

1980 Press Releases

January

- 1/7 News Advisory Regarding Vietnam War Television Series
- Tuchman Resume
- Museum Program Deadlines and Budget
- 1/7 NEH Awards \$1.2 Million for PBS Series On Indochina Conflict
- 1/21 Deadline for Summer Seminars for College Teachers
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(includes summary of requested appropriations)

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- 2/21 Publication of "Women's History Sources"
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- 2/22 Barbara Tuchman Biography
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- 5/5 Peabody Museum, Seven Other Museums, Collaborative Projects
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(statement by Joseph Duffey)
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1980 press releases continued

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- 7/1 NEH Awards Funds For Study of Environmental History
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- 7/16 NEH Announces Support for Conservation of Library Materials
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- 9/2 NEH Grant Supports History Curriculum for Office Workers
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- 10/3 Thomas C. Phelps is New Head of Libraries Humanites Projects
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- 10/21 Rayna Green Appointed Native American Specialist
- 10/21 North Carolina Receives 14 NEH Grants

November

- 11/3 North Dakota Heritage Center Receives Major Museum Award
- The States and the Nation: Fact Sheet
- 11/3 Preliminary announcement of Challenge Grants
(pending appropriation of funding by Congress)

December

- 12/15 Challenge Grants Awarded to 122 Institutions
(plus listing by state and fact sheet)

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NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506



NEWS ADVISORY

WHAT: THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES AND THE PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICE WILL HOLD A JOINT NEWS CONFERENCE TO ANNOUNCE THE FIRST MAJOR AMERICAN HISTORICAL TELEVISION SERIES ON THE VIETNAM CONFLICT.

WHO: FORMER GOV. AVERELL HARRIMAN, NEH CHAIRMAN JOSEPH DUFFEY, PBS PRESIDENT LAWRENCE GROSSMAN, JOURNALIST STANLEY KARNOW AND OTHERS.

WHEN: MONDAY, JAN. 7 AT 11:30 A.M.

WHERE: NEH, 806 15TH ST., NW, WASHINGTON, D.C. ROOM 1023.

FURTHER INFORMATION:

BARRY WANGER
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
202-724-0256 OR 202-724-1835

WEEKENDS, EVENINGS: 301-652-2722

Photo opportunities available

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506



The 1980 Jefferson Lecture

BARBARA TUCHMAN

Resume

Born: 1912

Citizenship: United States

Current Position: Writer-Historian

Professional Appointments: Research Assistant, Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, 1934; Tokyo, 1935; Editorial Assistant The Nation, New York, 1936; Spain, 1937; Staff Writer, War in Spain, London, 1937-38; American Correspondent, New Statesman and Nation, (London), 1939-40; Editor, Far East News Desk, Office of War Information, New York City, 1944-45.

Activities: Trustee, Radcliffe College, 1960-72; American Authors Guild (Treasurer); Society of American Historians (President, 1971); Member, National Portrait Gallery Commission, 1971- ; Author's League.

Publications: The Lost British Policy, 1938; Bible and Sword, 1956; The Zimmerman Telegram, 1958; The Guns of August, 1962; The Proud Tower, 1966; Stilwell and the American Experience in China - 1911-1945, 1971; Notes from China, 1972; Napoleon and Talleyrand, 1976; A Distant Mirror: The Calamitous 14th Century; Contributor to numerous periodicals.

Awards/Honors: Pulitzer Prize, 1963 (Guns of August); 1972 (Stilwell and the American Experience in China); Fellow, American Academy of Arts and Letters; National Institute of Arts and Letters; American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters (President, 1979-); The National Endowment for the Humanities: Jefferson Lecture, 1980.



Contact: Patricia Allen
202-724-0256

MUSEUMS PROGRAM ANNOUNCES
DEADLINES AND BUDGET FOR 1981

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) museums program announces a proposed \$9 million budget for 1981 and new revised deadline schedules for grant applications.

The museums' program budget, the largest ever allocated to that NEH activity, reflects an increase of 5.5 percent over last year's appropriation of \$8.5 million.

The agency also announced that beginning this year the museum program will have two permanently-fixed deadline dates for grant applications: January 15 and July 15.

Museums and Historical Organizations Humanities Projects supports activities that use museum collections to encourage public participation in the humanities.

Specifically, the program supports three types of grant activities -- Self-Study Planning Grants, Planning Grants, and Implementation Grants. The grants are structured to fund both permanent or temporary projects.

The SELF STUDY PLANNING GRANT is for projects that help museums evaluate public humanities program goals. This program calls for consultant work with the museum staff to analyze collections, publications, and public activities such as lectures, tours and workshops.

The consultant and museum staff develop ways of improving the museum's existing program and sometimes plan new programs often around

Museums-2-2-2-2-2

the artifacts in the museum's existing collection. Major costs relate to the consultant's time and travel. Expenses for a grantee organization's own personnel to travel to view similar projects may also be budgeted in these grants.

Among recent Self-Study Planning grants are a stipend to the Afro-American Historical and Cultural Museum in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to support the development and planning of a series of historical exhibitions based on Afro-American history in which Philadelphians played a role. Another NEH self-study grant went to the Agricultural Heritage Museum in Brookings, South Dakota to develop an overall plan for collections and exhibitions in the institution's new facility.

The IMPLEMENTATION GRANT FOR TEMPORARY PROJECTS is designed to provide support to museums or historical organizations for exhibits and historic site interpretations. Salaries and travel expenses for temporary staff and consultants and the cost of materials are included in the grant budget. An average award for temporary projects is \$25,000. The range for these grants is from \$1,400 to \$100,000.

Examples of projects funded under this grant category include a \$181,774 grant to the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, to implement an interpretive exhibit of Hawaiian art and culture. Another example is a grant of \$178,000 to the Mid-American Arts Alliance in Kansas City, Missouri to support a traveling exhibit on the history of jazz in Kansas and the Southwest.

PERMANENT PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS provide organizations the opportunity to better acquaint the public with their holdings. Older institutions, for example, may want to re-install collections to reflect

(more)

Museums-3-3-3-3-3

recent research, or an historic farm may want to incorporate an additional "hands-on" working exhibit. The program allows new research and new methods of presentation to be implemented to obtain broader public appeal and interest. Permanent Project grants range from \$2,000 to \$200,000.

Examples of a few of the Permanent Implementation grants awarded during 1979 include a grant of \$26,084 to the Museum of Natural History in Eugene, Oregon. The grant supports an exhibit using archaeological materials collected in the Great Basin area of Oregon. Another grant recently awarded under this program went to the Boston Redevelopment Authority, Massachusetts. The \$160,000 grant supported an exhibition in conjunction with local neighborhoods celebrating the 350 year history of Boston's environment and its people.

With gifts and matching funds, both the Temporary and Permanent Implementation Grants may be increased.

PLANNING GRANTS fund the research and design elements of specific interpretive projects. This type of grant enables organizations to develop concepts and themes relative to borrowed objects or to their own collections and to make explicit the presentations they want to use in their public programs. Planning Grant projects can range from setting up small pilot projects to developing a master plan for an historic building. Projects could include adding humanities activities to a science museum's programs, or to conducting research on a region's social and economic history using the museum documents. Planning grants tend to be awarded for periods of six-to-12 months' duration and average about \$10,000.

(more)

Examples of Planning Grants awarded in 1979 include a \$5,902 grant to the Monmouth Museum and Cultural Center of Lincroft, New Jersey. The grant supports the planning for a temporary exhibition that will explore 200 years of American contact with the Chinese. And, the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, received a \$29,059 grant to plan an exhibition on 3000 years of ancient Bolivian art.

Organizations interested in the Program on Museums and Historical Organizations Humanities Projects should contact the National Endowment for the Humanities, M.S. 402, 806 15th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20506.

For Release:

11:30 a.m., Monday, Jan. 7, 1980

Contact: Barry Wanger
Director of Public Affairs
(202) 724-0256

NEH AWARDS \$1.2 MILLION FOR PUBLIC TELEVISION SERIES ON INDOCHINA CONFLICT

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 7 -- Joseph Duffey, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), today announced the award of a major \$1.2 million grant to WGBH - Boston for production of the most comprehensive documentary series so far prepared on the Indochina conflict.

The proposed 13-part series for public television will examine political, diplomatic, cultural, and military aspects of the Vietnam conflict from 1940 to 1975 and the war in Laos and Cambodia.

The series -- The Vietnam Project -- will rely heavily upon in-depth interviews with major participants in the conflict and the "vast archival resources" in this country and abroad, including news film from American, Swedish, British and French television networks.

"This series will provide the most comprehensive historical overview ever produced on film of the major events leading to U.S. involvement in Indochina through American withdrawal and the defeat of the Republic of Vietnam," Duffey said.

"The documentaries will attempt to provide the American public with a broad understanding of the history and cultures of the peoples of Indochina as well as the decision-making processes which led to our commitments there," he said.

Lawrence K. Grossman, president of the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS), called the Vietnamese retrospective "one of the most important projects public television has ever undertaken.

"It is time to provide a comprehensive re-evaluation and perspective of an experience which has so profoundly affected virtually all aspects of our society," he said.

(more)

The Vietnam Project will bring together more than 40 historians, archaeologists and journalists from the United States, South and North Vietnam, France, Great Britain and Australia as consultants to the series.

"The series will provide the opportunity for serious viewers to examine the entire record, giving due weight to the Vietnamese and French as well as the American experience," according to Richard Ellison, producer.

Ellison, a writer and producer who has worked for NBC, CBS and PBS, said the documentaries will give the American public the opportunity to "reach their own conclusions about the conflict -- what was won and lost, and by whom, and why."

Antenne Deux Television in France and Associated Television in Great Britain will serve as active co-producers in the project. They will provide production talent and archival material for three episodes under the supervision of Ellison.

The entire production is expected to cost about \$4 million. In addition to the \$1.2 million from NEH (\$700,000 in an outright grant and \$500,000 in a matching offer), WGBH has received financial support from PBS, ABC, and the George D. Smith Fund, Inc. of San Francisco. Additional funds will be sought from foundations and private contributors.

In an unprecedented collaboration, ABC News has made available its entire Vietnam archive to the project and contributed \$50,000 toward preparation and recording of interviews with elderly major participants.

The series has already been two years in research and development. Stanley Karnow, a contributing editor to Newsweek International, will be the chief correspondent for the project. An air date of fall, 1981 is tentatively scheduled for the series to be broadcast nationwide over public television. After the series is shown, the programs will be made available to high schools and colleges for use in courses on the conflict in Indochina.

RELEASE DATE: Upon receipt
DATE MAILED: Jan. 21, 1980

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has set April 1 as the application deadline for the agency's 1980 program of Summer Seminars for College Teachers.

For the second successive year, five of the 120 eight-week seminars have been earmarked in 1980 for exclusive participation by junior and community college teachers.

The restriction on participation, the Endowment notes, is intended to encourage greater two-year college faculty participation in the program, which is held on college campuses across the country. Under the arrangement, two-year college teachers will be better able to share the special concerns of their institutions.

The five two-year college summer seminars are entitled "Perspectives on Sex Roles and Race Relations," (University of California at Santa Cruz, director Diana Lewis); "Teaching Writing: Theories and Practice," (University of Pittsburgh, director William E. Coles, Jr.); "Twentieth Century Lyric and the Persona," (University of Hawaii, director John Unterecker); "The Cold War Years: America from Truman to Nixon," (University of Texas, director Robert Divine); and "Ideals and the Quest for Utopia," (University of Minnesota, director Mulford Sibley).

(more)

Two-year College Summer Seminars-2-2-2-2-2

The NEH stressed that community and junior college faculty are eligible to apply to all 120 seminars -- the five intended for their exclusive participation and the 115 open to two-year and four-year college teachers.

Teachers selected for the program receive a stipend of \$2,500 to cover study and living expenses. During the two-month sessions, the participants meet regularly with other members of the seminar to discuss common readings and to prepare a written report. In addition, each participant pursues an individual research project.

The 1980 NEH Summer Seminars brochure, which lists seminar topics, directors, dates, and locations, will be available at the end of January. Brochures may be obtained from humanities and social science chairpersons at most colleges or from: Division of Fellowships, National Endowment for the Humanities, Mail Stop 101, 806 15th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506 .

The NEH encourages interested faculty members to apply to two seminars because of the keen competition for fellowships. No one may apply to more than two Summer Seminars in any one year. Participants in Summer Seminars prior to 1978 may apply for the 1980 program.

**NEH National Endowment
for the Humanities**

Contact: Barry Wanger
Director of Public Affairs
(202) 724-0256

RELEASE: Embargoed until
10 a.m., January 28

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 28 -- The National Endowment for the Humanities will seek \$164.3 million from Congress for Fiscal Year 1981, according to the budget request presented by President Jimmy Carter today.

Joseph Duffey, chairman of the Endowment, said the request is \$14.2 million more than this year's total of \$150.1 million, an increase of 9.5 percent.

He said the proposed increase -- less than the inflation rate -- will enable the Endowment to continue its present level of support for most programs.

The proposed budget calls for \$111.7 million in general program appropriations; \$13.3 million in treasury funds to match private gifts; \$27 million for Challenge Grants, and \$12.4 million for administrative expenses.

Despite the increase over last year, Duffey noted that the total dollar amount is relatively small compared with that of Federal agencies supporting the sciences.

He said that in 1979, for example, the NEH appropriations amounted to less than one-half of one percent of Federal support of scientific and technological research and development.

HUMANITIES-2-2-2-2-2

The 1981 budget proposal calls for three major new initiatives by the Humanities Endowment, an independent Federal agency:

-- Expansion of an Intercultural Research Program which will support projects aiding about 500 individuals in pursuing critical research on the history and culture of foreign societies and participating in important international scholarly conferences.

In previous years in this area, the Endowment has primarily provided matching grants to private foundations to support research studies of foreign cultures. Because of a cutback in private funds, the Endowment now proposes to award \$3.2 million for programs providing support to scholars working in this area.

-- In an effort to preserve rapidly deteriorating books and archival records, the Endowment will establish an on-going program and sharply increase (from \$200,000 to \$500,000) its support of grants for model conservation activities.

The funds will aid research, demonstration and training as well as provide a small number of grants to permit the preservation of several important collections which are extraordinarily deteriorated.

-- The Endowment will give increased emphasis to promoting wider involvement of underserved groups and institutions in humanities programs.

Programs in four of the major Divisions (Public, Education, Research and Special Programs) contain funding increases which will provide experts or other kinds of assistance to minorities and other groups who by virtue of education, geography or economic conditions have been underserved.

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NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

SUMMARY
OF
REQUESTED APPROPRIATIONS
FOR
FISCAL YEAR 1981

January 28, 1980

The following pages summarize significant programs of the National Endowment for the Humanities, for which the Congress has been asked to make appropriations for Fiscal Year 1981.

