculty engaged in research on federal projects has been a special subject of discussion in recent years with resentment building up in the university community against institutions said to pro rate payment for summer research efforts so generously that the result is a premium payment out of federal funds.

The compensation problem centers on regular faculty members, who spend part of their time directing or working on supported research and part on regular academic duties, rather than those who spend full time on research.

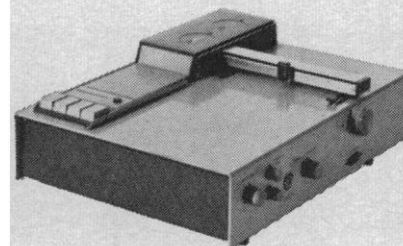
Therefore, the A.C.E. committee on sponsored research sought answers on established practices in paying those who lead double lives when it sent out



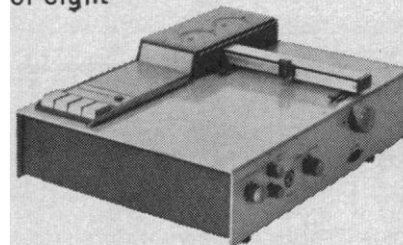
a recorder with zero control anywhere on chart



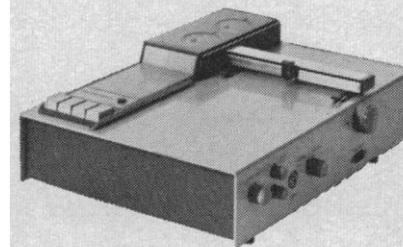
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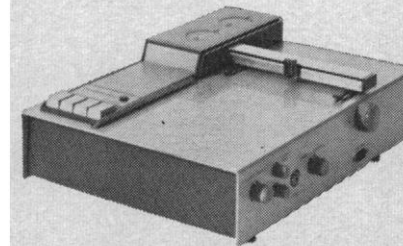
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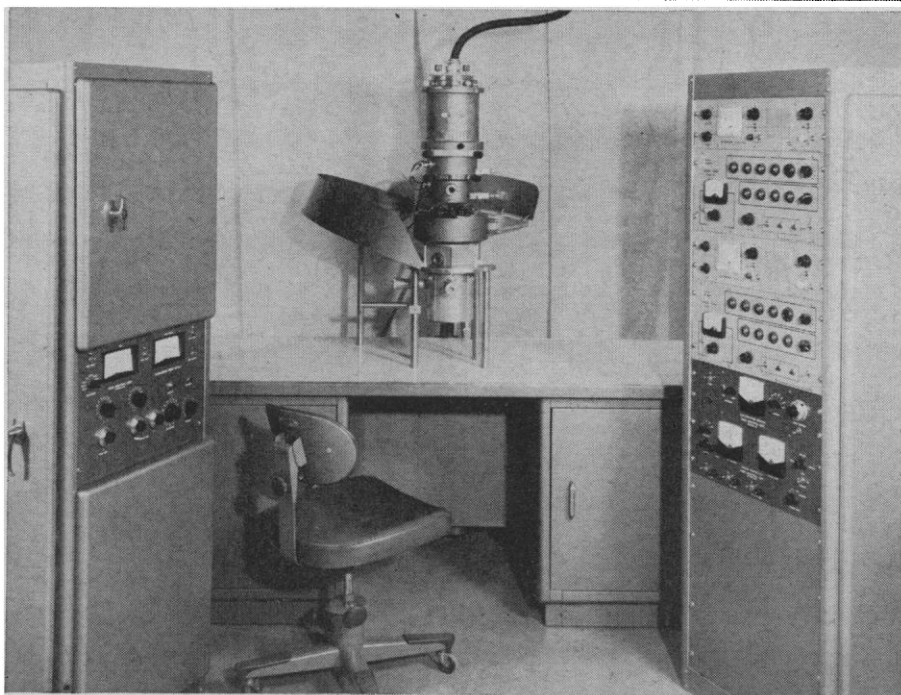


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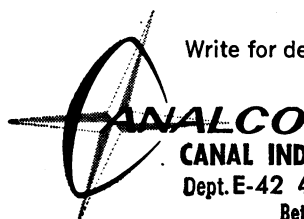
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questionnaires on salary-charging policies on federally sponsored research programs.

The questionnaires went to 60 institutions which are most heavily involved in government research projects and 59 have returned complete answers. The responses showed a broad variety of practices and the committee recommendations, partly because of this, are unspecific in detail.

To key questions, 16 of the 59 institutions that answered indicated they "compensated in excess of their base salary for effort expended on Government grant and contract work during the academic year," and only 5 of the 59 said that they paid higher salaries to research staff than to faculty members with tenure.

In general, though practices differed drastically in detail, most universities claimed to conform to what the federal agencies regard as good practice in salary charging.

