FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS COUNTIEE

December 10, 1969

The Committee met in Room 522 of the Capitol Building at 10:00 A.M. with all members present except for Messrs. Turner and Woodward. Mr. Buck was excused for a portion of the meeting in order to attend the Legislative Council. The Chairman, Jess Taylor, presided.

The Chairman explained that HCR 1033 had been passed out of the Committee after amendment during the last session, but that considerable discussion had led to a request that it be re-referred to the Committee for additional study. He explained that it had been suggested that it might be appropriate to consider another amendment as shown on the attached sheet (Exhibit A). The Chairman explained that while no specific action could be taken until the Legislature convenes in January, members should give careful consideration to this suggestion and that discussion would be accepted at this time. Comments by members revealed no opposition to this suggestion and the Chairman stated that he would like to have action rather quickly in January.

Chairman Taylor called attention to H.B. 1614, which was introduced in the closing hours of the 1969 session, and referred to the Committee for interim consideration. He stated that this bill is identical with the way S.B. 16 had been amended in Committee and sent to the House where it was accepted; however, the Senate refused to ratify the changes and it was then finally approved to satisfy the Senate. Mr. McGill who was Chairman of the sub-committee working on S.B. 16, stated that the Civil Rights Commission had stated they would rather have no bill at all than what the Senate had proposed, which led the sub-committee to make compromises they felt were reasonable, which were accepted by the Committee and by the House. He stated that he and members of the sub-committee had taken considerable abuse on this bill, and that it had even been suggested that some kind of a "deal" had been made beforehand. He stated that if this were so, he wouldn't have spent so much time and work on it. Mr. McGray stated that he was satisfied with the work of the sub-committee and wished to be recorded as such.

The Chairman stated that because of so much dissatisfaction with the Senate bill, H.B. 1614 had been introduced and asked that members take copies of the bill with them and be prepared to make suggestions and take action in the early days of the session in order to get the bill to the Senate and see if they would accept the House proposal.

The Chairman announced that F.B. 1340 would be considered in the afternoon; that several people would be appearing to explain what seems to be a very complicated proposal. He announced that on the 11th, the CPA's would be heard concerning a bill they would like to have introduced. The meeting was recessed until 2:00 P.M.

December 10, 1969 2:00 P.M. Page two

The meeting was reconvened by the Chairman, with Rep. Fred Linde, Fred Harris, Richard Liebert, Max Bickford, Dr. Barthel, Dr. Wickman and Dr. Tark L. Morris, appearing to discuss H.B. 1340. Mr. Buchele had asked for a fiscal note on the bill, which the Chairman secured during recess.

Rep. Linde explained that the bill had been introduced proposing to convert the Kansas Research Foundation into a cabinet-type arrangement of science and technology; that under the present set-up, funds cannot always be accepted or utilized because of inadequate management, and lack of coordination; that such a department would lend a helping hand to industry, agriculture and education in the state; that social problems might even be involved.

Dr. Morris explained why he feels this measure is desirable. See Exhibit B attached. Mr. McGill inquired how many other states had done something similar and Dr. Morris replied that Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Mebraska and Mississippi had done so. Mr. McGill then inquired how the remaining states were handling these matters and Dr. Morris replied that he had not made a thorough review and could not answer. Dr. Marthel stated that other states are moving into the area and beginning to look into the establishment of foundations, while others have legislative appropriations. We stated that Mississippi had a large research type of program; that Wisconsin has a tremendous extension program with a staff of 1200 people. Mr. Brokaw inquired as to the cost and Mr. Linde replied that it would cost no more in the beginning than the present arrangement; that the original appropriation to the Foundation was \$100,000. (1968 annual report attached as Exhibit C.)

Dr. Darthel stated that this would draw organizations together; that the complexity of duties placed on the Research Foundation are very general and not defined; that there is a lot of things going on but no general knowledge or information available; that funds are inadequate; that by coordinating all efforts would make for economy.

Dr. Wickman stated that he appeared before the Committee as a private citizen although he is a federal employee, and asked that this be placed of record. He stated that the type of system as proposed in this bill would maximize efforts and would make it easier to secure a knowledgeable staff. Richard Liebert stated that he felt that there were many good projects going on but that they are uncoordinated. He cited the Ozark Regional Commission which was born as the result of federal legislation, coordinating areas and even states which have a common economic problem.

Mr. Fred Harris, stated that he represents Wid America, Inc.; that he sees a need for a better flow of information such as might be provided by a coordinating agency. He recommended passage of the bill.

Mr. Linde read a statement from former representative John J. Conard. See attached as Exhibit D.

Mr. Buchele inquired if this "cabinet" would assume any power now vested in another agency and Mr. Linde stated it would not. Mr. Linde explained that the colleges and universities have two basic functions—teaching and conducting basic research; that hopefully this would bring school people and industrial people into better cooperation. Mr. Unruh stated that the fiscal note indicates a planned increase of \$30,000, and inquired was was envisioned as a future increase. Mr. Linde expressed the opinion that it wouldn't be a great one.

Mr. Fred Carmen of the Revisor's office explained that he had been trying to get at some of the intent of the proposal, and inquired if it had been endorsed by the Research Foundtion. Dr. Earthel stated he thought it had been officially endorsed. Mr. Carmen stated he couldn't see where it has any different purposes or powers or authority than what already exist, but seemed to him only to change the governing body. Dr. Earthel stated he believes this is more specific.

Max Bickford stated that when the original bill was passed, it was the understanding of the Board of Regents that the purpose was to coordinate all of the avenues, abilities, etc. in the area of research; that he would be interested in the reaction of the Kansas State President and the Kansas University Chancellor; that if the intent is really to bring into focus a concentration of research people, he would be in favor of it.

Chairman Taylor asked if ${\tt Mr.}$ Bickford would inquire of these men and report to the Committee when the Legislature convened.

The meeting was adjourned until 10:00 A.M., December 11, 1969

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APPROVED:

Jess Taylor, CHAIRMAN

SUGGESTED AMENDMENT FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1033 (As amended by House Committee)

On page 2, in line 9, following the period by inserting the following: "If such proposition is submitted by title, such title shall be specified in the concurrent resolution making the proposition."