The Endowment's request will be the subject of hearings by subcommittees of the House and Senate appropriations committees in the early spring. Members of the subcommittees are as follows:

House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies

Sidney R. Yates (Illinois) (D) Chairman
K. Gunn McKay (Utah) (D)
Clarence D. Long (Maryland) (D)
Robert B. Duncan (Oregon) (D)
John P. Murtha (Pennsylvania) (D)
Norman D. Dicks (Washington) (D)
Bo Ginn (Georgia) (D)
Jamie L. Whitten (Mississippi) (D)

Joseph M. McDade (Pennsylvania) (R)
Ralph S. Regula (Ohio) (R)
Clair Burgener (California) (R)
Silvio O. Conte (Massachusetts) (R) (ex officio)

Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies

Robert C. Byrd (West Virginia) (D) Chairman
Ernest F. Hollings (South Carolina) (D)
Birch Bayh (Indiana) (D)
J. Bennett Johnston (Louisiana) (D)
Walter D. Huddleston (Kentucky) (D)
Patrick J. Leahy (Vermont) (D)
Dennis DeConcini (Arizona) (D)
Quentin N. Burdick (North Dakota) (D)
John A. Durkin (New Hampshire) (D)

Ted Stevens (Alaska) (R)
Milton R. Young (North Dakota) (R)
Mark O. Hatfield (Oregon) (R)
Henry L. Bellmon (Oklahoma) (R)
James A. McClure (Idaho) (R)
Paul Laxalt (Nevada) (R)

I. The Budget for 1981: Scope and Context

The NEH appropriations request for fiscal year 1981 proposes a total \$164.3 million in Federal funds; \$111.7 million in definite (general program) appropriations; \$13.3 million in indefinite Treasury funds to match private gifts; \$27 million for Challenge Grants; and \$12.4 million for administrative expenses. This request, approximately \$14 million above the FY 1980 total of \$150.1 million, will enable the agency to strengthen support for selected programs and to stimulate a

greater amount of private funds for general support of the humanities.

The Endowment's funding for the humanities in 1981, while increased, would still be small compared with that of Federal agencies supporting the sciences. In 1979, for example, the NEH appropriations amounted to less than one-half of one percent of Federal support of scientific and technological R & D.

Demands upon the Endowment continue to be high:

--In fiscal year 1979 NEH received 8,444 applications, requesting \$436.2 million. These were over and above the thousands of applications made to organizations which themselves conduct Endowment-funded programs, such as the NEH State Programs and Summer Seminars.

--With \$139.8 million in Federal funds and \$16.9 million in gift funds, the Endowment was able to make 2,091 new awards plus 508 supplemental grants; thus, seven out of ten requests had to be denied.

--This application-grant ratio is expected to continue in FY 1981.

II. Program Goals with Examples

The funding sought for FY 1981 will aid a broad range of humanistic activities carried out by educational institutions, museums, libraries, scholarly societies, public television and radio stations, and other cultural and civic organizations, as well as by individual scholars and other citizens. In providing support for these groups the Endowment seeks:

--to promote the public understanding of the humanities, and of their value in thinking about the current conditions of national life;

--to improve the quality of teaching in the humanities and its responsiveness to new intellectual currents and changing social concerns;

--to strengthen the scholarly foundation for humanistic study, and to support research activity which enriches the life of the mind in America; and

--to nurture the future well-being of those essential institutional and human resources which make possible the study of the humanities.

Examples of the Endowment's work in 1979-80 in support of these goals include the following:

--An important television dramatization of American social and literary history -- The Scarlet Letter -- appeared in the spring of 1979 and drew the largest audience of any dramatic series on PBS. It was supplemented by a 12-part National Public Radio series, a captioned version for the hard-of-hearing, free viewer guides distributed through public libraries, and free teacher guides distributed to high school

teachers across the country. In the spring of 1980 the public will see more contemporary perspectives of the nation's heritage: a second American Short Story series (the sequel to the 1978 series which received great acclaim from both audiences and critics and which has been sold thus far to 43 countries abroad). Production grants made in FY 1979-80 will bring a variety of other programs interpreting the American experience -- the civil rights movement, the experience of immigrant groups, women in industry during World War II -- to audiences in the next two years.

--Courses by Newspaper, now carried in over 600 newspapers, presented its spring 1979 course on social and ethical issues related to death and dying. The fall 1979 course, treating the impact of technology on social institutions, was linked to a Time-Life/BBC public television series (produced without NEH funding) and thus is part of what promises to be the largest public education program ever mounted in the United States. The spring 1980 course will be "Energy and the Way We Live"; the fall 1980 offering will be "The Family in Transition."

--New touring exhibitions of Peruvian, Korean, Russian, and Irish culture are being supported (following last year's Pompeii A.D. 79, Treasures of Tutankhamun, and Splendor of Dresden exhibitions). The exhibitions will visit cities across the United States and help millions of Americans to gain a fuller understanding of the human past and of the rich cultures to which we are heir. Additionally, through its support for over 170 other interpretive exhibits at museums and historical organizations in scores of cities and towns, the NEH has helped Americans to learn more about our regional and local history and culture.

--A new grant category was established in 1979 to help develop the humanities resources of local, public and other libraries into community education programs. NEH grants are now aiding local and state library systems -- in West Virginia, Oklahoma, the San Joaquin Valley in California, Indian pueblos in New Mexico, and Cincinnati neighborhoods among others-- to draw attention to the rich opportunities for individual or group humanities learning which library collections offer.

--The "Mexico Today" and "Japan Today" symposia brought the contemporary culture of those two important nations directly to Americans in major urban centers in 1978-79; 1980 will see a similar program devoted to Belgium.

--Through support provided by State humanities programs, about 3,200 humanities projects were funded in communities throughout the country. Some 1.1 million persons directly participated in these projects; an estimated 30 million more were reached through media programs supported by state committee funds.

--Consultant grants now planned will bring to about 500 the number of colleges the Endowment has provided over the past five years with expert help to assess their programs and to plan improved instruction. About 75 percent of these institutions are "first-time" NEH grant recipients.

--Approximately 70 colleges and universities received direct grants in 1979 to test or implement on a permanent basis new curricular programs in the humanities. The FY 1979 grants aided the preparation of course materials in foreign language and cultural studies, particularly in areas not commonly taught, and interdisciplinary studies (in such areas as legal ethics, human rights policy, and environmental ethics).

--A similar variety of effort, particularly in foreign languages and world history, is also being funded for the nation's elementary and secondary schools.

--To renew their intellectual energies, more than 1,400 teachers from two-year and small four-year colleges participated in NEH-sponsored seminars headed by distinguished teachers and scholars at major research centers.

--In both 1979 and 1980 over 600 scholars received direct fellowships or summer stipend support to study important problems in the humanities.

--Many other scholars are being aided to conduct research in all humanities disciplines and to prepare important reference works, such as the Encyclopedia of American Folklore, the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History, the biographical dictionary Notable American Women, A Historical Atlas of South Asia, and the Encyclopedia of the American Constitution, as well as other research resources on such subjects as women's studies, the family, American social history, and U.S. foreign relations.

--Forty-seven grants were made to aid new translation projects, bringing to 44 the number of different foreign languages which have significant humanistic texts being translated into English with Endowment funds.

--With grants made in 1979 and 1980 the Endowment is helping over 100 nationally important research collections to organize their materials in order to make them more accessible to scholars, teachers, and students.

--On the local/regional level about 30-40 grants are being awarded annually to help prepare histories of cities (such as Wilmington, Delaware, Phoenix, Detroit, and Annapolis, Maryland) and resource materials tracing the development of ethnic and regional cultures.

--With approximately 100 new Challenge grants which could be awarded with FY 1980 funds, the Endowment will have aided a total of 464 institutions to raise at least \$241.5 million from non-Federal sources since the Challenge program began in 1977.

--In addition to the Challenge-related gifts, the Endowment will have received \$12-13 million in gifts in 1980 as well as 1979 on behalf of discrete projects approved by the National Council on the Humanities.

III. The Endowment in 1981 -- Areas of New or Increased Emphasis

The FY 1981 request would continue the agency's commitment to broad public and scholarly involvement with the humanities in a manner roughly comparable to that of the recent past. Because of the financial stringencies severely affecting the conduct of humanities research as well as the necessity to increase the opportunities for inter-cultural research, a slightly greater proportion of the new funds would be allocated to research and other scholarly activities. However, "public understanding" activities would still claim the largest share of total definite funds.

In a time of tight budgetary restraint, such as the present, the tendency is for educational and cultural institutions to diminish, if not altogether drop, support for proposals and activities which might be described as being "at the cutting edge" of national progress in the humanities.

Two of the leading items in 1981 are therefore keyed to the "cutting edge" of work in the humanities -- to the end of promoting access in its broadest sense. The third is responsive to a grave danger for humanities resources.

--Intercultural research program. Through this program the Endowment seeks to increase understanding of the traditions, culture, and values of foreign countries as a base for the study of contemporary international affairs and to foster this nation's standing in international scholarship by providing support to American scholars to pursue basic research abroad in all fields of the humanities.

In the past, most of the efforts in this area have depended almost exclusively on private foundation support. However, because of factors often largely beyond their control, foundations have lately been forced to retreat from this area of funding, in spite of the fact that the need for support in this area is increasing.

In order to highlight the importance of basic humanities research abroad and to assure its continued minimal support, therefore, the Endowment proposes to provide increased support in this area beginning in 1981.

The funding proposed will enable the Endowment to support programs aiding almost 500 individuals to pursue critical research and participate in important international conferences in such important regions as Eastern Europe, China, Mexico, Latin America, Africa, and other Third World areas.

--Expanded access and technical assistance. The Endowment will give increased emphasis to promoting wider involvement of underserved groups and institutions. Programs in four of the major budget activities (Public, Education, Research, and Special Programs) contain funding increases which will provide experts or other kinds of assistance to ethnic minorities and others who by virtue of education, geography or economic conditions have been underserved in the realm of the humanities.

--Preservation and conservation. Effective public and education programs in the humanities rest on scholarly knowledge, while scholarly knowledge, in turn, depends on written materials -- books, journals, newspapers, manuscripts, diaries, and archival records. Unfortunately, the accumulated physical deterioration in these materials is now so great as to assume crisis proportions in research libraries and archives throughout the country. (For example, it is estimated that in the Library of Congress alone six million volumes are so brittle that they cannot be given to a user without significant risk of damage to the book.) This situation threatens the nation's heritage as well as the foundation of American scholarship.

In order to highlight the need to begin to deal with this serious problem as well as to provide a continuing series of grants for model conservation activities, the Endowment proposes to refine its on-going activities in this area and set aside funding for it in 1981. The budget request includes \$500,000 to aid research, demonstration, and training (rather than hardware) and also to provide a small number of grants to permit the preservation of several highly important collections which are extraordinarily deteriorated.

--American social history. In 1979-80 American social history was established as a priority program area for the Endowment. At the end of FY 1979, more than 320 grants had already been made in this area. In 1981 the Endowment will continue this priority in order to bring more of this work to the attention of the American people and provide opportunities for ordinary citizens to witness the historical dimensions of their own local, ethnic, religious, and occupational identities.

--Science, Technology, and Human Values. In 1980, this is one of the Endowment's priority areas. In 1981 the NEH will commit itself to highlighting and expanding the range of its programs in this area and will expand inter-agency collaboration, which in 1979 included joint activities with the National Science Foundation and the Department of Energy.

IV. Operating Programs in the FY 1981 Budget

1. STATE PROGRAMS

The budget provides \$25,100,000 in support of state humanities programs in all 50 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. The state councils (whose membership includes persons with broad public concerns as well as scholars and teachers in the humanities) regrant funds -- which must be matched -- to aid several thousand local humanities projects developed by civic groups, labor and business organizations, public television, libraries, and educational and cultural organizations.

2. PUBLIC PROGRAMS

Media program (\$10,000,000). Support will be provided for development, production, and distribution of high quality public television and

radio programs in the humanities, including local, regional, and national production grants for single programs and mini-series. In total, the FY 1981 funds will provide support for 131 program hours.

Museums and historical organizations humanities projects (\$9,000,000). The request will support funding for long-term projects which interpret the permanent collections of museums or the significance of historic sites; for temporary interpretive humanities projects, including short-term exhibitions, thematic courses open to the public, audio-visual displays, and seminar or lecture programs; for the sharing of humanities collection resources; and for the planning of upgraded humanities programs and services. Approximately 250 awards will be made.

Libraries humanities projects (\$3,450,000). This program has two objectives: to stimulate greater public use of existing library resources in the humanities (through thematic programs, exhibits, media, and publications) and to strengthen the ability of libraries and their staffs to provide services and programs in the humanities. Support is provided for film series, reading groups, discussion meetings, lecture programs, and cooperative humanities activities with other community institutions. (No funds are provided for the acquisition of books or other materials.) Approximately 65-70 grants will be made.

3. EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Elementary and secondary education (\$4,500,000). Support will be provided for the development of humanities curriculum materials for the nation's schools and for teachers training and other activities that will improve the teaching of the humanities. Because of limited funds, support must be provided for projects with effects that will reach out to other institutions.

Higher education/regional and national grants (\$5,500,000). Grants will be available to help develop model courses, curriculum materials, cooperative programs between two- and four-year colleges, and more effective adult education opportunities in the humanities. A variety of short-term faculty institutes exploring new approaches to teaching in the humanities will also be supported.

Consultant grants (\$1,000,000). This program will continue to meet the growing number of requests from colleges and universities, particularly developing institutions, for expert advice on how to plan and build effective humanities programs. Approximately 160 institutions will receive consultant aid.

Pilot and implementation grants (\$6,650,000). Seventy to seventy-five colleges and universities will be aided in their efforts to evaluate, update, revitalize, and enrich the teaching of humanities in two-year and four-year colleges and universities and to infuse the humanities into professional and technical education.

4. FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS

NEH fellowships (\$7,200,000). Fellowships providing up to a year's full-time study will be available for scholars working on independent research projects in the humanities and college teachers engaged in undergraduate teaching who wish to enhance their abilities as teachers and interpreters of the humanities. Support will also be given to teachers from two-year and four-year colleges to pursue year-long programs of research and guided study at major research universities. Approximately 370 individuals will be aided in 1981.

Summer stipends (\$575,000). Stipends will enable 230 scholars to spend their summers conducting independent research projects which give promise of making significant contributions to humanistic knowledge.

Summer seminars (\$6,000,000). Up to 120 seminar programs covering all fields of the humanities will enable 1,440 college teachers from smaller institutions to undertake an organized summer program of study in their disciplines with distinguished university scholars. Special attention will be paid to the needs of teachers at two-year colleges.

Fellowships for the professions (\$1,780,000). These fellowships provide opportunities for study in the humanities to persons in journalism, law, medicine, and other fields which have an important influence on society. Support will be given for academic-year, summer, and shorter-term programs for up to 470 practicing professionals.

Centers for advanced study (\$500,000). Support will be provided for a selected number of advanced study centers offering residential fellowships to humanities scholars who wish to engage in research and dialogue with colleagues from other disciplines.

5. RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAMS

General research grants (\$7,500,000). Continued support is planned for American scholars seeking to advance knowledge in all fields of the humanities, to develop new research methodology and technology, to carry on significant projects in archaeology, and to apply humanistic knowledge to problems of contemporary concern. A continuing special priority area will be U.S. regional, state, and local history, for which \$1,500,000 will be available to aid archival organization, research, and writing. Support will also be given for workshops, seminars, and conferences for scholars in all humanistic disciplines from this country and others. Increased support would be provided in the area of inter-cultural research.