A great majority said they claimed reimbursement for faculty on a pro rata basis during the year and also compensated faculty working on research contracts in the summer with a fraction of the academic year stipend computed according to time spent on summer research.

In the preamble to its recommendations, however, the committee notes that "such a wide variety of procedures and practices have grown up among universities and various government agencies that misunderstandings have arisen—and some abuses may have arisen—causing certain Government representatives to propose more uniform and rigid regulations covering salary reimbursement."

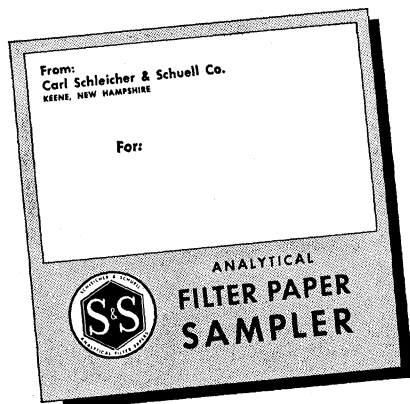
The committee then goes on to conclude that "the universities themselves must recognize that there must be one over-all guiding principle that is adhered to—namely, the Government should not be billed for more than that share of the total annual salary of a faculty member that is represented by the effort actually expended on the sponsored research project or projects. Careful adherence to this principle will avoid abuses and misunderstandings, as well as unreasonable intrauniversity salary competition for support by government funds."

The specific recommendations themselves are, in fact, rather general comments on practical ways to reinforce the principle of a fair quarter's pay for an honest quarter's work on research.

The A.C.E. panel is composed of

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seven presidents and vice presidents of universities with major research programs. Chairman is Lee A. DuBridge, president of California Institute of Technology.

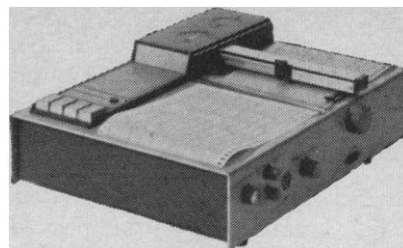
The A.C.E. is a voluntary association and its recommendations are not binding on its members. Its words, however, carry weight with both member universities and federal agencies, and in this case the council is talking in the spirit of a marriage counselor who recognizes that the honeymoon is over and that the principals better reconcile their differences before real difficulties develop.—J.W.

ACDA: Disarmament Agency Asks Congress for Some Small Changes That Probably Won't Change Much

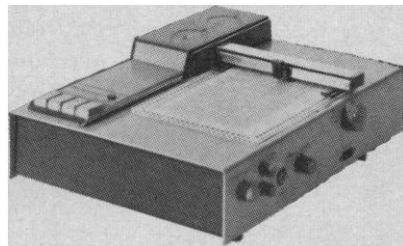
The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has been in the news a good deal recently, weathering an icy winter in which Congress and the disarmament negotiations were in session simultaneously. What has been called the "test ban scare"—the few weeks in February and March when agreement with the Russians seemed almost possible—has now largely passed, but vestiges of controversy remain.

An exchange of letters on the test ban between Adrian Fisher, the agency's deputy director, and Senator Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.), in which the customary protestations of respect only faintly obscured the suspicious way each viewed the other's position, has kept the agency on the editorial pages, but it has also antagonized several members of the Senate club. The letters may put the agency in bad graces elsewhere as well, since it now appears that in his latest installment, Fisher may inadvertently have trespassed on the Atomic Energy Commission's security restrictions by telling Dodd, who thought the agency was toying with national security, not to worry because the U.S. now possesses an "enhanced radiation weapon." Only the language was classified, apparently, and not the fact, but the slip leaves the agency open to charges of carelessness. And the agency continues to be harassed as well by nervous Congressmen demanding its immediate dissolution. These do not really threaten the agency, but they do reveal something of the harried atmosphere in which it must work.

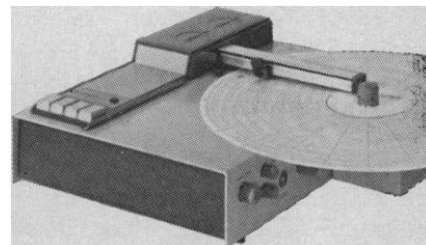
Neither does the agency really threat-



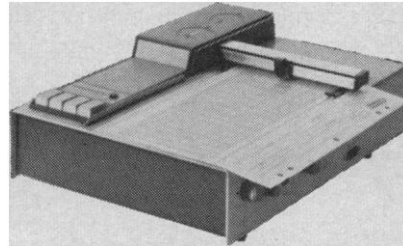
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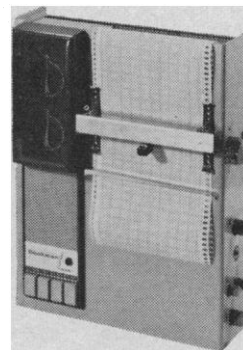
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