December 10, 1969

Gentlemen:

Former Governor John Anderson asked me
to serve on the Board of Directors of the Research
Foundation. I have been associated with the
organization since its inception. In accepting the
appointment, I asked myself, 'Why does Kansas need
a research foundation?" The term "foundation" did
not seem to be appropriate for the objectives and
duties spelled out in the enabling legislation. It
was nearly two years before I was successful in
obtaining the necessary information. You may be
unaware, as I was at the time, of the thinking behind
the legislation. Essentially it was this, as I

It was suggested by bodies such as the Board of Regents that a corporate structure be organized to receive, hold and disperse funds not only flowing from the state and federal governments, but also from industry, private sources and other foundations, these funds to be under the direct management of the Board of Directors of the new foundation.

Subsequently, some changes were made in the state government with respect to the methods of funding and administration of the Board of Regents and allied bodies which negated some of the needs spelled out in the original House Bill No. 183.

Therefore, why the need for a Research Foundation of Kansas or a Department of Science and Technology as suggested in the Linde Bill which is before you?

The general concept exists that the universities are in a position to effectively fulfill the role assigned to the Research Foundation of Kansas. This unfortunately is not true. May I indicate that as President of the Morris Animal Foundation, since 1948, I have had direct dealing with all of the land grant colleges of North America, including the Canadian schools. The major role of such institutions is the training of students and to conduct programs of basic research. Under no stretch of the imagination are such institutions organized, administered or qualified to carry out the responsibilities assigned in the enabling legislation which created the Research Foundation of Kansas.

There should be agreement on this point, otherwise there is little need to spend our time discussing the features of the Linde Bill which would create a Department of Science and Technology in the state of Kansas.

We are living in an era of science and technology. Our very existence depends upon the most effective application and utilization of these principles. In order to provide the proper linkage between our federal and state governments, between our state government, industry, the farmer, our cities and towns, and Mr. Average Citizen, we must have an agency, properly staffed with persons who can provide the necessary linkage and communication to accomplish the objectives. This we hope to provide through the Linde Bill and the proposed revisions which are to be offered.

This morning I listened to John Gardner, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and Director of the Urban Coalition, on the news indicate that the majority of cities and towns in

American today are on the verge of financial insolvency. He stated that the structure of the U.S. Congress with its committee system of seniority chairmen bottling up needed legislation, must be corrected. He suggested that the majority of the state legislatures needed critical self-evaluation if they hoped to be effective in the era immediately ahead.

In January, 1970, just a few days away,
Dr. Barthel and I are invited to meet with the
science advisor to President Nixon, Dr. Dubridge
and his staff. As a result of the experience gained
through the Research Foundation of Kansas in dealing
with the many problems of science and technology and
their utilization in the state of Kansas, we will be
in a position to offer the Dubridge office some
rather concrete suggestions with respect to the
relationship of the federal government and the state
of Kansas. This is a very important assignment
and I hope we can represent you well.

It is my opinion that we must have a well

organized and functioning agency in the state of
Kansas, such as that proposed in the Linde Bill,
to carry on such work. Further, we must have a
proper receptacle to receive and disperse funds,
administered by a well trained and informed Board
of Directors. Unless some plan such as this can
be accomplished, I fear we will be like the lame
horse and find ourselves left at the gate, because
I can tell you other states are creating such bodies.
They are putting their houses in order just as
rapidly as possible. Competition is keen. We
must be prepared to meet it.

With these preliminary remakrs, Fred, I will listen with real interest to the discussions to follow.

Mark L. Morris, D.V.M.

RESEARCH FOUNDATION OF KANSAS

R P O R T

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P R O G R E S

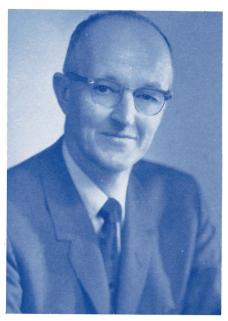
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1968

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Part II Summary of Research and Development in Kansas in 1968



Mark L. Morris, D. V. M.

Letter of Transmittal

Topeka, Kansas April 25, 1969

The Legislature and the Board of Regents of the State of Kansas:

I am pleased to transmit this Annual Report of the Research Foundation of Kansas for calendar year 1968, as required by Chapter 416, State of Kansas Session Laws, 1963.

As indicated in the Report, research and development in the State of Kansas has increased substantially during recent years; the expansion in the industrial sector is particularly gratifying. I am personally pleased with the flexibility and accomplishments of the Research Foundation during the year, particularly in its contributions to social programs including those relating to the economic development of Southeast Kansas, health planning and information services, and programs relating to children and youth.

The coming year will certainly see further transition and change in Kansas, and in our Nation, and I look forward to the continued accomplishments of the Research Foundation of Kansas in 1969.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark L. Morris, D. V. M. *President*, Research Foundation of Kansas

Part I

Research Foundation of Kansas Report of Progress—1968

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Research Foundation of Kansas Board of Directors

Mark L. Morris, President

President, Mark Morris Associates, Inc. Topeka

V. R. Easterling, Vice President

President, Associated Colleges of Central Kansas McPherson

Robert A. Haines, Secretary-Treasurer

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President, Kansas Natural Gas, Inc. Hays

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Paul H. Henson

President, United Utilities, Inc. Shawnee Mission

John E. Kirchner

Regional Director, Federal Small Business Administration Wichita

Jack Lacy

Director, Kansas Department of Economic Development Topeka

James A. McCain

President, Kansas State University Manhattan

W. Clarke Wescoe

Chancellor, The University of Kansas Lawrence

Staff Specialists

C. E. Barthel, Jr.

Executive Director

Thelma Mifflin

Research Coordinator

Frank T. Jacobs

Coordinator of Information and Field Services, Kansas Vocational Education Research Coordinating Unit

George A. Robinson

Research Director, Kansas Vocational Education Research Coordinating Unit

A Message from the Executive Director



C. E. BARTHEL, JR.

Our Nation has perfected a vast capability to create new knowledge through research, and new technologies through the application of research. It is now developing centralized information systems and related programs to make new knowledge and technology available to organizations and persons throughout the land.

Knowledge and technology, as they are described in the reports of the specialists, have peculiar characteristics which make it difficult for possible users of the knowledge and technology to recognize information of potential value available in the centralized information systems without the use of some type of coupling agent. On a number of occasions the Research Foundation of Kansas has successfully served as such a coupling agent between scientific and technological information systems and potential users of scientific and technological information Kansas. It has also encouraged the development of coupling agents between information systems and potential users in other areas — education information and health information are two examples.

The Research Foundation of Kansas, created to serve the organizations and people of our State through research and the use of research results, is proud of the extension and acceptance of its services during 1968. In the coming year, it is ready to serve others, particularly in adapting knowledge and technology to practical uses in Kansas through service as a coupling agent to our vast national information resources.