Research materials (\$7,500,000). The Endowment will expand its support for development of essential reference works -- such as bibliographies, catalogues, encyclopedias, dictionaries, authoritative editions of the papers and works of American and world statesmen, writers and philosophers, translation of important foreign works into English -- and publication of other "tools" which undergird basic humanities research

in this country. Continued aid will be given to groups in a number of States seeking to survey and develop preservation programs for their newspaper collections.

Research resources (\$3,700,000). Increased support will be available to large research libraries, local historical societies, specialized archives, libraries, and museums for organizing and cataloging. In addition the Endowment is establishing an on-going program of support for projects which will retard the deterioration of important documents and other materials necessary for research and education in the humanities.

6. SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Youth programs (\$2,000,000). Support will be provided for "Youth-grants," which support individual youth-initiated projects in the humanities, and "NEH Youth Projects," which work through national youth groups, museums, libraries, and other institutions to test ways of involving young people in opportunities to collaborate in humanistic work outside of school. A special effort will be made to reach youth groups in rural areas and among minority populations outside of school.

Science, technology, and human values (\$1,500,000). Work designed to illuminate the social and ethical issues resulting from scientific and technological developments will continue to constitute an Endowment-wide priority. Though the principal funding for such projects will be provided through the established grant programs in the other divisions (see above), the budget request provides increased funds for projects not eligible for support there and for projects jointly supported by other Federal agencies concerned with linkages between scientific activity and public policy.

Program development/Special projects (\$7,250,000). Support will be provided for innovative, experimental, or developing humanities activities which cut across NEH's divisions or occasionally fall outside them. A variety of projects will continue to be supported, including cross-cultural programs for the general public, humanities programs developed by national organizations for their constituents, and experimental activities aimed at increasing appreciation and use of humanistic knowledge, especially by groups not normally involved in the humanities. Increased emphasis will be given to the Endowment's technical assistance activities to groups which have not previously received Endowment support or which serve audiences with special needs.

7. PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT STUDIES

The budget contains \$950,000 to support studies which assess national needs in the humanities and design and test new analytical tools for evaluating the state of humanistic activities in the United States. Priority areas include: 1) the development of a comprehensive analytical picture about the financial, material, and human resources that support the humanities in the U.S., and 2) analyses of the supply and demand for trained humanities manpower as well as alternative employment patterns.

8. CHALLENGE GRANTS

The appropriation will provide \$27 million for continuation of the Challenge Grants Program. These funds will be used to make about 100 new awards and to offer continued incentive grants to as many as 200 other institutions which have two-year or three-year Challenge programs.

9. TREASURY FUNDS

An increased number of matching grants will be offered to stimulate private funds on behalf of a wide range of humanities projects recommended by the National Council on the Humanities; the budget contains \$13.3 million for this purpose.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Program Funding
(\$ in thousands) -- Summary -- All Programs

<u>Program Area</u>	<u>FY 1979</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>FY 1981</u> <u>(request)</u>
State	\$22,100,000	\$22,500,000	\$25,100,000
Public	20,899,000	21,300,000	22,450,000
Education	16,700,000	16,700,000	17,650,000
Fellowships	14,874,000	14,800,000	16,055,000
Research	13,166,000	14,500,000	18,700,000
Special	9,755,000	9,750,000	10,750,000
Planning and Assessment	<u>806</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>950</u>
Total Definite	98,300	100,300	111,655
Total Treasury Funds	<u>9,500</u>	<u>11,400</u>	<u>13,320</u>
Total Def. & TF	107,800	111,700	124,975
Challenge	<u>27,000</u>	<u>27,000</u>	<u>27,000</u>
Grand Total	134,800	138,700	151,975

DIVISION OF STATE PROGRAMS

State Programs

Definite	\$22,100	\$22,500	\$25,100
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DIVISION OF PUBLIC PROGRAMS

Media	\$10,355	\$9,350	\$10,000
Museums and hist. org.	7,606	8,500	9,000
Libraries humanities projects	1,736	3,450	3,450
Cultural institutions	<u>1,202</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total - Definite	20,899	21,300	22,450

DIVISION OF EDUCATION PROGRAMS

<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 1979 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>
Elementary and secondary	\$4,400	\$4,500	\$4,500
Higher educ./regional and national	4,939	5,000	5,500
Consultants	481	800	1,000
Pilot	2,263	2,000	2,250
Implementation	<u>4,617</u>	<u>4,400</u>	<u>4,400</u>
Total-Definite	16,700	16,700	17,650

DIVISION OF FELLOWSHIPS

NEH fellowships	\$6,675	\$7,200	
Independent	(2,895)	(2,900)	\$2,900
College teachers	(2,350)	(2,900)	2,900
Residential	(1,430)	(1,400)	1,400
Summer stipends	575	575	575
Summer seminars	5,124	5,025	6,000
Centers	500	--	500
Professions	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>1,780</u>
Total - Definite	14,874	14,800	16,055

DIVISION OF RESEARCH PROGRAMS

General research

Basic	\$2,204	\$2,400	\$2,400
Intercultural research program	(300)	(300)	3,200
State/local/regional studies	1,116	1,500	1,500
Conferences	421	400	400

DIVISION OF RESEARCH PROGRAMS (cont.)

<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 1979 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>
Research materials			
Tools	2,996	3,300	3,700
Editions	1,948	2,000	2,000
Translations	1,200	1,300	1,400
Publications	297	400	400
Research resources			
1. Organization/improvement projects	\$2,984	\$3,000	\$3,200
2. Preservation & conservation projects	<u>(200)</u>	<u>(200)</u>	<u>500</u>
Total - Definite	13,165	14,500	18,700

DIVISION OF SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Youth programs	1,478	1,500	2,000
Science-values	495	1,000	1,500
Program development	5,804	5,000	5,500
Special Projects	<u>1,978</u>	<u>2,250</u>	<u>1,750</u>
Total - Definite	9,755	9,750	10,750

P & A STUDIES

Planning and assessment studies			
Definite	\$806	\$750	\$950

NH National Endowment
EH for the Humanities

Contact: John Lippincott
202-724-0256 (O)
703-525-3512 (H)

RELEASE DATE: Upon Receipt

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 21 -- The National Endowment for the Humanities today announced the publication of what is believed to be the most comprehensive guide to the past 300 years of the history of women in the United States.

The 1,900-page "Women's History Sources: A Guide to Archives and Manuscript Collections in the United States" contains historical information on women from 18,000 public and private research collections.

Joseph Duffey, chairman of the Endowment, said the book fills "what has been perceived by scholars as a long-standing need for a directory of letters, papers, recordings, photographs and other documents important to women's studies."

Editor Andrea Hinding, curator of the Social Welfare History Archives at the University of Minnesota, said the book "marks the beginning of a new era of research into the life of women in America."

The publication was supported by grants totaling \$438,453 from the Humanities Endowment over a three-year period.

Endowment funds supported the work of researchers, fieldworkers and editors in gathering information on 18,000 historical collections, including diaries, journals, correspondence, oral histories, photographs and organizational records.

(more)

Many of the materials compiled for "Women's History Sources" have never before been catalogued in a national guide.

Collections in the book include first-person accounts of the lives of women in all walks of life from stagecoach drivers to astronomers.

The reference work, published by the R.R. Bowker Co., New York, is bound in two volumes. One volume organizes the material by state, city and institution and provides detailed descriptions of the contents of each collection. The second volume is an index.

**NEH National Endowment
for the Humanities**

U.K. Contact: Douglas Wilson
U.S. Embassy, London
499-9000, Ext. 2624

FOR RELEASE:

February 22, 1980

10:00 a.m. U.S. E.S.T.

U.S. Contact: Michael Byrnes
202-724-0256 (O)
202-338-0510 (H)

HUMANITIES ENDOWMENT NAMES

BARBARA TUCHMAN 1980 JEFFERSON LECTURER

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 22 -- Barbara Tuchman, the Pulitzer Prize-winning historian, today was named the National Endowment for the Humanities' (NEH) 1980 Jefferson Lecturer.

The Lecture is the highest honor the federal government confers for distinguished intellectual achievement outside the field of science.

Joseph D. Duffey, chairman of the Endowment, announced the award at a meeting of the National Council on the Humanities.

Tuchman, the ninth recipient of the annual award, will deliver the Jefferson Lecture -- "One Self-Approving Hour" -- in London on April 30. This is the first year of the Lecture's presentation abroad. She will deliver the same lecture in Washington, D.C. April 24.

"Mrs. Tuchman has made brilliant contributions to historical scholarship," Duffey said. "She has chronicled some of the major events in human history, making both the era she describes and our own times more meaningful to the scholar and to the layperson."

The Jefferson Lecture was established in 1972 by the Humanities Endowment to recognize prominent thinkers, scholars and citizens whose work and intellectual achievements have practical application in today's society.

(more)

The award carries an honorarium of \$10,000. Previous recipients have been Edward Shils (1979), C. Vann Woodward (1978), Saul Bellow (1977), John Hope Franklin (1976), Paul Freund (1975), Robert Penn Warren (1974), Erik Erickson (1973) and Lionel Trilling (1972).

Tuchman's most recent work is the best-selling "A Distant Mirror: The Calamitous 14th Century." Her other works include "The Guns of August," a 1963 Pulitzer Prize winner and "Stilwell and the American Experience in China," another Pulitzer Prize winner published in 1971.

Duffey will attend the London Lecture. During his stay in England, Duffey will be a guest of the British Council which has arranged a week-long program of cultural activities.

The Council is an independent agency charged by the British government with developing cultural relations with foreign countries.

The National Endowment for the Humanities, which confers the Lectureship, is an independent federal agency created by Congress in 1965 to support humanities' projects in research, education and public activity.

**NH National Endowment
EH for the Humanities**

U.K. Contact: Douglas Wilson
U.S. Embassy, London
499-9000, Ext. 2624

FOR RELEASE:

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The Lecture is being presented in London by the American Embassy and the National Endowment for the Humanities. The London presentation coincides with Duffey's official visit to the United Kingdom, April 28-May 3, at the invitation of the British Government.

The National Endowment for the Humanities, which confers the Lectureship, is an independent federal agency created by Congress in 1965 to support humanities' projects in research, education and public activity.

This second page
is for both
versions (British
& American)

**NH National Endowment
EH for the Humanities**

BIOGRAPHY

Contact: Michael Byrnes
Jefferson Lecture
(202) 724-0256

Barbara W. Tuchman belongs to the great tradition -- which includes Edward Gibbon and Francis Parkman -- of the non-academic historian who writes history as literature. The reception by both critics and readers of her six historical works has given her a unique place in American letters: that of a bold and original historian with an artist's command of language and narrative and an unprecedentedly large and responsive readership.

"Any future list of truly great historians," wrote David H. Donald, Professor of History at Harvard, in reviewing her latest book, "A DISTANT MIRROR," "will include the name of another self-taught scholar, Barbara W. Tuchman. Witty, wise and wonderful, her new book may well reach a larger audience than any other serious work of history published in our time."

Overseas, The Economist of London said, "Mrs. Tuchman succeeds brilliantly....She has turned her hand to the 14th century as if she has lived and breathed it." And Encounter magazine observed that Mrs. Tuchman "has directed her attention (to the medieval world) in such a way as to make it seem as relevant to our day as anything that has happened in modern times."

Mrs. Tuchman leapt to fame with the publication in 1962 of her third book, THE GUNS OF AUGUST, an account of the first month of World War I. It won the Pulitzer Prize for general non-fiction in 1963, and has been translated into 14 languages including Hebrew and Japanese. Greeted with wide enthusiasm as marking the emergence of a major new historical writer and literary stylist who could make military history not only readable but understandable and absorbing, it was compared to Thucydides and the battle scenes of WAR AND PEACE.

Prior to this book, Mrs. Tuchman had published BIBLE AND SWORD: BRITAIN AND PALESTINE FROM THE BRONZE AGE TO BALFOUR in 1956 and THE ZIMMERMANN TELEGRAM, in 1958, the story of the decoded message that helped to bring the United States into World War I. Following THE GUNS OF AUGUST she wrote THE PROUD TOWER, a portrait of the turn of the century era from which the Great War came, her favorite among her own works. Five years later, turning to Asia, she published STILWELL AND THE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE IN CHINA which won her a second Pulitzer Prize. This was followed after seven years work, by Mrs. Tuchman's surprising turn to the Middle Ages in A DISTANT MIRROR.

When questioned about her change of focus from one period to another, she explains that her works have a common theme regardless of period: it is human conduct and its impact on events in critical times. "How else can we understand ourselves," she asks, "except by knowing and comparing how we behaved in the past in patterns of circumstances relevant to the present?" Another reviewer of A DISTANT MIRROR, Lawrence Stone, Professor of History at Princeton, has summed this up in his comment, "What Mrs. Tuchman does superbly well is tell how it was....No one has ever done this better."

Mrs. Tuchman was born in New York City in 1912, the daughter of Alma Morgenthau and Maurice Wertheim, banker and founder of Wertheim and Co., granddaughter of Henry Morgenthau Sr., former Ambassador to Turkey, and niece of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury in the Roosevelt Administrations.

On graduating from Radcliffe College in 1933, she served as a researcher on the staff of the Institute of Pacific Relations and spent a year working in the Institute's Japanese branch office in Tokyo in 1934-35, in the anxious period of rising Japanese militarism. On the way home, after a month in Peking, she returned to the U.S. via the Trans-Siberian. Subsequently on the staff of The Nation in New York, she went to Spain in 1937 for a brief reporting stint from Madrid during the Spanish Civil War. She worked for a year in London on the weekly journal The War in Spain and on returning home shortly before the outbreak of the war on Europe in 1939, served as U.S. correspondent during the cold war for The New Statesman and Nation of London.

She married Dr. Lester Tuchman, a leading New York physician in 1940, and following his departure overseas for service in the war, she served on the Far East desk of the Office of War Information from 1943-45.

The re-creation of the state of Israel in 1948 inspired her to undertake her first book, BIBLE AND SWORD, on one aspect of the origins of that event. Sharing time with the care of three young daughters, it took six years to complete. Her subsequent books succeeded at 4-5 year intervals, interspersed with more contemporary reporting.

Invited to lecture at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in 1966, she wrote a survey of the country and its problems for the Saturday Evening Post which was adopted by Fodor Guides as the introduction to its volume on Israel, and remained in use for many years.

Returning in the aftermath of the Six-Day War, Mrs. Tuchman was in Jerusalem on the day access was re-opened to the Old City, and reported that event for the Washington Post. Two articles on the War and its origins followed for The Atlantic Monthly.

When her book on Stilwell and China (begun in 1967) appeared in 1971 in the same year as the re-opening of U.S.-China relations (Mrs. Tuchman's explanation of this fortuitous timing is that "a historian must have a smell of the future as well as the past"), she was invited in the following year to visit China as a guest of the Government. Her reports on her six-week journey written for the Associated Press, were republished in the paperback, NOTES FROM CHINA, which has proved a persistently popular handbook for travelers. A new edition is being published this year (1980). For the fiftieth anniversary issue of Foreign Affairs (October 1972), Mrs. Tuchman wrote a groundbreaking article of an episode that might have altered the course of history -- the offer by Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai in 1945 to meet with Roosevelt in Washington if invited. Hers was the first published account of the affair.

Barbara Tuchman believes in the writing of history as it actually occurred, in a narrative style which elicits the variety and complexity of the specific periods in which she immerses herself, and she prides herself on being "a good storyteller." She considers herself a writer first and historian second. "I am a writer whose subject is history" is her self-description. She is a non-academic historian with a journalist's instincts for people and events, and a firm believer in standards of excellence in her craft. The complexity of life, the hopes and upheavals of people and nations, the interweaving of history and current social and political questions -- all have been hallmarks of Barbara Tuchman's contributions to public understanding through her writing and her lectures, and all have reached their zenith in the best-selling A DISTANT MIRROR.

Mrs. Tuchman has contributed to Foreign Affairs, Atlantic Monthly, Harpers, The New York Times, New Republic, Commentary and other journals. As a speaker she has given the Pogram Lectures at Brookhaven National Laboratory, the Phi Beta Kappa address at Harvard, the Carter Day address at University of California, Berkeley, the Admiral Spruance lecture at the Naval War College, the Feinstone Lecture at West Point, the Sillcox Lecture at the Library of Congress, and many others. She was a trustee of Radcliffe College, 1960-72, president on the Society of American Historians, 1970-73, and serves as treasurer of the Author's Guild, Council member of the Author's League, and member of the Council of the Smithsonian.

She has received the Hon. D. Litt. from Yale, Columbia, N.Y.U., Williams, U. Mass., Smith Hamilton, among others, and the Order of Leopold of Belgium. In 1978, the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters awarded Mrs. Tuchman its Gold Medal for History. In January 1979, she was elected President of the Academy-Institute, the first woman to hold that office.

Mrs. Tuchman is also the first woman to be selected for the Endowment's Jefferson Lectureship in its nine-year history.

The Endowment welcomes her as the Ninth Jefferson Lecturer in The Humanities and as one of the important intellectuals and writers of our time.

**NEH National Endowment
for the Humanities**

Contact: Barry Wanger
202-724-0256

FOR RELEASE: Monday,
February 25, 9:30 a.m.

Humanities Endowment Awards \$39 Million to New York State

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 -- The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) is providing "critically important support" to scholars and cultural and educational institutions in New York State, the Endowment's chairman testified today.

Joseph D. Duffey, the chairman of the federal agency, told a House Subcommittee that the Humanities Endowment awarded more than \$39.7 million to museums, libraries, universities and scholars in the state during Fiscal Year 1979.

The funds include \$32.1 million to state and local institutions and individuals and \$7.6 million to national organizations headquartered in New York.

"The interpretive museum exhibitions, research projects, books, television documentaries and fellowships for scholars the Endowment has funded will enrich the lives of Americans throughout the country," Duffey said.

His remarks were prepared for delivery this morning at a public hearing of the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education of the Committee on Education and Labor of the U.S. House of Representatives.

The public hearing was in preparation for House legislation to re-authorize the Humanities Endowment and the National Endowment for the Arts for five more years. The independent agencies were established by Congress in 1965.

(more)

The Humanities Endowment is an independent federal agency which provides support for humanities scholarship and for projects and programs aimed at furthering public understanding of the humanities.

Duffey cited a number of recent grants to New York in his testimony which, he said, were illustrative of the kinds of projects the Endowment supports nationwide. His examples included:

* The Metropolitan Museum of Art, "The Great Bronze Age of China," the first comprehensive exhibit of Chinese Bronze Age artifacts to be shown in the Western Hemisphere, opening April 12, \$1.3 million.

* The Jewish Museum, "Danzig 1939: Treasures of a Destroyed Community," opening in March, \$147,914.

* Columbia University College of Physicians, development of curriculum materials for medical education on issues of values and ethics, \$403,047.

* Recording for the Blind, development of a bibliography of taped books available to the blind, \$100,000.

* 92nd Street YM-YWHA, Youthgrant to enable teenagers to trace cultural and social changes of the Upper East Side neighborhood around the Y for the past 80 years, \$4,500.

* Museum of the American Indian, development of an exhibition which will place Native American crafts in a social and ideological context, \$221,000.

* New York Public Library's Research Libraries, continued support of "this national resource," \$1.6 million.

* Zachor: The Holocaust Resource Center, assessment of secondary school holocaust curriculum and development of new curriculum resources, \$60,440.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES



WASHINGTON, D. C. 20506

AMERICAN SHORT STORY AND THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) provided major financial support for THE AMERICAN SHORT STORY, a critically acclaimed two-part series dramatizing the works of 17 famous American authors.

The Endowment's support of THE AMERICAN SHORT STORY began in 1973 with the award of a \$92,000 grant to executive producer and originator of the series, Robert Geller, and his associate, film director Arthur Barron. The grant was made to produce a single film based upon a story by Ambrose Bierce.

In 1974, Geller successfully applied for a second NEH grant to produce two films based upon short stories of Stephen Crane and John Updike. These productions ultimately led to NEH approval of a third grant application to fund the major AMERICAN SHORT STORY series.

The first series of nine stories was broadcast by PBS and its member stations beginning April 5, 1977. The estimated initial national audience for the entire production was just under five million viewers.

NEH.....2

The series of dramas is the first produced for American public television to be purchased by BBC II for British public television. Television rights have been secured by 42 other foreign countries as well.

NEH grants to THE AMERICAN SHORT STORY series and to other productions like it seek to promote a richer understanding and awareness by the American public of the humanities and an appreciation of the richness and diversity of American literature. Since 1967 when the Endowment began awarding grants for humanities film and television projects, the productions it has funded have resulted in 302 hours of television broadcasting and 226 hours of radio programming.

In addition to the February 4 premiere of the THE AMERICAN SHORT STORY, other major NEH-supported media productions scheduled for presentation in 1980 include:

- * "A Question of Place," a 13-part radio series on 20th Century cultural leaders and intellectuals;
- * "Odyssey," a 12-part series on anthropology and archaeology scheduled to premiere over PBS in the spring; and
- * "Molders of Troy," a 90-minute television drama on the 19th Century American industrial revolution and its impact on the worker.

The Endowment is an independent federal agency which provides support for humanities scholarship and for programs and projects aimed at furthering public understanding of the humanities.

Contact: Michael Byrnes
202-724-0256
Public Affairs Office
National Endowment for the Humanities

**NEH National Endowment
for the Humanities**

Contact: Patricia Allen
(202) 724-0256

RELEASE DATE:

Upon Receipt

Two Education Appointments Announced by NEH

Washington, D.C., March 6 -- The National Endowment for the Humanities' Division of Education Programs today announced the appointment of Myron Marty as the division's deputy director and Francis Roberts as assistant director for elementary and secondary education programs.

The announcement was made by Geoffrey Marshall, director of the division.

Marty, a professor of history at Florissant Valley Community College in Missouri since 1972, has been on the Florissant faculty since 1966. Roberts was president of Bank Street College in New York from 1973-79.

Marty was chairman of the college's social sciences division from 1967-1975. He is a member of the advisory board for the Education Research Information Clearinghouse (ERIC) for Junior Colleges and an editor and consultant of the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools.

Marty received a bachelor's degree from Concordia Teacher's College in 1954; an M.A. in education from Washington University, St. Louis, in 1960; and an M.A. in history and a Ph.D. from St. Louis University in 1965 and 1967 respectively.

Marty has authored "Lutherans and Roman Catholicism: The Changing Conflict 1917-1963" and he has co-authored two other works--"Your Family History" and "Retracing Our Steps." He has reviewed over 100 books for the St. Louis

"Post-Dispatch". Since 1974 he has co-edited a column on teaching for the American Historical Association's newsletter.

Marty's appointment is effective mid-May 1980.

Roberts was superintendent of schools in Stony Brook-Setauket, New York from 1966-1972. He also served as a high school principal from 1960-1966.

He has been a consultant on parent education and institutional improvement for the Education Commission of the States and the federal Office of Education. He was a trustee for the Commission on Independent Colleges and Universities of New York from 1974-1978.

Roberts received a bachelor's degree from Massachusetts State College in Fitchburg in 1952; an M.A. in liberal studies from Wesleyan University in Connecticut in 1957; and a Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1959.

Roberts' appointment was effective March 3.

RELEASE DATE: Upon Receipt

MAILING DATE: March 21, 1980

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has awarded up to \$1 million in gifts and matching funds and \$150,000 outright to support the first comprehensive exhibit of Chinese Bronze Age artifacts to be shown in the Western Hemisphere, Joseph Duffey, NEH Chairman, announced today.

The NEH awarded the funds to New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art to produce "The Great Bronze Age of China." The exhibit will open in New York April 12 and then will travel to Chicago, Fort Worth, Los Angeles and Boston.

The 105 objects in the exhibit, selected for artistic and historical significance, have been excavated since 1949 from major archaeological sites in the People's Republic of China.

The artifacts, which date from the 17th century B.C. to A.D.9 (the period known as the "Bronze Age" in China), will be shown in this country for the first time.

"This important exhibit will bring to the American people a much deeper understanding of Chinese culture through its art and archaeology," Duffey said.

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The exhibit will feature ritual food and wine vessels, bronze and jade contents of a royal tomb, and life-size terra-cotta army figures. Graphics, maps, and photomurals will place the artifacts in historical context.

The museum also plans a catalog, a film, a public lecture series, an international symposium, a free brochure, and audio-guides to explain the social and cultural significance of the objects on display.

The \$1 million gifts and matching portion of the NEH grant will provide one dollar of federal funds for each non-federal dollar donated for the Chinese Bronze Age exhibit.

"The Great Bronze Age of China" will open in Chicago (The Field Museum), Aug. 20, 1980; Fort Worth (The Kimbell Art Museum), Dec. 10, 1980; Los Angeles (The Los Angeles County Museum of Art), April 1, 1981; and Boston (The Museum of Fine Arts), July 22, 1981.

**NH National Endowment
EH for the Humanities**

Contact: Barry Wanger
202-724-0256 (O)
301-652-2722 (H)

FOR RELEASE: Monday

March 31, 1:30 p.m.

Humanities Endowment Awards \$39 Million to New York State

NEW YORK, March 31 -- The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) is providing "critically important support" to scholars and cultural and educational institutions in New York State, the Endowment's chairman testified today.

Joseph D. Duffey, the chairman of the federal agency, told a House Subcommittee that the Humanities Endowment awarded more than \$39.7 million to museums, libraries, universities and scholars in the state during Fiscal Year 1979.

The funds include \$32.1 million to state and local institutions and individuals and \$7.6 million to national organizations headquartered in New York.

"The interpretive museum exhibitions, research projects, books, television documentaries and fellowships for scholars the Endowment has funded will enrich the lives of Americans throughout the country," Duffey said.

His remarks were prepared for delivery this afternoon at a public hearing of the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education of the Committee on Education and Labor of the U.S. House of Representatives.

The public hearing was in preparation for House legislation to re-authorize the Humanities Endowment and the National Endowment for the Arts for five more years. The independent agencies were established by Congress in 1965.

The Humanities Endowment is an independent federal agency which provides support for humanities scholarship and for projects and programs aimed at

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furthering public understanding of the humanities.

Duffey cited a number of recent grants to New York in his testimony which, he said, were illustrative of the kinds of projects the Endowment supports nationwide. His examples included:

* The Metropolitan Museum of Art, "The Great Bronze Age of China," the first comprehensive exhibit of Chinese Bronze Age artifacts to be shown in the Western Hemisphere, opening April 12, \$1.3 million.

* The Jewish Museum, "Danzig 1939: Treasures of a Destroyed Community," \$147,914.

* Columbia University College of Physicians, development of curriculum materials for medical education on issues of values and ethics, \$403,047.

* Recording for the Blind, development of a bibliography of taped books available to the blind, \$100,000.

* 92nd Street YM-YWHA Youthgrant to enable teenagers to trace cultural and social changes of the Upper East Side neighborhood around the Y for the past 80 years, \$4,500.

* Museum of the American Indian, development of an exhibition which will place Native American crafts in a social and ideological context, \$221,000.

* New York Public Library's Research Libraries, continued support of "this national resource," \$1.6 million.

* Zachor: The Holocaust Resource Center, assessment of secondary school holocaust curriculum and development of new curriculum resources, \$60,440.

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Note: The hearing will be in the Michael Paul Hall, Julliard School of Music, 155 W. 56th St. Mr. Duffey is scheduled to testify around 1:30 p.m.

ARCHITECTURE, URBAN HISTORY, AND THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT

FOR THE HUMANITIES

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has awarded over \$4 million in grants for architecture and urban history projects in the first two quarters of fiscal year '80.

Among the new architecture-related projects supported by NEH funds in the six months since the fiscal year began October 1, 1979 are:

* a symposium on the relationship of the humanities to the architectural design process. Conclusions reached at the symposium will be applied to the design of a cultural center in Washington State (\$36,848 to the Pacific Northwest Festival in the Forest Association, Federal, WA).

* a book on the history of the Chicago architectural firm of Adler and Sullivan, which gave definitive form to tall office buildings in the 1890s. Some of the most talented Chicago architects, among them Frank Lloyd Wright, came from this firm (\$15,000 to the Richard Nickel Committee, Chicago, IL).

* a public library program on the historic architecture of Springfield, Massachusetts. Under the program, slide/tape presentations, lectures, brochures, photo exhibits, and walking tours will be developed for adult audiences (\$108,501 to the Springfield, MA Library and Museums Association).

* a collaborative research project by an architect, an architectural historian, and a cultural anthropologist on the politics of urban design

in French colonies, particularly Vietnam and Morocco, between 1870 and 1930 (\$89,892 to the University of California, Berkeley).

The Endowment has also awarded more than 30 urban history grants in fiscal year '80, many of which involve the study of urban architecture. They include:

- * planning for an outdoor exhibit and interpretive materials on the cultural and social history of three districts in downtown Memphis: the riverfront, Cotton Row, and Beale Street (\$35,000 to the Center for Southern Folklore, Memphis, TN).

- * an interdisciplinary, multi-media program on the physical, social, cultural, and economic growth of Brooklyn, one of America's major urban centers (\$650,000 outright plus \$400,000 in gifts and matching funds to the Brooklyn, NY Educational and Cultural Alliance).

- * ten one-hour radio programs on the history of neighborhood development in Washington, D.C. The programs will be designed to help the blind learn more about land use and architecture in their city. The project will include large print and raised line maps for partially sighted and blind listeners (\$132,660 to the Washington Ear, Inc., Silver Spring, MD).

A portion of the grants awarded by NEH for the study of urban history and architecture -- approximately \$550,000 -- was in the form of gifts and matching funds. These provide one dollar of federal funds for each non-federal dollar donated for a particular project.

The National Endowment for the Humanities is an independent federal agency created by Congress in 1965 to support research, education, and public activity in the humanities.

In the federal legislation creating the NEH, the humanities are defined as including the criticism, theory, and history of the arts, among them architecture.