Introduction

Chapter 416 of the State of Kansas Session Laws, 1963, created the Research Foundation of Kansas

to encourage and promote expansion, acceleration and development of the state's research activities in all fields of intellectual endeavor and to improve the efficiency of such programs by coordination of the activities of research interests, by improving the scope and accessibility of research facilities, by increasing financial and administrative flexibility, by assuring more effective dissemination and application of research data and findings, and by organizing the solicitation and acquisition of means for research in order to benefit the people of the state by intellectual and scientific achievements. The contempleted research is to be comprised of both pure and applied types of research in every or any area of the arts, humanities, sciences, technology or any other field of intellectual inquiry whatsoever.

The broad generalities of the legislation created many diverse images in the minds of both those who created the agency and those who implemented the legislation.

After four years of examining and re-examining the objectives and goals of the Research Foundation in relation to the manpower and funds available to the Foundation, the following responsibilities have been identified as attainable goals:

- 1. Maintain communication with performers of research and development to collect and maintain material on research and development activities being conducted in Kansas.
- 2. Publicize research, development, and innovation activities for the purpose of improving the base and posture of the State in these areas, and improving the awareness of the people of the importance of research, development, and innovation.
- 3. Upon request, provide information and advisory and referral services relating to research and development.
- 4. Serve as a recognized focal point in the State on broad research and development matters, including linkage with (1) the Kansas Congressional Delegation, (2) Federal Agencies, (3) regional organizations, and (4) other states.
- 5. Conduct studies to identify major areas of research and development which should be explored or expanded to improve the social and/or economic posture and to solve major problems of the State.
- Conduct studies leading to recommendations on specific programs, including program and organization design, to utilize research and development to improve the social and economic posture and to solve major problems of the State.
- 7. Using resources of the Research Foundation as "seed resources" or "matching funds money," initiate approved major programs.

Programs



According to the enabling legislation, the Research Foundation of Kansas was established to encourage and promote expansion, acceleration, and development of the State's research activities in all fields of intellectual endeavor.

Limitation of budget available to the Foundation has curtailed the activities to six program areas: Research and Development Inventory, Research Information and Referral Services, Research Advisory Services, Research Awareness Program, Kansas Vocational Education Research Coordinating Unit, and the Kansas Technical Services Program.

In these program areas and through these services, the Research Foundation has sought to be responsive to State needs.



In 1965 an inventory of research resources was designed and implemented to serve as an initial step in a continuing overview of the research activities and resources of Kansas. In the first year, research activities were identified, analyzed, and catalogued, whereas resources involved in these activities were recorded only. In accumulating the necessary data for the inventory, communication was initiated with 3,638 industries, State agencies, universities and colleges, and other nonprofit groups to determine the nature and extent of their research and developmental efforts.

In 1966, 1967, and 1968, additional activities and resources were identified and analyzed. Maintaining an adequate inventory of existing activities and resources on a continuing basis is considered a necessary activity of the Research Foundation of Kansas.

Kansas is systematically working toward economic and social advancement along a network of avenues, including the paths of research. But these paths must be recorded and charted to show the way to greater achievements.

The status of research and development in Kansas in 1968 is reviewed in Part II of this Report.



The Research Foundation of Kansas maintains working relationships with numerous information centers at the national level, including the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, the National Referral Center for Science and Technology, the Library of Congress, the Educational Resources Information Center of the United States Office of Education, and others.

In many instances, the language used in scientific reports is not readily understood by persons who might be able to use the material, and material created for one purpose might be adapted to uses other than that for which it was created. Through referral services of the Research Foundation, extensive research and development expertise is readily available to Kansans.

The Research and Development Inventory of Kansas, the Roster of Facilities in Kansas, the Roster of Research and Development Specialists, and the Roster of Consulting Engineers developed by the Research Foundation have proved to be useful tools of research information and referral services. Universities, State Agencies, and Kansas Industry are asking for information in increasing numbers.



Members of the professional staff of the Research Foundation are available to provide services on research, including planning, designing, and financing research programs, new methods of research and research management, development of proper environment for creative research, the reporting of research results, and the measurement of research effort.

During 1968, the Executive Director and staff were particularly active in providing such services. Among major contributions during the year were—

- (1) The design of a Southeast Kansas Human Engineering Program to supplement existing vocational-technical education activities now being provided in the nine-county region for the purpose of improving the economic base of the region. This service was incorporated in a major proposal to the United States Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and involved the Ozarks Regional Commission and the Kansas State Board for Vocational Education.
- (2) The design of, and the provision of continuing information, referral, and advisory services in the development of, an agribusiness system for Southeast Kansas to plan and manage the growing, processing, and marketing of agricultural products through innovative new concepts. The system is designed to prove that small-unit production and processing can be made economically profitable if fitted into a controlled processing and marketing apparatus which is adaptable to changing consumer demands. This service resulted in the creation of a systems management corporation, Farm Products Management, Inc., in Southeast Kansas, which has received substantial financial support (the necessary proposals based upon services of the Research Foundation) from the Ozarks Regional Commission, Mid-America, Inc., and private enterprises throughout Southeast Kansas; has attracted the attention and cooperation of the agricultural and agribusiness communities of Southeast Kansas; and has involved Federal and State Agencies concerned with agricultural and agribusiness pursuits.
- (3) The design of, and the provision of continuing information, referral, and advisory services in the development of, a program to utilize the services of a horticulturist to assist in planning and implementing detailed horticultural activities involved in the aforementioned agribusiness systems management concept. The proposal for this program, developed through Research Foundation advisory services, resulted in the use of part of the State allotment of the Ozarks Regional Commission Technical Assistance Funds.

- (4) The design of activities for a Food Industry Task Group for Southeast Kansas to provide goals and strategies for expanded food industry activities for the region. The proposal for these activities, also developed through advisory services of the Research Foundation, resulted in the use of part of the State allotment of the Ozarks Regional Commission Technical Assistance Funds.
- (5) The collection of information on the activities and programs of academies of science in other states, and the formulation of specific recommendations to the Kansas Academy of Science for extending its programs and membership base. The purpose of this service is to encourage an involvement of the Kansas Academy of Science and its membership in the stimulation of public awareness of the importance of science and technology to the solution of broad social problems.
- (6) Assistance to the Kansas State Department of Health in the design and development of a health information system for the State of Kansas, and in the implementation of its State health planning activities.
- (7) Assistance to the Kansas State Department of Health, the Kansas State Department of Social Welfare, and the Division of Institutional Management in the design and development of broad, major comprehensive programs relating to children and youth.
- (8) Leadership on a Subcommittee on Foster Care of the Governor's Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth conducting a comprehensive study of activities in Kansas leading to recommendations for an extension and improvement of the State's fostercare activities.
- (9) Assistance to individual consulting engineers and management consultants in the establishment or expansion of their consulting activities. These services included advisory support in the review of program designs, proposal preparation, development of reporting practices, information on fee structures, and various other areas.
- (10) Participation in the economic development activities of the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce and of local and regional Chambers of Commerce and economic development groups for the purpose of integrating research and development and information functions into such activities.
- (11) Service as advisor on several State bodies for the purpose of stimulating the coordination of the activities of these bodies with other State activities.

With the increasing restrictions on Federal and State funds for research and development activities, the competition for such funds is certain to increase. This competition can only mean greater use of the research advisory services of the Research Foundation by the different types of organizations of the State of Kansas concerned with the research and development process.



Paul Hersch, <u>Editor of Science and Technology</u>, recently wrote, "Because it may take a century or more before technological fruition results from earliest basic research endeavors, the relationship between science and technology may seem remote; but overlooking the interdependence can be detrimental."

There is a need for interplay and a need for cooperation between those who "do" research and those who "use" research. The Research Foundation is attempting to report research in such a way as to be a spur to Kansas industry; to stimulate the use of relevant knowledge; and to bring about involvement, commitment, and action on the part of the people of Kansas.

Research News, issued monthly and available to all who request it, is serving as one means for making the public aware of research. Acceptance of this publication has been gratifying, and requests for information continue to increase. As an added service the Research Foundation lists publications available for "check out." Based upon the number of requests received, this, too, is meeting a need.

Information has been made available in specific areas of research. As an example, all medical doctors received a copy of a supplement based on all health research reported by <u>Research News</u> during a 12-month period. Research of unusual interest to specific industries is routinely routed to individual concerns.



The Research Foundation, in cooperation with the Kansas State Board for Vocational Education, in 1966 prepared and submitted a proposal to the U. S. Commissioner of Education to establish and develop a Kansas Vocational Education Research Coordinating Unit. A three-year program was approved and funded cooperatively with the State of Kansas, the Federal Government to pay \$200,000 of a \$270,000 program. Matching funds for Kansas were provided through the contributed services of the Research Foundation.

The program is designed (1) to collect and disseminate information on vocational education through a viable information program, (2) to provide research-based facts upon which the State Board for Vocational Education can make sound decisions, and (3) to stimulate a better balance between manpower requirements and vocational education offerings in the State of Kansas.

Numerous studies have resulted from the operation of this program; two most recently released are entitled \underline{A} <u>Pilot</u> <u>Study for Securing Occupational Data</u> and Training of <u>Sub-Professional Workers</u> for <u>Libraries</u>.

Utilizing the services of the Educational Resources Information Center for Vocational and Technical Education, the Research Coordinating Unit has devised a system for storage, retrieval, and dissemination of current research and research-related material. Also, a monthly newsletter is mailed to more than 1200 individuals and organizations, supplying a variety of information.

Public Law 90-576, 90th Congress, HR 18366 (Vocational Education Amendments of 1968) amended the Vocational Act of 1963. One provision of the new law transfers the responsibility for funding from the Office of Education to the states, with the provision that a State Plan, if approved, will designate the State Board of Vocational Education as the sole agency for administration of the plan, or for supervision of the administration thereof by local educational agencies.

These new Federal provisions have forced a complete reevaluation of Research Foundation activities in the area of vocational education research and information and will undoubtedly result, in 1969, in the reorganization and consolidation of vocational research and information functions.



In January, 1965 the Board of Directors of the Research Foundation of Kansas authorized the Executive Director to develop a Kansas Technical Services Program for the flow of scientific and technical information into enterprises and institutions of Kansas to assist them in orderly growth, development, and diversification. At about the same time, the United States Congress passed the State Technical Services Act of 1965, to be operated by the U. S. Department of Commerce. On January 29, 1966, the Research Foundation of Kansas submitted a Five-Year Plan for Technical Services in Kansas and an annual plan to cover the period April 1, 1966 to June 30, 1966 to the Department of Commerce. Both were approved. The Research Foundation serves as the Designated Agency for the State of Kansas for this Program and provides fiscal, administrative, and liaison services.

Federal grants approved to date under this Progr	am are:
First Planning	\$25,000
Interim (1966)	31,260
1967 Program	69,130
Second Planning	15,924
1968 Program	85,000
Third Planning	14,932
1969 Program	74,000
Total	\$315,246

The State of Kansas has appropriated \$150,000 to the Technical Services Program, which is operated as a part of the Kansas Industrial Extension Service located on the Kansas State University campus. The Research Foundation has contributed more than \$50,000 in services to the program. All overhead earned on the Federal monies is paid to the universities serving the program.

As in previous years, The Kansas Industrial Extension Journal continues to be the major information medium. Approximately 6,500 copies are distributed on a bimonthly basis. The Journal is dedicated to informing Kansas industry and business of the latest advances in science and technology, advising on methods for using this information, and explaining how universities and colleges in Kansas can be more effectively used in the growth of business and industry, both large and small.

Several standard features have developed with each succeeding issue of the <u>Journal</u>; these include a column on specific continuing education classes offered in the State, as well as summaries of technical articles and resources of potential interest to the small industrialist and manufacturer

in Kansas. Other highlights include reviews of educational activities offered by the Kansas Industrial Extension Service each month, an editorial by the Director, library resources in the State, and specially prepared "how-to-do-it" feature stories of interest to manufacturing employees.

The State Technical Services Program consists of a series of basic projects which, in their totality, encompass the goals as defined in the State Technical Services Act of 1965. A Liaison Project which includes campus and industrial representatives is operative under the Program and will provide a personal two-way channel of communication between Kansas industries and the State universities. Another project is an information service under which special bulletins on topics judged to be of particular value to businesses and industries in Kansas will be printed. The project is designed to afford schools an opportunity to submit information developed through research and teaching projects to appropriate industries. Also included in the Program is a series of workshops or seminars devoted to the development of continuing education for business and industry. A principal goal is to develop a greater understanding and utilization of continuing education by manufacturing companies in Kansas. A new project in the 1969 State Technical Services Program will consist of providing demonstrations on various technical subject matters. Some contemplated demonstrations are: use of video-tape equipment for developing an in-plant continuing education program; a tour of a mobile machinability laboratory for approximately two weeks to various industries and regions in Kansas; a demonstration of new methods of utilization of wood and wood products, particularly with respect to prefabricated housing units; demonstrations of use of computers, particularly for record keeping.