Projects relating architecture to other fields of the humanities are also suitable for NEH support. History, and thus urban history, is defined as a humanities discipline in the federal legislation.

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Contact: John Lippincott
(202) 724-1840
Public Affairs Office
National Endowment for the Humanities

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RELEASE DATE: April 16, 1980

New York State Libraries Awarded NEH Grant

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has awarded the New York State Library system at Albany a major grant to promote wider use of library humanities' resources throughout the state that will foster a better understanding among its citizens of social, cultural and historical elements in their communities.

Joseph Duffey, chairman of the Endowment, said "the NEH-supported project is unique because members of the community rather than humanist scholars will decide the make-up of the programs. It offers the people of New York state an excellent opportunity to gain a more meaningful understanding of their library resources."

The \$383,000 project, entitled "A Sense of Community: Diversity and Change," is the largest ever to be funded by the Endowment's library program. It is expected to expand humanities programs in public libraries; improve communications between humanities scholars and the public; and broaden understanding of culturally and geographically disparate communities in New York state.

Under the pilot project, the 10 participating libraries will develop forums coordinated by scholars, regional experts, librarians and community representatives.

Initially, these forums will focus on how citizens define "a sense of community." The forums, basically discussion groups, will use slide shows depicting local communities through library humanities' resources. Resource topics will include art and architectural history, folklore, and cultural anthropology.

The new project began in 1979 with a \$22,000 NEH planning grant. Under that grant, representatives of social, cultural and educational organizations from the 10 pilot communities in the state assessed

local needs and interests in humanities themes. Experts were identified to work with community libraries to develop programs for the forums and a directory of New York state humanities scholars was compiled.

Formats will be developed separately for the programs by individual libraries. Upon completion of the project in March 1983, the program may be extended to cover 50 other New York libraries.

The 10 libraries participating in the project are:

Albany Public Library

Buffalo and Erie County Public Library

Corning Public Library

Great Neck Public Library

Countee Cullen Library (New York Public Library, Schomburg
Center for Research in Black Culture)

Onondago County Public Library (Syracuse)

Rochester Public Library

Saranac Lake Free Library

Warner Library (Tarrytown)

For Release: upon receipt

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 17 -- The National Endowment for the Humanities has submitted a revised budget request of \$152.2 million for FY 1981 to Congress, Chairman Joseph Duffey said today.

The revised budget is a reduction of \$12.1 million from an original proposal of \$164.3 million submitted by the Endowment earlier this year, Duffey testified at a hearing of a House Appropriations Subcommittee.

The cuts were made as part of the Administration's plans to balance the FY 1981 federal budget.

Despite the cuts, definite program funds -- the area from which most Endowment grants are awarded -- will increase from \$100.3 million in FY 1980 to a proposed \$106.5 million in FY 1981.

Duffey said the revised budget will still provide all six divisions of the Endowment with modest increases in their funding as well as permit new initiatives in intercultural research and preservation and conservation projects.

The Research Grants Program will receive the sharpest increase in funding, up a proposed \$3.2 million to \$18 million compared to \$14.8 million awarded in FY 1980. Other increases include:

Fellowship Programs, \$14.8 million to \$15.8 million; Education Programs, \$16.70 million to \$16.77 million; Public Programs, \$21.3 million to \$21.4 million; State Programs, \$22.5 million to \$23.9 million, and Special Programs and Planning, \$10.50 million to \$10.55 million.

The major cut in the revised budget will come from the Endowment's challenge grants and matching grants programs.

Some \$3 million was cut from challenge grants, reducing the size of this program from \$27 million to \$24 million.

Duffey said the cut in challenge grant funding will mean the Endowment will award about 80 to 90 grants in this program in 1981 compared to 112 awarded in FY 1979.

The matching grant program was cut back from an original request of \$13.3 million to \$9.5 million. The new proposed figure is \$1.9 million below FY 1980's \$11.4 million.

Challenge grants provide \$1 in federal funds for every \$3 in non-federal funds raised by successful applicants. The matching grant category calls for a dollar for dollar match on behalf of specific projects recommended by the National Council on the Humanities.

The revised budget proposal for FY 1981 of \$152.2 million is \$2.1 million more than the FY 1980 budget of \$150.1 million.

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HUM-80-1032

MANKIND'S BETTER MOMENTS

Jefferson Lecture--April 1980

For a change from prevailing pessimism, I should like to recall for you some of the positive and even admirable capacities of the human race. We hear very little of them lately. Ours is not a time of self-esteem or self-confidence as was, for instance, the 19th century, whose self-esteem may be seen oozing from its portraits. Victorians, especially the men, pictured themselves as erect, noble, and splendidly handsome. Our self-image looks more like Woody Allen or a character from Samuel Beckett. Amid a mass of world-wide troubles and a poor record for the 20th century, we see our species--with cause--as functioning very badly, as blunderers when not knaves, as violent, ignoble, corrupt, inept, incapable of mastering the forces that threaten us, weakly subject to our worst instincts; in short, decadent.

The catalogue is familiar and valid but it is growing tiresome. A study of history reminds one that mankind has its ups and downs and during the ups has accomplished many brave and beautiful things, exerted stupendous endeavors, explored and conquered oceans and wilderness, achieved marvels of beauty in the creative arts and marvels of science and social progress; has loved liberty with a passion that throughout history has led men to fight and die for it over and over again; has pursued knowledge, exercised reason, enjoyed laughter and pleasures, played games with zest, shown courage, heroism, altruism, honor and decency, experienced love, known comfort, contentment, and occasionally happiness. All these qualities have been part of human experience and if they have not had as important notice as the negatives nor exerted as wide and persistent an influence as the evils we do, they nevertheless deserve attention, for they are currently all but forgotten.

Among the great endeavors, we have in our own time carried men to the moon and brought them back safely--surely one of the most remarkable achievements in history. Some may disapprove of the effort as unproductive, as too costly, and a wrong choice of priorities in relation to greater needs, all of which may be true but does not, as I see it, diminish the achievement. If you look carefully, all positives have a negative underside, sometimes more, sometimes less, and not all admirable endeavors have admirable motives. Some have sad consequences. Although most signs presently point from bad to worse, human capacities are probably what they have always been. If primitive man could discover how to transform grain into bread, and reeds growing by the river bank into baskets, if his successors could invent the wheel, harness the insubstantial air to turn a two-ton millstone, transform sheep's wool, flax and worms' cocoons into fabric, we, I imagine, will find a way to manage the energy problem.

Consider how the Dutch accomplished the miracle of making land out of the sea. By progressive enclosure of the Zuyder Zee over the last sixty years, they have added half a million acres to their country, enlarging its area by eight percent and providing homes, farms and towns for close to a quarter of a million people. The will to do the impossible, the spirit of Can-Do that overtakes our species now and then was never more manifest than in this earth-altering act by the smallest of the major European nations.

A low-lying, wind-swept, water-logged land, partly below sea level, pitted with marshes, rivers, lakes and inlets, sliding all along its outer edge into the stormy North Sea with only fragile sand dunes as nature's barrier against the waves, Holland, in spite of physical disadvantages, has made itself into one of the most densely populated, orderly, prosperous, and at one stage of its history, dominant nations of the West. For centuries, ever since the first inhabitants, fleeing enemy tribes, settled in the bogs where no one cared to bother them, the Dutch had struggled against water and learned how to live with it: building on mounds, constructing and re-constructing sea walls of clay mixed with straw, carrying mud in an endless train of baskets, laying willow mattresses weighted with stones, repairing each spring the winter's damage, draining marshes, channeling streams, building ramps to their attics to save the cattle in times of flood, gaining dike-enclosed land from the waves in one place and losing as much to the revengeful ocean somewhere else, developing methods to cope with their eternal antagonist.

The Zuyder Zee was a tidal gulf penetrating 80 miles into the land over an area 10 to 30 miles wide. The plan to close off the sea by a dam across the entire mouth of the gulf had long been contemplated but never adopted for fear of the cost, until a massive flood in 1916, which left salt water standing on all the farm lands north of Amsterdam, forced the issue. The act for enclosure was passed unanimously by both houses of Parliament in 1918. As large in ambition as the country was small, the plan called for a 20-mile dike from shore to shore rising 20 feet above sea level, wide enough at the top to carry an auto road and housing for the hydraulic works, and as much as 600 feet wide on the sea bottom. The first cartload of gravel was dumped in 1920.

The dike was but part of the task. The inland sea it formed had to be drained of its salt water, and transformed from salt to fresh by the inflow from lower branches of the Rhine. Four great polders of land in the shallow areas would be lifted by the draining process from under water into the open air. Secondary dikes, pumping stations, sluices, drainage ditches to control the inflow, as well as locks and inland ports for navigation had to be built, the polder lands restored to fertility, trees planted, roads, bridges, and rural and urban housing constructed, the whole scheduled for completion in sixty years.

The best laid plans of engineers meet errors and hazards. During construction, gravel, painstakingly dumped within sunken frameworks, would be washed away in a night by heavy currents or a capricious storm. Means proved vulnerable, methods sometimes unworkable. Yet slowly the dike advanced from each shore toward the center. As the gap narrowed,

the pressure of the tidal current rushing through increased daily in force, carrying away material at the base, undermining the structure, and threatening to prevent a final closing. In the final days, a herd of floating derricks, dredges, barges, and every piece of available equipment was mustered at the spot and desperately poured in fill before the next return of the tide due in twelve hours. At this point, gale winds were reported moving in. The check-dam to protect the last gap showed signs of giving way; operations were hurriedly moved 30 yards inward. Suspense was now extreme. Roaring and foaming with sand, the tide threw itself upon the narrowing passage; the machines closed in, filled the last space in the dike, and it held. Men stood that day in 1932 where the North Sea's waves had held dominion for 700 years.

As the dry land appeared, the first comers to take possession were the birds. Gradually, decade by decade, crops, homes, civilization followed, and unhappily, too, man's destructive intervention. In World War II, the retreating Germans blew up a section of the dike, completely flooding the western polder, but by the end of the year, the Dutch had pumped it dry, re-sowed the fields in the spring, and restored the polder's farms and villages over the next seven years. Weather, however, is never conquered. The disastrous floods of 1953 laid most of coastal Holland under water. The Dutch dried themselves out and, while the work at Zuyder Zee continued, applied its lessons elsewhere and lent their hydraulic skills to other countries. Today, the Afslout-dike or Zuyder Zee road is a normal thoroughfare; to drive across it between the sullen ocean on one side and new land on the other is for that moment to feel optimism for the human race.

Great endeavor requires vision and some kind of compelling impulse, not necessarily practical as in the case of the Dutch, but sometimes less definable, more exalted, as in the case of the Gothic cathedrals of the Middle Ages. The architectural explosion that produced this multitude of soaring vaults, arched, ribbed, pierced with jeweled light, studded with thousands of figures of the stone-carvers' art, represents in size, splendor and numbers one of the great, permanent artistic achievements of human hands. What accounts for it? Not religious fervor alone, but the zeal of a dynamic age, a desire to outdo, an ambition for the biggest and the best. Only the general will shared by nobles, merchants, guilds, artisans, and commoners could command the resources and labor to sustain so great an undertaking. Each group contributed donations, especially the magnates of commerce who felt relieved thereby from the guilt of money-making. Voluntary work programs involved all classes. "Who has ever seen or heard tell in times past," wrote an observer, "that powerful princes of the world, that men brought up in honors and wealth, that nobles--men and women--have bent their haughty necks to the harness of carts and like beasts of burden, have dragged to the abode of Christ these wagons loaded with wines, grains, oil, stones, timber and all that is necessary for the construction of the church?"

Abbot Suger, whose renovation of St. Denis is considered the start of Gothic architecture, embodied the spirit of the builders. Determined to create the most splendid basilica in Christendom, he supervised every aspect of the work from fund-raising to decoration, and caused his name to be inscribed for immortality on keystones and capitals. He lay awake worrying, as he tells us, where to find trees large enough for the beams, and went personally with his carpenters to the forest to question the woodcutters under oath. When they swore that nothing of the kind he wanted could be found in the area, he insisted on searching himself, and after nine hours of scrambling through thorns and thickets, succeeded in locating and marking twelve trees of the necessary size.

Mainly, the compelling impulse lay in the towns where, in these years, economic and political strengths and wealth were accumulating. Amiens, the thriving capital of Picardy, decided to build the largest church in France, "higher than all the saints, higher than all the kings." For the necessary space, the hospital and bishop's palace had to be re-located and the city walls moved back. Beauvais, its neighbor, raised a vault over the crossing of transept and nave to an unprecedented height of 158 feet, the apogee of architects' daring in its day. It proved too daring, for the height of the columns and spread of the supports caused collapse of the vault after twelve years. Repaired with undaunted purpose, it was defiantly topped by a spire rising 492 feet above ground, the tallest in France. Beauvais having used up its resources, the nave was never built, leaving a structure foreshortened but glorious. The interior is a fantasy of soaring space; to enter is to stand dazed in wonder, breathless in admiration.

The higher and lighter grew the buildings and slenderer the columns, the more new expedients and techniques had to be devised to hold them up. Buttresses flew like angels' wings against the exterior. It was a period of innovation and audacity, and a limitless spirit of Excelsior. In a single century, from 1170 to 1270, six hundred cathedrals and major churches were built in France alone. In England in that period, the cathedral of Salisbury with the tallest spire in the country was completed in 38 years. The spire of Freiburg in Germany was constructed entirely of filagree in stone as if spun by some supernatural spider. In the Sainte Chapelle in Paris the fifteen miraculous windows swallow the walls; they have become the whole.

Embellishment was integral to the construction. Reims is populated by 5,000 statues of saints, prophets, kings and cardinals, bishops, knights, ladies, craftsmen and commoners, devils, animals and birds. Every type of leaf known in northern France is said to appear in the decoration. In carving, stained glass and sculpture the cathedrals displayed the art of medieval hands and the marvel of these buildings is permanent even when they no longer play a central role in everyday life. Rodin said he could feel the beauty and presence of Reims even at

night when he could not see it. "Its power," he wrote, "transcends the senses so that the eye sees what it sees not."

Explanations of the extraordinary burst that produced the cathedrals are several. Art historians will tell you that it was the invention of the ribbed vault. Religious historians will say it was the product of an age of faith that believed that with God's favor anything was possible. In fact it was not a period of untroubled faith but of heresies and Inquisition. Rather, one can only say that conditions were right. Social order under monarchy and the towns was replacing the anarchy of the barons so that existence was no longer merely a struggle to stay alive but allowed a surplus of goods and energies and greater opportunity for mutual effort. Banking and commerce were producing capital, roads making possible wheeled transport, universities nourishing ideas and communication. It was one of history's high tides, an age of vigor, confidence and forces converging to quicken the blood.

Even when the historical tide is low, a particular group of doers may emerge in exploits that inspire awe. Shrouded in the mists of the 8th century, long before the cathedrals, Viking seamanship was a wonder of daring, stamina and skill. Pushing relentlessly outward in open boats, the Vikings sailed southward around Spain to North Africa and Arabia, north to the top of the world, west across uncharted seas to American coasts. They hauled their boats overland from the Baltic to make their way down Russian rivers to the Black Sea. Why? We do not know what engine drove them, only that it was part of the human endowment.