Finances

The Legislature of the State of Kansas has appropriated funds for the general operation of the Research Foundation as follows:

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Expended
1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	\$100,000 100,000 100,000 97,770 86,166	\$21,826 64,636 99,273 93,685 83,647
Total	\$483,936	\$363,067

Of the \$483,926 appropriated for general operation of the Research Foundation in a five-year period, a total of \$120,869 was returned to the State General Fund.

For Fiscal Years 1967 and 1968, \$50,000 was appropriated each year for technical services, to be used by the Kansas Industrial Extension Service to secure matching Federal funds.

During the same period of time, the Research Foundation of Kansas secured Federal grants for (1) the Kansas Technical Services Program, and (2) the Kansas Vocational Education Research Coordinating Unit. Monies for the two grants are shown in the following chart.

Federal Funds Received Through Efforts of the Research Foundation of Kansas

Fiscal Year	Technical Services	Vocational Education
1965-1966 First Planning Grant Interim Grant 1966-1967 Second Planning Grant 1967 Grant First Grant 1967-1968 1968 Grant 1968-1969 1969 Grant Second Grant Third Planning Grant	25,000 31,260 15,924 69,130 85,000 74,000 14,932	113,330 39,527
Total	\$315,246	\$152,857

Although the programs of the Research Foundation are keyed to the service concept, Federal funds generated by the Research Foundation have added \$468,103 in Federal funds to the economic base of Kansas.

The Future

All indicators point to the future as a time of severe transition and change, with major problems at all economic levels of society and in many areas of concern.

Since research and development helped to solve the scientific and technological problems of the World War II Era, leaders are already looking to research and development as a means for solutions of the broad social problems of tomorrow.

Services of the Research Foundation of Kansas—the collection and dissemination of information on research and development activities, research information and referral services, research advisory services, and the research awareness program—are now established and have become routinely accepted, used, and expected services of the State of Kansas. These resources undergird State and private activities and will be continued at a level consistent with State support of the Research Foundation program.

The transition of Research Foundation activities into the behavioral and social areas in 1968 was a response to a national, as well as Kansas, need for solutions in these problem areas. As a State-created and State-supported organization, the Research Foundation is in a rare position to take positive leadership in integrating the different disciplines of man's activity into a total approach to the solution of major problems through research and development.

A starting point for a vigorous program for tomorrow could be in the areas of comprehensive services to children and youth, vocational education, and technology transfer—areas in which the Research Foundation is already operating in a very limited way.

Part II

Summary of Research and Development in Kansas in 1968

Summary of Research and Development in Kansas in 1968

Total research and development performance in Kansas in 1968 is measured by an expenditure of \$58,217,000, compared with \$36,418,000 for 1965, an increase of 60 per cent during a three-year period. Table I shows the performance by industry (\$33,629,000), by the universities and colleges (\$21,200,000), by State Agencies other than the universities and colleges (\$2,121,000), and by other non-profit organizations (\$1,267,000). These performances represent increases for industry of over 70 per cent from the 1965 figure of \$19,700,000; for the universities and colleges of 46 per cent from the 1965 \$14,500,000; for the State Agencies of over 110 per cent over the \$1,000,000 of three years ago; and for other non-profit organizations of about 5 per cent over the \$1,210,000 figure of 1965.

The sources of funding for the performance of research and development in Kansas in 1968 are also shown in Table I. Of the total expenditure of \$58,217,000, private enterprise supported \$31,887,000 or almost 55 per cent of the total effort. The Federal Government supported \$20,471,000, about 35 per cent, and State Government provided \$5,859,000, approximately 10 per cent.

Not only is industry the major performer of research and development in Kansas but it is the major supplier of funds for research and development in the State. In contrast, in the United States as a whole, industry is the major performer, but supplies only a fraction of the funds provided by the Federal Government.

The rapidly increasing involvement of Kansas industry in research and development is a major indication of the strengthening of the scientific and technological base of the State and, also, of an increase in the sophistication of the State's industry. During the year, 103 firms supported research and development operations, with 39 supporting such activities in excess of \$1,000,000 per year and 5 firms supporting such activities in excess of \$1,000,000 per year.

Table II lists research and development expenditures for 1968 by category of activity. In the subject categories, aeronautics ranks first with \$13,180,000 in expenditures; the biological and medical sciences second with \$11,228,000; the behavioral and social sciences third with \$7,728,000; chemistry fourth with \$7,259,000; mechanical and civil engineering fifth with \$5,413,000; and agriculture sixth with \$5,017,000.

In Table III the sources of funds for the research and development activities conducted in 1968 are listed by subject category.

The substantial increase in research and development in Kansas since 1965 represents not only a direct input to the economy of the State but, much more important, a broadening and strengthening of the research and development base of the State. Since research and development generates more research and development, and with it innovation and new enterprises, the increase can be interpreted as an indicator of economic advancement, and in scientifically and technologically based activities, in the years ahead.

Table I

Performance and Support of Research and Development State of Kansas—1968

Source	Industry	Universities and Colleges	State Agencies	Other Non-Profit	Total
Private State Federal	\$29,141,000 35,000 4,453,000	\$2,046,000 4,946,000 14,208,000	\$47,000 878,000 1,196,000	\$653,000 614,000	\$31,887,000 5,859,000 20,471,000
Totals	\$33,629,000	\$21,200,000	\$2,121,000	\$1,267,000	\$58,217,000

Source: Research Foundation of Kansas.

Table II

Research and Development Expenditures by Subject Category State of Kansas—1968

Rank	Expenditures	Subject Category
1	\$13,180,000	Aeronautics
2	11,228,000	Biological and Medical Sciences
3	7,728,000	Behavioral and Social Sciences
4	7,259,000	Chemistry
5	5,413,000	Mechanical, Industrial, Civil, and Marine Engineering
6	5,017,000	Agriculture
7	2,875,000	Materials
8	1,384,000	Earth Sciences and Oceanography
9	1,123,000	Navigation, Communications, Detection, and Countermeasures
10	942,000	Electronics and Electrical Engineering
11	656,000	Physics
12	478,000	Mathematical Sciences
13	317,000	Methods and Equipment
14	264,000	Missile Technology
15	174,000	Nuclear Science and Technology
16	69,000	Military Sciences
17	51,000	Space Technology
18	28,000	Atmospheric Sciences
19	21,000	Ordnance
20	9,000	Astronomy and Astrophysics
21	1,000	Propulsion and Fuels

Table III

Funding Sources for Research and Development by Subject Category
State of Kansas—1968

Subject Category	Private	State	Federal	Total
Aeronautics	\$9,012,000		\$4,168,000	\$13,180,000
Agriculture	2,823,000	\$1,579,000	615,000	5,017,000
Astronomy and Astrophysics			9,000	9,000
Atmospheric Sciences	4,000		24,000	28,000
Behavioral and Social Sciences	1,427,000	808,000	5,493,000	7,728,000
Biological and Medical Sciences	3,523,000	2,059,000	5,646,000	11,228,000
Chemistry	5,742,000	133,000	1,384,000	7,259,000
Earth Sciences and Oceanography	23,000	640,000	721,000	1,384,000
Electronics and Electrical Engineering	547,000	93,000	302,000	942,000
Materials	2,719,000	66,000	90,000	2,875,000
Mathematical Sciences	23,000	154,000	301,000	478,000
Mechanical, Industrial, Civil, and Marine Engineering	4,597,000	278,000	538,000	5,413,000
Methods and Equipment	306,000	3,000	8,000	317,000
Military Sciences	69,000			69,000
Missile Technology	53,000	5,000	206,000	264,000
Navigation, Communications, Detection, and Countermeasures	979,000	9,000	135,000	1,123,000
Nuclear Science and Technology	6,000	3,000	165,000	174,000
Ordnance	21,000			21,000
Physics	3,000	29,000	624,000	656,000
Propulsion and Fuels	1,000			1,000
Space Technology	9,000		42,000	51,000
Totals	\$31,887,000	\$5,859,000	\$20,471,000	\$58,217,000

Publications

Research Resources of Kansas

Roster of Facilities in Kansas

Specialty Tabulation and Guide for the Roster of Research and Development Specialists

Roster of Consulting Engineers, State of Kansas

Eight Chapters in the Story of Research and Development

Environmental Control

1967 Report of Progress

Guidelines for Multiple-Teacher Departments of Vocational Agriculture

Need for a Veterinary Aide Training Program in Kansas

A Pilot Study for Securing Occupational Data

Operational Procedures for Multiple-Teacher Department of Vocational Agriculture

Need for a Veterinary Aide Training Program in Kansas

RCU Staff Study

Training of Sub-Professional Workers for Libraries

Publications of the Research Foundation are available upon request. Address requests to

C. E. Barthel, Jr., Executive Director Research Foundation of Kansas Ramada Executive Building, Suite 23 5th & Jefferson Topeka, Kansas 66607

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December 9, 1969

Dr. Mark L. Morris, President Research Foundation of Kansas Suite 23, Ramada Executive Building Topeka, Kansas 66607

Dear Mark:

You are well aware of my continuing interest in the broad subject of research in Kansas and in the application of research to the general improvement of our State.

I have studied Representative Fred Linde's proposal, House Bill No. 1340, and feel that it has considerable merit.

Many parts of Kansas are declining, both economically and culturally. Other parts are showing progress at a rate substantially lower than that of our Nation as a whole. We know that our material resources are excellent, and certainly Kansas is not short of brainpower. I think that we must agree with Mr. Linde, then, that something is wrong.

Mr. Linde concludes that a big "something wrong" is the hodge-podge pattern of scientific and technological research in this State, and the lack of a central authority for their overview, coordination, and reporting. It seems reasonable to assume that a Department of Science and Technology, as invisioned in the Bill, would be a huge step toward the correction of this fault. The elimination of duplication and the focusing of our intellectual resources on specific Kansas problems should be worth far more than the modest cost of the proposed new Department.

I urge you to give this Bill your most urgent attention and your wholehearted support in hearings before the appropriate Legislative Committees.

Sincerely yours,

John J. Conard

HOUSE BILL NO. 1340

By Mr. Linde

Suggested Revisions

(See attached copy of Bill.)

- (1) Add "objectives and" as indicated in Preamble.
- (2) Add "authority for" as indicated in Section 1.
- (3) Add comma as indicated in Section 3.
- (4) Add "behavioral and" as indicated in Section 4.
- (5) Add "ed" to word "restrict" as indicated in Section 4.
- (6) Change last sentence of Section 5 to read: "Committees, under committee chairmen, may be appointed by the president, or acting president, to further the interests of the department of science, and technology in special or restricted areas."

(This change is made because nowhere else in the draft of the Bill has committees been mentioned. Thus, the appointment of sub-committees is not relevent without the existence of the committees themselves.)

(7) Change Section 6 (d) to read: "To maintain a central, state-wide overview of science, technology and engineering, including research activities in the state's colleges and universities and other institutions within the state."

(This change is made to remove redundancy of this item with the item Section (h).)

- (8) Add "areas of social and economic potential and of "in Section 6 (e) as indicated.
- (9) Add in Section 6 (f) as indicated ", including the formulation of recommendations for new types of organizations to achieve technology transfer if existing organizations do not suffice."

(By technology transfer is meant the more effective <u>use</u> of science and technology by organizations and people of Kansas for social or economic gain.)

- (10) Change Section 6 (g) to read: "To aid the state's colleges and universities, state agencies, or other institutions within the state in designing projects and programs and in obtaining funds for initiation, maintenance and expansion of research and related efforts."
- (11) Replace Section 6 (h) with the following: "To provide research advisory, information and referral services to institutions and persons of the state in science, technology and engineering."
 - (The original item Section 6 (h) is omitted because of its overlap with Section 6 (d); these two items have been combined in the revised Section 6 (d).
- (12) Add ", or of regional bodies." as indicated in Section 6 (k).
- (13) Add "and shall call meetings of specialists and representatives of organizations" in Section 7 as indicated.
- (14) Change date "July 1, 1969" as appropriate in Section 14 and Section 16.