What of the founding of America? We take the Mayflower for granted, yet think of the boldness, the enterprise, the determined independence, the sheer grit it took to leave the known and set out across the sea for the unknown where no houses or food, no stores, no cleared land, no crops or livestock, none of the equipment or settlement of organized living awaited.

Equally bold was the enterprise of the French in the northern forests of the American continent who throughout the 17th century explored and opened the land from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. They came not for liberty like the Pilgrims, but for gain and dominion, whether in spiritual empire for the Jesuits or in land, glory and riches for the agents of the king, and rarely in history have men willingly embraced such hardship, such daunting adventure and persisted with such tenacity and endurance. They met hunger, exhaustion, frostbite, capture and torture by Indians, wounds and disease, dangerous rapids, swarms of insects, long portages, bitter weather, and hardly even did those who suffered the experience fail to return, re-enter the menacing but bountiful forest and pit themselves once more against danger, pain and death.

Above all others, the perseverance of La Salle in his search for the mouth of the Mississippi was unsurpassed. While preparing in Quebec, he mastered eight Indian languages. From then on he suffered accidents, betrayals, desertions, losses of men and provisions, fever and snow blindness, the hostility and intrigues of rivals who incited the Indians against him and plotted to ambush or poison him. He was truly pursued, as Francis Parkman wrote, by "a demon of havoc." Paddling through heavy waves in a storm over Lake Ontario, he waded through freezing surf to beach the canoes each night and lost guns and baggage when a canoe was swamped and sank. To lay the foundations of a fort above Niagara, frozen ground had to be thawed by boiling water. When the fort was at last built, La Salle christened it Crèvecoeur, that is, Heartbreak. It earned the name when, in his absence, it was plundered and deserted by its half-starved mutinous garrison. Further on, a friendly Indian village, intended as a destination, was found laid waste by the Iroquois with only charred stakes stuck with skulls standing among the ashes while wolves and buzzards prowled through the remains.

When at last, after four months hazardous journey down the Great River, La Salle reached the sea, he formally took possession in the name of Louis XIV of all the country from the river's mouth to its source and of its tributaries--that is, of the vast basin of the Mississippi from the Rockies to the Appalachians--and named it Louisiana. The validity of the claim which seems so hollow to us (though successful in its own time) is not the point. What counts is the conquest of fearful adversity by one man's extraordinary exertions and inflexible will.

Happily, man has a capacity for pleasure too, and in contriving ways to entertain and amuse himself, has created brilliance and delight. Pageants, carnivals, festivals, fireworks, music, dancing and drama, parties and picnics, sports and games, the comic spirit and its gift of laughter, all the range of enjoyment from grand ceremonial to the quiet solitude of a day's fishing has helped to balance the world's infelicity. The original Olympic Games held every fourth year in honor of Zeus was the most celebrated festival of classic times, of such significance to the Greeks that they dated their history from the first games in 776 B.C. as we date ours from the birth of Christ. The crown of olive awarded to the winner in each contest was considered the crown of happiness. While the Romans took this to be a sign of the essential frivolity of the Greek character, the ancient games endured for twelve centuries, a longer span than the supremacy of Rome.

Homo ludens, man at play, is surely as significant a figure as man at war or at work. In human activity in invention of the ball may be said to rank with the invention of the wheel. Imagine America without baseball, Europe without soccer, England without cricket, the Italians without bacci, China without ping-pong, and tennis for no one. Every stern John Calvin, the exemplar of Puritan denial, was once discovered playing bowls on Sunday, and in 1611 an English supply ship arriving at Jamestown found the starving

colonists suppressing their misery in the same game. Corn-huskings, log-rollings, barn-raising, horse races, wrestling and boxing matches have engaged America as, somewhat more passively, the armchair watching of football and basketball does today.

Play was invented for diversion, exertion, and escape from routine cares. In colonial New York, sleighing parties preceded by fiddlers on horseback drove out to country inns, where, according to a participant, "we danced, sang, romped, ate and drank and kicked away care from morning to night." John Audubon, present at a barbecue and dance on the Kentucky frontier, wrote, "Every countenance beamed with joy, every heart leaped with gladness...care and sorrow were flung to the winds."

Play has its underside too in the gladiatorial games, in cockfights and prizefights which arouse one of the least agreeable of human characteristics, the pleasure in blood and brutality, but relative to play as a whole, this is minor.

Much of pleasure derives from eating and sex, two components which have received an excess of attention in our time, allowing me--I hope with your concurrence--to leave them aside as understood, except to note how closely they are allied. All those recipes, cuisines, exotic foods and utensils of kitchen chic seem to proliferate in proportion to pornography, sex-therapy, blue movies and instructive tales for children on pederasty and incest. Whether this twin increase signifies decadence or liberation is disputable. Let us move on to other ground.

To the carnival for instance. Mardi Gras in all its forms is an excuse for letting go, for uninhibited fun before the abstinence of Lent, for dressing up, play-acting, cavorting in costumes and masks, constructing imaginative floats; for noise, pranks, jokes, battles of flowers and confetti, balls and banquets, singing and dancing and fireworks. In the Belgian carnival of Gilles-Binche, originating in the 16th century in honor of Charles V's conquest of Peru, the dancers are spectacular in superlatively tall feather headdresses representing the Incas and brilliant costumes trimmed with gold lace and tinkling bells. They wear wooden shoes to stamp out the rhythm of their dance and carry baskets of oranges symbolizing the treasures of Peru with which they pelt the on-lookers. In the celebrated Palio of Siena at harvest time, a horse and rider for each neighborhood race madly bareback around a sloping cobblestoned course in the public square while the citizens shriek in passionate rivalry. Walpurgisnacht on the eve of Mayday is an excuse for bacchanalia in the guise of witches' revels; winter's festival at Christmas is celebrated by gift-giving. Humanity has invented infinite ways to enjoy itself.

No people have invented more ways than the Chinese, perhaps to balance floods, famine, warlords and other ills of fate. The clang of gongs, clashing of cymbals, and beating of drums sounds through their long history. No month is without fairs and theatricals when streets are hung with fantasies of painted lanterns and crowded with "carriages that flow like water, horses

like roaming dragons." Night skies are illumined by firecrackers--a Chinese invention--busting in the form of peonies, flower pots, fiery devils. The ways of pleasure are myriad. Music plays in the air through bamboo whistles of different pitch tied to the wings of circling pigeons. To skim a frozen lake in an ice sleigh with a group of friends on a day when the sun was warm was rapture, like "moving in a cup of jade." What more delightful than the ancient festival called "Half an Immortal" when everyone from palace officials to the common man took a ride on a swing. When high in the air one felt like an Immortal, when back to earth once again human--no more than that to be for an instant a god.

In Europe's age of grandeur, princes, to express their magnificence, devised pageants of dazzling splendor, none more spectacular than the extravaganza of 1660 celebrating the marriage of Leopold I of Austria to the Infanta of Spain. As the climax of festivities lasting three months, an equestrian contest of the Four Elements was performed in the grand plaza, each Element represented by a company of a thousand, gorgeously costumed. Water's company were dressed in blue and silver covered with fish scales and shells; Air's in gold brocade shaded in the colors of the rainbow; Earth's decorated with flowers, Fire's with curling flames. Neptune, surrounded by marine monsters and winds, rode in a car drawn by a huge whale spouting water. Earth's car contained a garden with Pan and shepherds, drawn by elephants with castles on their backs. Air rode a dragon escorted by thirty griffins; Fire was accompanied by Vulcan, thirty cyclops, and a flame spouting Salamander. A rather irrelevant ship carrying the Argonauts to the Golden Fleece was added for extras. The contest was resolved when a star-studded globe arched by an artificial rainbow representing Peace, rolled across the plaza and opened to display a Temple of Immortality from which emerged riders impersonating the fifteen previous Hapsburg Emperors ending with Leopold in person. Dressed as Glory, in silver lace and diamonds and wearing his crown, he rode in a silver sea shell drawn by eight white horses and carrying seven singers in jeweled robes who serenaded the Infanta. Then followed the climactic equestrian ballet performed by four groups of eight cavaliers each, whose elaborate movements were marked by trumpet flourishes, kettledrums and cannon salutes. In a grand finale, a thousand rockets blazed from two artificial mountains named Parnassus and Aetna, and the sky was lit in triumph by the Hapsburg acrostic AEIOU standing for Austria est Imperare Omne Universo, meaning approximately, Austria rules the world.

The motive may have been self-aggrandizement, but the results were sumptuous and exciting, viewers were enthralled, performers proud, the designer of the pageant was made a baron. It was a case of men and women engaged in the art of enjoyment, a function common to all times, although one would hardly know it from today's image of ourselves as wretched creatures forever agonizing over petty squalors of sex and drink as if we had no other recourse or destiny.

The greatest recourse and mankind's most enduring achievement is art. At its best, it reveals the nobility that co-exists in human nature along with flaws and evils, and the beauty and truth it can perceive. Whether in

music or architecture, literature, painting or sculpture, art opens our eyes, ears and feelings to something beyond ourselves, something we cannot experience without the artist's vision and the genius of his craft. The placing of Greek temples like the Temple of Poseidon on the promontory at Sounion outlined against the piercing blue of the Aegean Sea, Poseidon's home; the majesty of Michaelangelo's sculptured figures in stone; Shakespeare's command of language and knowledge of the human soul; the intricate order of Bach, the enchantment of Mozart; the purity of Chinese monochrome pottery with its lovely names--celadon, oxblood, peach blossom, claire de lune; the exuberance of Tiepolo's ceilings where, without picture frames to limit movement, a whole world in exquisitely beautiful colors lives and moves in the sky; the prose and poetry of all the writers from Homer to Cervantes to Jane Austen and John Keats to Dostoyevsky and Chekov--who made all these things? We--our species--did. The range is too vast and various to do justice to it in this space, but the random samples I have mentioned, and all the rest they suggest, are sufficient reason to honor mankind.

If we have, as I think, lost beauty and elegance in the modern world, we have gained much, through science and technology and democratic pressures, in the material well-being of the masses. The change in the lives of, and society's attitude toward, the working class marks the great divide between the modern world and the old regime. From the French Revolution through the brutal labor wars of the 19th and 20th centuries, the change was earned mainly by force against fierce and often vicious opposition. While this was a harsh process, it developed and activated a social conscience hardly operative before. Slavery, beggary, unaided misery and want have, on the whole, been eliminated in the developed nations of the West. That much is a credit in the human record even if the world is uglier as a result of adapting to mass values. History generally arranges these things so that gain is balanced by loss, perhaps in order not to make the gods jealous.

The material miracles wrought by science and technology from the harnessing of steam and electricity to anaesthesia, antiseptics, anti-biotics, and woman's liberator, the washing machine, and all the labor-savers that go with it, are too well recognized in our culture to need my emphasis. Pasteur is as great a figure in the human record as Michaelangelo or Mozart, probably, as far as the general welfare is concerned, greater. We are more aware of his kind of accomplishment than of the less tangible. Ask anyone to suggest the credits of mankind and the answer is likely to start with physical things. Yet the underside of scientific progress is prominent and dark. The weaponry of war in its ever-widening capacity to kill is the deadly example, and who is prepared to state with confidence that the overall effect of the automobile, airplane, telephone, television, and computer has been on balance beneficent?

Pursuit of knowledge for its own sake has been a more certain good. There was a springtime in the 18th century when, through knowledge and reason, everything seemed possible; when reason was expected to break through religious dogma like the sun breaking through fog, and man armed with knowledge and

reason would be able at last to control his own fate and construct a good society. The theory that because it exists, this is the best of all possible worlds spread outward from Leibniz; the word "optimism" was used for the first time in 1737.

What a burst of intellectual energies shook these decades! In the twenty years, 1735-55, Linnaeus named and classified all of known botany, Buffon systematized Natural History in 36 volumes, the American John Bartram, scoured the wilderness for plants to send to correspondents in Europe, Voltaire, Montesquieu and Hume investigated the nature of man and the moral foundations of law and society, Benjamin Franklin demonstrated electricity from lightning, Dr. Johnson by himself compiled the first dictionary of the English language, Diderot and the Encyclopedists of France undertook to present the whole of knowledge in enlightened terms; the Chinese secret of making porcelain having been uncovered by Europeans, its manufacture flourished at Meissen and Dresden; clearing for the Place de la Concorde, to be the most majestic in Europe, was begun in Paris; no less than 150 newspapers and journals circulated in England; the novel was exuberantly born in the work of Richardson and Fielding; Chardin a supreme artist, portrayed humanity with a loving brush in his gentle domestic scenes; Hogarth, seeing another creature, exposed the underside in all its ribaldry and squalor. It was an age of enthusiasm: at the first London performance of Handel's Messiah in 1743, George II was so carried away by the Hallelujah chorus that he rose to his feet, causing the whole audience to stand with him, thereby establishing a custom still sometimes followed by Messiah audiences. The man in whom was to flower the spirit of the age, Thomas Jefferson, was born.

If the twenty-year period is stretched by another ten, it includes the reverberating voice of Rousseau's Social Contract, Beccaria's groundbreaking study on Crime and Punishment, Gibbon's beginning of the Decline and Fall, and despite the Lisbon earthquake and Candide, the admission of "optimism" into the Dictionary of the Academie Francaise.

Although the Enlightenment may have overestimated the power of reason to guide human conduct, it nevertheless opened to men and women a more humane view of their fellow passengers. Slowly the harshest habits gave way to reform--in treatment of the insane, reduction of death penalties, mitigation of the fierce laws against debtors and poachers, and in the passionately fought cause for abolition of the slave trade.

The humanitarian movement was not charity, which always carries an overtone of being done in the donor's interest, but a more disinterested benevolence or altruism, motivated by conscience. It was personified in William Wilberforce who, in the later 18th century, stirred the great rebellion of the English conscience against the trade in human beings. In America the immorality of slavery had long troubled the colonies. By 1789 slavery had been legally abolished by the New England states followed by New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, but the southern states, as their price for joining the union, insisted that the subject be excluded from the Constitution.

In England where the home economy did not depend on slave labor, Wilberforce had more scope. His influence could have carried him to the Prime Minister's seat if personal power had been his goal, but he channeled his life instead toward a goal for mankind. He instigated, energized, inspired a movement whose members held meetings, organized petitions, collected information on the horrors of the middle passage, showered pamphlets on the public, gathered Nonconformist middle-class sentiment into a swelling tide that in Trevelyan's phrase, "melted the hard prudence of statesmen." Abolition of the slave trade under the British flag was won in 1807. The British Navy was used to enforce the ban by searches on the high seas and regular patrols of the African coast. When Portugal and Spain were persuaded to join in the prohibition, they were paid a compensation of £300,000 and £400,000 respectively by the British taxpayer. Violations and smuggling continued, convincing the abolitionists that in order to stop the trade, slavery itself had to be abolished. Agitation resumed. By degrees over the next quarter century, compensation reduced the opposition of the West Indian slave-owners and their allies in England until emancipation of all slaves in the British Empire was enacted in 1833. The total cost to the British taxpayer was reckoned at £20 million.