HOUSE BILL No. 1340

By Mr. Linde

AN ACT to establish the Kansas department of science and technology as a successor to the Kansas research foundation; to provide a central point of responsibility for identifying problems in the scientific, social, industrial and technical areas which appear to lend themselves to improvements by the applications of science, technology, engineering and the social sciences; to provide for methods and means of securing assistance; to provide for funding and the disbursement of funds; designating the director as the chief science advisor to the governor and the Kansas department of science and technology, under the director, as the source of assistance in science and technology to the legislature; describing duties, functions, authorities, responsibilities and power; providing for a board of directors and repealing K.S.A. 76-2a01, 76-2a02, 76-2a03, 76-2a03, 76-2a07, 76-2a07, 76-2a07, 76-2a07, 76-2a07, 76-2a08, 76-2a01, and 76-2a11.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. The legislature specifically reaffirms the findings of the session of 1963 in enacting K.S.A. 76-2a01 of seq. Further, the legislature finds Kansas to be suffering from an erosion of its society; it finds the environment deteriorating; it finds certain aspects of industry unable to keep pace with the over-all economy; it finds some natural resources underused, while shortages exist in the nation, and other natural resources misused; it finds problems not identified through lack of a central responsibility for making the identification; it finds skills and knowledge accumulating and undorused and, in particular, it finds problems unsolved through a failure to address skille and knowledge to those problems; it finds many repositories of technical knowledge and many contous engaged in furthering knowledge, but newhere in our government does it find a single official charged with the state-wide everytew of these centers and reporting on them to the governor, to the legislature and to the various agencies, departments and boards. The legislature, therefora, finds the functions, responsibilities, powers and authorities of the rosearch foundation of Kausas shall be amended and altered for the best service to the people of Kansas.

Section 2. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "science and technology act."

Section 3. The words science, technology and engineering ecompass the arts and skills which have developed, and are developing as a formalized body of organized knowledge through intellectual inquiry.

Section 4. It is hereby declared to be the purpose of this act to establish the Kausas department of science and technology as the chief source of assistance to the logislature in areas of science, technology

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(0) and engineering, including the social sciences, to make the director the chief science advisor to the governor and to furnish essential services in the overall meientific, technological and engineering fields to the people and businesses of the state. Additional functions, but not restrict to them, shall be a continuing study, investigation and evaluation of the various geographical and social areas in the state where science, technology and engineering can, or might, improve the well-being of the people, enhance industry, utilize natural resources, prevent and correct environmental deterioration and conserve the wealth of the state for future generations. Upon identification of the eferossid areas, the director chall convoy his findings to the board of directors and to the governor and shall advise the governor of the source, or sources, of the skills and facilities in the state, if there be such, or in other states, capable of undertaking the necessary investigation in the area, or areas, so identified. The governor may delegate to the director the authority to have investigations conducted and when such delegation is made the director shall make all necessary arrangements and shall follow the investigation and he responsible for its evaluation, conclusion or termination, or to initiate and control non-investigatory activities. The director shall diligontly follow the research activities at the various colleges and universities and at the extension services and other state agoncies and he shall advise the governor of the application or petential application of these researches. For the most effective employment of science, technology and engineering there must be a free flow and interchange of findings and knowledge between the public and private sectors and the director shall diligently make available all knowledge not restricted, confidential or privileged, to the groatest extent possible between the two sectors and shall, to the best of his abilities, encourage such interchange. To promote cooperation between the public and private sectors the director may direct projects to that particular point, or points, whore, in his judgment, the greatest potential for the best, most direct and least costly solution will be obtained. In all cases proference shall be given, but shall not be limited to, demostic facilitios and Kansas residents. The governor shall direct requests and demands to the director, and may likewise identify areas which require the gamo approaches which are spalled out in this section in regards to the director. All legiplative requests shall be directed to the heard of directors.

which shall be named and styled the department of science and technology. The department of science and technology shall be the statutory successor to the Kansas research foundation, K.S.A. 76-2a0l through 76-2all, and it shall have all of the powers, authorities, duties, privileges, responsibilities and obligations of the Kansas research foundation, unless specifically denied to it by this or subsequent acts. The exercise of the powers conferred by this act shall be construed to be the performance of an essential governmental function. The principal office of the department of science and technology shall be located in Topeka. The department of science and technology shall be under the control of a board of seven (7) members; six (6) members shall be appointed by the governor, none of whom may be otherwise employed by the state and shall be subject to confirmation by the senate, and the seventh member shall

be the lieutenant governor. The governor, in making his appointments, shall seek out persons distinguished in the pure and applied actences and in technically-oriented industries. The first appointed members shall hold office for terms as follows: two (2) for two years, two (2) for three years and two (2) for four years from the date of their confirmations, and until their respective successors shall be duly appointed. The lieutenant governor shall hold membership on the board concurrent with his term, or terms, in office. In the event of a vacancy in the office of the lieutenant governor, the president pro tem of the senate shall succeed to the position, and if there be no president pro tem, then the speaker of the house of representatives shall succeed to the position. Any person appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve only for the unexpired term. Any appointed member shall be eligible for reappointment. After the initial appointment all appointed members shall hold office for a period of four (4) years. Officors, consisting of a president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer, shall be elected annually by the board from its own membership. The members of the board shall receive as componsation for their services the sum of twenty-five (\$25) for each day or fraction thereof and in addition shall be allowed and paid their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties & Sub-committees, under sub-committee chairmen, may be appointed by the chairman, or acting chairman, to further the interests of the department of science and technology in special or restricted areas.

Section 6. The Kansas department of science and technology shall have power and authority to carry out and effectuate the purposes of this act, including, but not by way of limitation, the following powers and authorities:

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- (a) To receive, hold and disburse funds from contracts, grants, gifts, appropriations, devices, bequests, and funds from any other source whatsoever, including funds granted or provided on a contractual installment, periodic, contingent or any other basis for technological activities, or scientific research related activities: Provided, That the Kansas department of science and technology may make direct purchases of supplies and equipment, in amounts not to exceed two thousand dellars (\$2,000), without compliance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-3738 to 75-3744, both sections inclusive, and acts amoundatory thereof.
- (b) To serve as the chief source of assistance to the legislature in the fields of science, technology and engineering.
- (c) To provide the governor with a source of assistance in the fields of science, technology and engineering.
- (d) To maintain a central, state-wide overview of science, technology and engineering $^{\rm (q)}_{\rm A}$
- (e) To actively survey the state, society, technologically-related business and the economy for the identification and solution of problems; to convey the sense of the survey to the governor and the board of directors and to recommend courses of action, to arrange for investigations to be undertaken, to maintain an overview of the investigations and to recommend further actions, including terminations.

(f) To publish findings, promote applications of research efforts and encourage a rapid and coordinated infusion of technology into the industrial and commercial activities of the state,

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- (g) $_{\Lambda}$ To aid the state's universities or other institutions within the state in obtaining funds for initiation, maintenance and expansion of research and related efforts.
- $(h)_A$ To maintain an overview of the research activities among the state's universities and other institutions within the state.
- (1) To prepare, document and present applications for fundings for technological activities to regional and national agencies and to the government of the United States.
- (j) To represent the technological interests of the state before the agencies of the government of the Unites States.
- (K) To sorve as the representative of the state before similar agents of the several other states
- (1) To further the value and contributions of science, technology and engineering by editing and publishing information, providing information for use by other agencies and by participating in and arranging for meetings, conferences or conventions.
- (m) To promote, to the highest degree feasible, discovery, exploration, and employment of the resources of the state.
- (n) To aid other agencies in maintaining a viable environment and prevention of harmful changes in the ecology of the state.
- (o) To further, by all practicable methods, the economic well-holug of the state, its institutions and people and to correlate activities and projects of the Kansas department of science and technology for the purpose of relating research work to the economic development of the state.
 - (p) To sue and be sued in its own name.
- (q) To negotiate, make and enter into contracts and agreements necessary, desirable or incidental to the performance of the purposes of this act or the execution of its powers. Such contracts and agreements may be made with the government of the United States or any department or agency thereof; or with any other state of the United States, any territory or foreign country, or with any corporation, partnership, company, trust, foundation, institution or any other form of business enterprise; or with any person whether acting in a representative capacity or otherwise; or with any duration whatsoever: Provided, The Kansas department of science and technology may reappropriate moneys from any source, including tax moneys of this state, to initiate, promote, maintain, inspire or stimulate research and

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investigative activities and other supportive functions: And provided further, That no restricted or specific funds may be appropriated except as restricted and specified.

- (r) To receive requests from the governor, or from the legislature, through the board of directors, for studies, advice and such other functions as are within the purview of this act.
- (s) To perform trust functions and serve as trustee or beneficiary under terms of any indenture or will.
- (t) To receive, own, hold, use, lease, assign and convey real or personal property either absolutely or in any limited, contingent or future estate or condition whatsoever.
- (u) To receive, hold, assign, license, lease or sell any process, patent right, copyright, rent, profit, chore in action or any other intangible right or interest of whatever kind.
- (v) To apply for and obtain any copyright, patent or similar right from the government of the United States or any other government, and to acquire by purchase, license, or otherwise any such right, and to sell, assign, lease, license, or make any contractual arrangement to derive benefits from any such right or any interest therein; and to invest by any lawful means any funds, right or particular interest of the Kansas department of science and technology.
- (w) To purchase or acquire contracts or policies of insurance for any purpose; however, the governmental nature of the Kansas department of science and technology's activities shall be recognized where appropriate in any insurance contract or policy so acquired.

Section 7. The Kansas department of science and technology shall be administered by a director, who shall be appointed by the board and who shall serve at the pleasure of the board. There shall be no restrictions or limitations placed upon the board in selecting the director, and the board shall make every effort to secure for the director an ominently qualified, knowledgeablo, and well known actentist, technologist or engineer. His duties shall be determined by the board: Provided, The director shall not incur any obligation or indebtedness against the Kansas department of science and technology the amount of which exceeds ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) unless prior specific approval of the creation of the obligation or indebtedness has been given by the board, or requested by the governor to the board and such approval has been duly entered in the official minutes of the meetings of said board prior to the creation of such obligations or indobtedness. The salary and compensation of the director shall be established by the board. The director, subject to approval of the board, may employ, promote and terminate, and fix salaries and compensations of such assistants and employees as may be necessary for the administration of this act, and such director, assistants and employees shall be eligible for and entitled to benefits from and

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participation in any retirement system of the state as selected by the board of directors. Such director, assistants and employees shall not be under the Kansas civil service act. The director may obtain on such terms as he deems proper, consultant or professional services to carry out the purposes of this act. The property, income and transactions of the Kansas department of science and technology shall be exempt from taxation.

Section 8. Funds of the Kansas department of science and technology, whether appropriated funds or other funds, shall be deposited in a separate account in the state treasury and all disbursements aball be drawn on such accounts except as herein otherwise provided. The state comptroller is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the state treasurer upon the presentation of payrolls or vouchers duly itemized and approved in the name of the director. The Kansas department of science and technology, subject to approval by its board of directors, may receive funds, from any source, for redistribution to other boards, agencies, commissions, departments or groups. Such funds shall be clearly identified and shall be deposited with the state treasurer in separate accounts.

Section 9. The state committee on surety bonds shall provide for the bonding of the officers of the board in the manner provided for in K.S.A. 1968 Supp. 75-4101 et soq.

Section 10. An annual comprehensive report shall be rendered by the director to the legislature and the governor between the first and final day of November of each year. In addition, the director shall render to the board and the governor, on or before the tenth day of the month following, a monthly report listing (a) significant items of business, (b) publications issued during the month, and the numbers of copies of each publication actually distributed and (c) all expenditures, except salaries, exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

Section II. The Kansas department of science and technology may sell real or personal property held by it, as deemed desirable by the director, to the highest bidder. A record of all bids shall be maintained in the permanent files of the department. Publications and other material, produced for its account, may be sold at fees established by the director: Provided, That no fee may be levied upon any agency of the state.

Section 12. Upon dissolution of the Kansas department of science and technology, all assets, including real and personal property, patents and copyrights, shall be distributed to such other state agencies as shall be mutually acceptable. In the event of a dispute involving two or more agencies requesting the same item the dispute shall be submitted to the governor and his decision shall be final.

Section 13. All requests by other state agencies for aid, assistance, help, advice, opinions, cooperative efforts, or any other purpose,

shall be submitted to the director. Upon failure by the director to enter into an arrangment suitable to the other agency or agencies, after due and diligent conference, the other agency or agencies shall request arbitration by the governor, and the decision and directive of the governor, after due consideration of the matter, shall be final.

Section 14. On July 1, 1969, the Kansas research foundation shall be dissolved. All property, roal and personal, patents, copyrights, agreements, contracts, records, furniture, files, accounts of moneys, personnel, and all other business of the Kansas research foundation shall pass to, and develve upon, the Kansas department of science and technology, and the Kansas department of actonce and technology may declare itself to be, and shall be, the successor to the Kansas research foundation.

Section 15. If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this act is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act. The legislature hereby declares that it would have passed this act, and each section, sentence, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more of the sections, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared unconstitutional.

Section 16. K.S.A. 76-2n01 to 76-2n11, inclusive, are hereby repealed.

Section 17. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after 12:01 n.m. July 1, 1969 and its publication in the statute book.

(14)