Through recent unpleasant experiences, we have learned to expect ambition, greed or corruption to reveal itself behind every public act, but, as we have just seen, it is not invariably so. Human beings do possess better impulses, and occasionally act upon them, even in the 20th century. Occupied Denmark, during World War II, outraged by Nazi orders for deportation of its Jewish fellow-citizens, summoned the courage of defiance and transformed itself into a united underground railway to smuggle virtually all 8,000 Danish Jews out to Sweden, and Sweden gave them shelter. Far away and unconnected, a village in southern France, Le Chamben-sur-Lignon, devoted itself to rescuing Jews and other victims of the Nazis at the risk of the inhabitants' own lives and freedom. "Saving lives became a hobby of the people of Le Chamben," said one of them. The larger record of the time was admittedly collaboration, passive or active. We cannot reckon on the better impulses predominating in the world; only that they will always appear.

The strongest of these in history, summoner of the best in men, has been zeal for liberty. Time after time, in some spot somewhere on the globe, people have risen in what Swinburne called the "divine right of insurrection"--to overthrow despots, repeal alien conquerors, achieve independence, and so it will be until the day power ceases to corrupt--which, I think, is not a near expectation.

The ancient Jews rose three times against alien rulers, beginning with the revolt of the Maccabees against the effort of Antiochus to outlaw observance of the Jewish faith. Mattathias the priest and his five sons, assembling loyal believers in the mountains, opened a guerrilla war which, after the father's death, was to find a leader of military genius in his son Judah, called Maccabee or the Hammer. Later honored in the Middle Ages as one of the Nine Worthies of the world, he defeated his enemies, rededicated the Temple, and re-established the independence of Judaea. In the next century,

the uprising of the Zealots against Roman rule was fanatically and hopelessly pursued through famines, sieges, the fall of Jerusalem and destruction of the Temple until a last stand of less than a thousand on the rock of Masada ended in group suicide in preference to surrender. After 60 years as an occupied province, Judaea rose yet again under Simon Bar Kochba, who regained Jerusalem for a brief moment of Jewish control but could not withstand the arms of Hadrian. The rebellion was crushed, but the zeal for self-hood, smoldering in exile through 18 centuries, was to revive and regain its home in our time.

The phenomenon continues in our own day, in Algeria, in Vietnam, although seen at close quarters and more often than not manipulated by outsiders, contemporary movements seem less pure and heroic than those polished by history's gloss, as for instance the Scots under William Wallace, the Swiss against the Hapsburgs, the American colonies against the mother country.

I have always cherished the spirited rejoinder of one of the great colonial landowners of New York who, on being advised not to risk his property by signing the Declaration of Independence, replied, "Damn the property; give me the pen!" On seeking confirmation for purposes of this essay, I am deeply chagrined to report that the saying appears to be apocryphal. Yet not its spirit, for the signers well knew they were risking their property, not to mention their heads, by putting their names on the Declaration.

Nor did they escape. Left vulnerable by Washington's defeat on Long Island, their estates were deliberately wrecked by the British, their homes ransacked and looted, books and papers burned, furniture smashed, livestock and stores destroyed, tenants and servants driven out, a thousand acres of Lewis Morris's timberland left in stumps. All were reduced to living by the charity of friends during the war; Philip Livingston died without ever seeing his home and lands again, the rich merchant William Floyd was permanently ruined. Other affluent men who signed had much to lose--Hancock of Massachusetts, who wrote his name larger so that no one would mistake it, Lee of Virginia, Carroll of Baltimore. George Washington himself epitomized the spirit later in the war when he wrote to reproach his overseer at Mount Vernon for supplying provisions to a British landing party that had sailed up the Potomac and threatened to burn the estate unless their demands were met. It would have been "less painful," he wrote, to have learned that as a result of refusal, "they had burnt my House and laid my plantation in ruins." Economic self-interest, as this illustrates, is not always our guiding instinct.

So far I have considered qualities of the group rather than of the individual, except for art, which in most cases is a product of the single spirit. Happiness, too, is an individual matter. It springs up here or there, haphazard, random, without origin or explanation. It resists study, laughs at sociology, flourishes, vanishes, reappears somewhere else. Take Izaak Walton, author of The Compleat Angler, that guide to contentment as well as fishing of which Charles Lamb said, "It would sweeten any man's temper at any time to read it." Although Walton lived in distracted times of Revolution and regicide, though he adhered to the losing side in the English Civil War, though he lost in their infancy all seven children by his first wife and the eldest son of his second marriage, though he was twice a widower, his misfortunes could not sour an essentially buoyant nature. "He passed through turmoil," in the words of a biographer, "ever accompanied by content."

Walton's secret was friendship. Born to a yeoman family and apprenticed in youth as an ironmonger, he managed to gain an education and through sweetness of disposition and a cheerful religious faith, became a friend on equal terms of various learned clergymen and poets whose lives he wrote and works he prefaced, among them John Donne, George Herbert and Michael Drayton. Another companion, Charles Cotton, wrote of Izaak, "In him I have the happiness to know the worthiest man, and to enjoy the best and truest friend any man ever had."

The Compleat Angler, published when the author was sixty, glows in the sunshine of his character. In it are humor and piety, grave advice on the idiosyncracies of fish and the niceties of landing them, delight in nature and in music. Walton saw five editions reprinted in his lifetime while innumerable later editions secured him immortality. The surviving son by his second wife became a clergyman; the surviving daughter married one and gave her father a home among grandchildren. He wrote his last work, at 85, and died at 90 after being celebrated in verse by one of his circle as a "happy old man" whose life "showed how to compass true felicity." Let us think of him when we grumble.

Is anything to be learned from my survey? I raise the question only because most people want history to teach them lessons, which I believe it can do, although I am less sure we can use them when needed. I gathered these examples not to teach but merely to remind people in a despondent era that the good in mankind operates even if the bad secures more attention. I am aware that selecting out the better moments does not result in a realistic picture. Turn them over and there is likely to be a darker side, as when Project Apollo, our journey to the moon, was authorized because its glamor could obtain subsidies for rocket and missile development that otherwise might not have been forthcoming. That is the way things are.

Whole philosophies have evolved over the question whether the human species is predominantly good or evil. I only know that it is mixed, that you cannot separate good from bad, that wisdom, courage, benevolence exist alongside knavery, greed and stupidity; heroism and fortitude alongside vainglory, cruelty and corruption.

It is a paradox of our time in the West that never have so many people been so relatively well off and never has society been more troubled. Yet I suspect that humanity's virtues have not vanished, although the experiences of our century seem to suggest that they are in abeyance. A century that took shape in the disillusion that followed the enormous effort and hopes of World War I, that saw revolution in Russia congeal into the same tyranny it overthrew, saw a supposedly civilized nation revert under the Nazis into organized and unparalleled savagery, saw the craven appeasement by the democracies, is understandably suspicious of human nature. A literary historian, Van Wyck Brooks, discussing the 1920s and '30s, spoke of "an eschatological despair of the world." Whereas Whitman and Emerson, he wrote, "had been impressed by the worth and good sense of the people, writers

of the new time" were struck by their lusts, cupidity and violence, and had come to dislike their fellow men. The same theme reappeared in a recent play in which a mother struggled against her two "pitilessly contemptuous" children. Her problem was that she wanted them to be happy and they did not want to be. They preferred to watch horrors on television. In essence this is our epoch. It insists upon the flaws and corruptions, without belief in valor or virtue or the possibility of happiness. It keeps turning to look back on Sodom and Gomorrah; it has no view of the Delectable Mountains.

RELEASE DATE: Upon receipt

Washington, D.C. -- The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) awarded challenge grants totalling \$19,187,000 to 60 colleges and universities in 1979, NEH chairman Joseph D. Duffey announced today.

Challenge grants provide \$1 in federal funds for every \$3 raised from non-federal sources. The grants are awarded on a competitive basis to humanities institutions -- schools, colleges, libraries, museums, cultural centers, and historical organizations.

The challenge grants may be used in fundraising and development efforts; to help offset budgetary deficits; and to cover costs for materials to maintain, preserve, or conserve museum collections.

The grants may also be used for general administrative expenses to the extent they promote utilization of the institution's humanities resources.

"These grants will provide an important financial stimulus to colleges and universities and other cultural institutions that are facing large increases in expenses because of rising overhead costs," Duffey said.

Since 1977, when the challenge grant program started, over \$80.5 million have been awarded to 464 colleges and universities, museums, and other cultural institutions. Through the three-to-one matching requirement, these funds have generated over \$244 million from non-federal sources.

The grants are called "challenge grants," the agency said, because they "challenge" an institution to devise new methods of obtaining financial support. The grants "challenge" community groups, individuals, business, and local governments to demonstrate concern and interest in local humanities institutions.

The federal portion of a challenge grant may range from a minimum of \$2,000 to as much as \$1.5 million, depending on the application and the availability of funds.

Most institutions applying for a challenge grant develop multi-year plans for fundraising activities. Challenge grant awards are normally expended over a two or three-year period.

The challenge grants awarded in 1979 to colleges and universities range from \$700,000 to Boston College to renovate its 50-year old central library to \$105,000 to Northland College in Ashland, Wisconsin to stimulate new sources of support.

Other challenge grants awarded in 1979 to colleges and universities include the following:

* Keystone Junior College (La Plume, Pennsylvania), \$100,000. The grant will assist the college in a three-year capital funds campaign to increase the college's endowment.

* University of Toledo (Ohio), \$250,000. The grant will be used to develop the college's Carlson Library collections in the areas of history, English, foreign languages, music, philosophy, and theatre.

* Illinois Benedictine College (Lisle), \$365,000. The grant will assist the college in the renovation of classrooms, faculty offices, and service areas.

Under the challenge grant program, any non-profit institution whose entire operation is in the humanities is eligible to apply for a grant on an institution-wide basis.

Institutions whose activities extend beyond the humanities may apply for a challenge grant to strengthen and draw attention to their humanities resources and services.

Colleges and universities interested in considering the challenge grant program are invited to contact the Humanities Endowment for application guidelines and other information. The deadline for applications for the next annual round of challenge grants is tentatively scheduled for February 1, 1981.

The National Endowment for the Humanities, chartered by Congress in 1965, is the government's principal cultural agency supporting scholarship in the humanities as well as programs that make works in the humanities available to the general public.

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For further information write: Public Affairs Office, M.S. 351, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506.

NATIVE AMERICANS

AND THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has awarded nearly \$1.5 million in grants in the first two quarters of fiscal year 1980 for projects related to Native Americans.

The NEH awards, which support research, education, media projects and exhibits on Native American history and culture were made in the six months since the new fiscal year began October 1, 1979.

Approximately 30 Native American projects were funded during that time by the NEH. The grants include:

* a four-part film project on the oral literature of an Indian community, the Laguna Pueblo in New Mexico. Through dramatization of traditional stories, the films will reveal the culture, history, and worldview of these Native American people (\$222,110 to the Laguna Pueblo Film Project, Tucson, AZ).

* a history of the Hopi village of Walpi founded in 1690, based on archaeological evidence, oral histories, and historical records. The Hopis themselves will be involved in developing a continuous history of a living community and its cultural changes (\$31,447 to the Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff).

* museum displays interpreting the heritage and culture of the Yakima Indian Nation. Housed in the Yakima reservation's cultural center, the museum will inform the Yakimas of their past, and foster an understanding of their culture among non-Indians (\$430,026 to the Confederated Tribes Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation, Toppenish, WA).

* a permanent exhibit in Chicago's Field Museum of Natural History of 2,500 artifacts from both Eskimo and Pacific Northwest Coast Indian cultures. The exhibit will focus on and compare the lifestyles of these two peoples and their adaptation to a maritime environment (\$352,079 to the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL).

* a national center for the study and teaching of American Indian history. The center trains Indian and non-Indian teachers at the university and secondary school levels and provides fellowships, summer institutes, conferences and publications on Native American history. (\$430,613 outright and \$150,000 in gifts and matching funds to the Newberry Library, Chicago, IL).

Other new NEH-funded projects will provide information on Native American languages, cultural survival, and legal status. Oral histories, studies of diet and religion, and a television program on Indian legends will also be conducted with Endowment support.

In addition to the Native American grants made in fiscal year 1980, other major Endowment-supported projects are nearing completion. These include:

* an atlas of Indian nations in the Great Lakes region of Canada and the U.S. from 1600 to 1875. The work, supported by a \$445,742 NEH grant, contains 40 newly-researched maps and 176 pages of text on the history, economy, and culture of Native Americans in the region.

* a Navajo-English/English-Navajo dictionary and grammar supported by NEH grants totaling \$119,926. The book expands and updates an earlier dictionary for use by the 140,000 tribal members who speak the language and university students studying Navajo as a modern language.

Some of the Native American projects supported by the NEH receive grants in the form of gifts and matching funds. These provide one dollar of federal funds for each non-federal dollar donated for a particular project.

The National Endowment for the Humanities is an independent federal agency created by Congress in 1965 to support research, education, and public activity in the humanities.

In the federal legislation creating the NEH, the humanities are defined as including history, philosophy, languages, literature, linguistics, archaeology, jurisprudence, history and criticism of the arts, ethics, comparative religion, and those aspects of the social sciences employing historical or philosophical approaches.

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John Lippincott
202-724-1840
Public Affairs Office
National Endowment for the Humanities

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506



What It Is and How It Works

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) is an independent federal grant-making agency established by Congress in 1965 to provide support for research, education, and public projects in the humanities.

The goal of that support is the nurturing of a climate in which the humanities can flourish and through which broader understanding of them can be fostered. In furthering the role of the humanities in our national life, NEH funds serve the general public as well as the scholar.

According to the legislation that established the Endowment, the humanities include, but are not limited to, history, philosophy, languages, linguistics, literature, archaeology, jurisprudence, history and criticism of the arts, ethics, comparative religion, and those aspects of the social sciences employing historical or philosophical approaches. The social sciences with humanities content include political theory, international relations, and other subjects primarily concerned with questions of quality and value rather than methodologies.

The Humanities Endowment receives an annual Congressional appropriation to support projects in the humanities. The appropriation (\$152.2 million has been requested for the 1981 fiscal year) funds a broad range of humanistic activities carried out by educational institutions, museums, libraries, scholarly societies, public television and radio stations, cultural and civic organizations, as well as by individual scholars and other citizens.

The Endowment's activities are conducted through the agency's six divisions:

- DIVISION OF RESEARCH GRANTS - supports group research and research tools in the humanities;
- DIVISION OF FELLOWSHIPS AND SEMINARS - provides stipends for scholars and professionals to study the humanities;
- DIVISION OF EDUCATION - supports projects related to the teaching of the humanities;
- DIVISION OF PUBLIC PROGRAMS - funds media, museum, library, historical organizations, and individual projects designed for broad dissemination of the humanities;
- DIVISION OF STATE PROGRAMS - supports committees in each state that allocate funds for local and state humanities projects;
- DIVISION OF SPECIAL PROGRAMS - funds innovative programs in the humanities, including Youthgrants and Challenge Grants.

The Humanities Endowment is advised by a National Council appointed by the President of the United States. The body is comprised of 26 distinguished citizens widely recognized for their knowledge of the humanities. The Chairman of the Endowment is also appointed by the President. Joseph D. Duffey has been serving in that capacity since 1977.

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Contact: John Lippincott
(O) 202-724-1840
(H) 703-525-3512

Release: Monday, May 5, 1980

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) today announced support of one of the largest collaborative museum exhibit loan projects ever undertaken with federal funding.

Under the project, the federal grant-making agency will provide funds totaling \$253,062 to Harvard University's Peabody Museum and to seven other art, history, and general museums across the country, according to NEH Chairman Joseph Duffey.

The largest individual grant -- \$150,000 -- will go to the Peabody Museum which will use the funds to restore, organize, photograph, and ship artifacts from its collection.

The remaining funds from the NEH grant -- \$103,062 -- will be shared by the seven museums borrowing the Peabody artifacts.

The grants will help cover the cost of organizing the exhibits and preparing interpretive brochures, lectures, maps, and labels.

The seven museums participating in the collection-sharing project with the Peabody are Museum of Science, Boston; Children's Museum, Boston; Memorial Art Gallery of the University of Rochester, N.Y.; Oregon Historical Society, Portland; Amon Carter Museum, Fort Worth; Science Museum of St. Paul, Minnesota; and Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore.

Additional museums are expected to join the program in the future.

Among the exhibits of Peabody artifacts being planned by the seven borrowing institutions are:

-- a display of artifacts from excavations at the ancient Mayan city of Copan focusing on the culture of the Mayan people (Boston's Museum of Science).

-- an exhibit illustrating the impact of European and American trade on the Native American cultures along the Pacific Northwest coast (Portland's Oregon Historical Society).

-- an interpretive exhibit of watercolors and drawings by 19th and early 20th century explorers in the American West, to be shown in Phoenix and Rochester, N.Y., as well as Fort Worth (Fort Worth's Amon Carter Museum).

-- exhibits and interpretive programs including 200 objects of sub-Saharan African art (Baltimore's Walters Art Gallery).

All of the participating museums have reviewed the materials available from the Peabody Museum and are now in the process of developing their exhibits.

A research-oriented institution, the Peabody maintains only modest exhibition facilities.

The Peabody is the oldest museum of anthropology in the Western Hemisphere.

The project began in 1978 with an NEH planning grant to determine the interest of other museums in developing a collection-sharing program that would utilize the Peabody's two million artifacts, many of which are in storage.

Under the grant, the Peabody identified other museums interested in borrowing collections. The plan developed by the Peabody has the two-fold objective of justifying restoration of the artifacts and broadening public access to the Peabody's large and diverse collection.

WOMEN'S STUDIES AND THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has awarded over \$1 million in grants in the first two quarters of fiscal year 1980 for projects related to women's studies.

The NEH awards support research, education, media projects and exhibits on women's history.

Approximately 41 women's projects were funded during the period starting October 1, 1979 by the Federal grant-making agency.

The grants include:

*the production of a one-hour documentary film highlighting the culture of Asian-American women during World War II and its aftermath. The film will be based on the ideas, memories, and experiences of two writers: Mitsuye Yamada, a Japanese-American, and Nellie Wong, a Chinese-American (\$119,245 to Mitsuye and Nellie Film Project, San Francisco, CA).

*the development of a team-taught introductory course, "Women from a Global Perspective." The course will provide a cross-cultural approach to women from ancient times to the present (\$48,069 Eisenhower College of Rochester Institute of Technology, Seneca Falls, NY).

*the development of an exhibition on the history of the political, social, and cultural contributions of Black American women's organizations from 1895-1955 (\$135,944 to the National Council of Negro Women, New York, NY).

*development of discussion materials and a model discussion program using the film, "The Life and Times of Rosie the Riveter." Pilot discussion programs on the history of women and work will be held in cities across the U.S. (\$157,568 to Clarity Education Productions, Emeryville, CA).

*the compilation of information on New England women composers of the 1880's and 1890's. The result will take the form of a research paper, a bibliography, a list of repositories, a list of published and recorded works of the women, and an exhibit (\$1,725 to Victoria O'Reilly, Saratoga Springs, NY).

(more)

Other new NEH-funded projects will provide information on the history of Yiddish women writers; farm women during 1900-1925, and women and hydropathic medicine. Oral histories, studies of women garment and textile workers, women and the Islamic religion, and women in Soviet fiction will also be conducted with Endowment support.

In 1979, the NEH awarded just over \$2.2 million in grants related to women's studies in history, philosophy, and literature. Women's projects nearing completion are:

*the development of three undergraduate course programs: "Women in the Humanities," "Women in Society," and "Women and Health." (\$79,326 to the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA).

*the completion of a supplement to "Notable American Women," a biographical reference work that documents the achievements of approximately 2,000 women (\$60,942 to Radcliffe College, Cambridge, MA).

*the production of a five-hour TV series for Public Television on the life and literary career of Edith Wharton (\$800,000 to Cinelit, Inc., Santa Monica, CA).

Some of the women's projects supported by the NEH receive grants in the form of gifts and matching funds. These provide one dollar of federal funds for each non-federal dollar donated for a particular project.

The National Endowment for the Humanities is an independent federal agency created by Congress in 1965 to support research, education, and public activity in the humanities.

In the federal legislation creating the NEH, the humanities are defined as including history, philosophy, languages, literature, linguistics, archaeology, jurisprudence, history, and criticism of the arts, ethics, comparative religion, and those aspects of the social sciences employing historical or philosophical approaches.

###

Patricia Allen
(202) 724-0257

THE APPLICATION PROCESS

How Your Proposal is Reviewed

The Endowment receives many good proposals, only a fraction of which can receive support from the funds appropriated by Congress each year. The review process is intended to elicit consensus among informed, impartial commentators as to which ideas and proposals are most persuasive and most in the national interest.

It is, in short, a real competition, judged in the fairest way possible but necessarily according to criteria which call for discretionary judgements, not narrowly quantified votes.

All applications go through the competitive review process which involves many people. The four stages are:

- Panel. Applications received for a given deadline are sent to a group of people convened as a panel. Panelists include individuals who have expertise in particular subject areas and others who have experience in broader areas. At the meeting, the panelists discuss the individual and relative merits of each proposal and make a recommendation about funding. Different panelists are assembled for each application round.
- Individual Review. Applications may also be sent to a number of people who know the specific subject area and to others with a background in the proposed production style. Each individual is asked to send the Endowment a written review of the proposal.
- The National Council on the Humanities. The National Council is composed of twenty-six men and women who are appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, to advise the the Chairman of the Endowment on policy and program matters. The staff provides them information about the proposals, the opinions and advice of the reviewers and panelists, and staff recommendations, which they use to make their evaluation.

- The Chairman. After considering the recommendations of reviewers, panelists, and the National Council, the Chairman of the Endowment makes the funding decision.

Applicants are notified of the decision approximately five to six months after the application deadline. At that time, upon request, copies of the reviewers' letters and a summary of the panel's comments can be made available for review.

Criteria for Evaluation

Depending upon the particular type of grant (research, education, fellowship, etc.) material requested will vary somewhat. The following questions address the key concerns which reviewers and panelists are asked to keep in mind as they read each proposal:

- Is the concept clearly and logically presented?
- Does the project use resources from the humanities in a way which adds depth to the subject and increases the audience's appreciation of the humanities?
- Does the project simply present basic facts, or does it offer possible interpretations so that the audience can begin to place the subject in a larger context?
- Is the subject matter likely to be of strong interest to a large audience?
- Is the use of the medium appropriate and likely to be appealing to an adult audience?
- Have individuals with a command of the subject been actively collaborating with scholars and other humanists?
- and is there evidence that they will continue to do so through the life of the project?
- Is the budget realistic and efficient, reflecting professional experience and controls?
- Is the project planning schedule practical and feasible?
- Is the project likely to have extended use, or will the material quickly seem dated?
- Does the project incorporate a thoughtful plan for extended outreach to underserved groups in the society (i.e.: Spanish-speaking, handicapped)?

Archaeological Excavation Projects and
the National Endowment for the Humanities

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has awarded over \$800,000 in grants for archaeological excavation projects in the first two quarters of fiscal year 1980.

The NEH awards, which support American and foreign excavations as well as preparations of reports on findings at the sites, were made in the six months since the new fiscal year began October 1, 1979.

Approximately 20 excavation projects were funded during that time by the NEH. They include:

--a joint American/Israeli project to investigate settlements in the central Negev Highlands of Israel from the period between the Early and Middle Bronze eras (2100 B.C.). The project will recover valuable artifacts before the site is converted into an airfield (\$81,686 in gifts and matching funds to University of Arizona).

--a series of excavations and surveys along the eastern frontier of the Roman Empire in what is now central Jordan. The project will attempt to explain the massive buildup of Roman troops around A.D. 300 and their sudden withdrawal 200 years later (\$49,760 in gifts and matching funds to American Schools of Oriental Research in Cambridge, MA).

--excavation of a mound called "Gritille" in an area that will be flooded by the end of the decade by a dam on the Lower Euphrates River in Turkey. The site is expected to provide pottery and other artifacts in layered sequence dating back to the fourth millenium B.C. (\$60,000 in gifts and matching funds to Bryn Mawr College).

--a three-year project to trace the evolution of Akhmim, Egypt from a Greco-Roman to a Medieval Islamic city. The excavation will seek artifacts revealing technology and trade patterns in Akhmim (\$69,135 in gifts and matching funds to University of Minnesota).

EXCAVATIONS 2-2-2-2-2

A portion of the grants awarded by the Endowment for excavation projects -- approximately \$500,000 -- is in the form of gifts and matching funds. These provide one dollar of federal funds for each non-federal dollar donated for a particular project.

The NEH supports archaeological projects which increase understanding of history, beliefs, and cultures. Excavation projects of a primarily scientific nature are considered by the National Science Foundation.

The Endowment selects excavation projects for funding on the basis of significance to the field of study; use of innovative procedures which will contribute to future research; and urgency of the work being undertaken.

In addition to funding excavations, the Endowment supports many related projects. "Odyssey," for example, a film series focusing on anthropology and archaeology that first aired this year on public television, has received NEH support.

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In the federal legislation creating the NEH, the humanities are defined as including history, philosophy, languages, literature, linguistics, archaeology, jurisprudence, history, and criticism of the arts, ethics, comparative religion, and those aspects of the social sciences employing historical or philosophical approaches.

-30-

Contact: John Lippincott
(202) 724-0256
Public Affairs Office
National Endowment for the Humanities

N | **National Endowment**
E | **for the Humanities**

The National Endowment for the Humanities
and
"Molders of Troy"

The National Endowment for the Humanities provided total financial support for the production of "Molders of Troy," a 90-minute film for public television focusing on the decline of an eastern industrial city torn by competing class and ethnic struggles.

The Endowment's support for the film began in 1976 with a planning grant for script development of the then proposed "Troy" project. Additional funding for this preliminary stage was also provided by the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, the Troy Bicentennial Commission and the Hudson Mohawk Industrial Gateway.

In 1978, the Humanities Endowment awarded \$502,000 to WMHT-TV, Schenectady, N.Y. for production of "Molders of Troy." The film, produced and directed for WMHT-TV by Jack Ofield, is based on research by New York University professor Jack Walkowitz who also served as project director.

"Molders of Troy" depicts the struggle of workers to unionize to get decent wage and working conditions despite the opposition of Troy's mill owners. The story, scheduled to air over Public Broadcasting Service television June 23, centers on the life of an Irish family between 1885, when Troy is booming, and the late 1880's, when the town is in its death throes.

"Molders of Troy" brings to the American people a vivid picture of 19th century working class life. It shows that despite hardships and unhealthy working conditions, immigrant workers created a rich community life and built strong associations, including powerful labor and political movements.

The film, moreover, portrays violence and the search for order as pervasive elements of 19th century American social history and places the decline of eastern industrial cities like Troy in the context of conflicting historical priorities dictated by diverse social, political and economic factors.

Finally, it illustrates how the union, the family, the worker, and the community gave strength to one another and represented the shared values of the working class.

Since 1967, when the Endowment began awarding grants for humanities film and television projects, the productions it has funded have resulted in over 300 hours of television broadcasting and over 200 hours of radio programming. Within the past few months alone, these programs have included presentations of the award-winning film on William Faulkner and the "American Short Story, Part II" series.

Many of these programs focus on areas of current concern, such as the black cultural experience, the role of women in our national life, medical ethics, and social conditions in our cities.

In FY 1979, the NEH Media Program provided \$10.5 million in support of television programming that includes a film on women's work experience in heavy manufacturing during WWII and the layoffs that followed, a three-hour film documentary on the 1960s civil rights movement, and a 90-minute film exploring the history and culture of the migrant farm worker in the Rio Grande Valley in Texas.

Fiscal year 1980 projects supported by the NEH Media Program may well reach audiences of 29 million people and provide support for over 100 program hours of public radio and television broadcasting.

In addition to the June 23 showing of "Molders of Troy," other major NEH-supported media productions scheduled for 1980 presentation include:

"Odyssey," the first American television series on anthropology and archaeology.

"A Question of Place," a 13-part radio series on 20th century cultural leaders and intellectuals.

"American Short Story Series I and II," the presentation on film of 17 short stories (nine films from the first series, plus eight new ones) by distinguished American authors.

A feature-length film based on Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi," tentatively scheduled for PBS television broadcast in the Fall, 1980.

A documentary series tentatively scheduled for early 1981 airing on bio-ethics, focusing on the issues of human experimentation, death and dying, behavior control and similar topics.

The Endowment is an independent federal agency which provides support for humanities scholarship and for programs and projects aimed at furthering public understanding of the humanities.

Contact: Michael Byrnes
202-724-0256
Public Affairs Office
National Endowment for the Humanities

PANEL REVIEW OF GRANT APPLICATIONS AT THE NEH

-- HOW IT WORKS --

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) awards grants for projects in the humanities on a competitive basis four times annually. A careful review of every application is undertaken to insure that grants are made impartially and on the basis of individual merit.

An integral part of this quarterly process is the panel review. All six NEH divisions -- Research, Fellowships, Education, Public Programs, Special Programs, and State Programs -- are responsible for the selection, organization, and conducting of ad hoc panels for review of grants in each of the Divisions' programs.

When a grant application is received by an NEH division on or before the program deadline, it is assigned a number and reviewed by program staff. Staff review assures that all necessary information has been supplied by the applicant and that general eligibility requirements have been met.

With the nature and volume of applications in mind, NEH program staff turn to a computerized databank of nearly 20,000 names of prospective review panelists from outside the federal government.

The process of selecting panelists from the databank is a complex and time-consuming one. NEH staff must assemble a panel that has sufficient coverage of the specialties and methodologies in the disciplines of the applications. While all panelists cannot be specialists in all subject areas under review, their general area of expertise should coincide with that of the project proposals.

The panels must also have geographical and institutional diversity and adequately represent women and minorities, although this may be achieved over the course of a year rather than in a single panel.

No two panels are ever the same, but every panel has one, preferably two, members who have served on NEH panels before. They provide continuity in both panel procedures and priorities from one grant cycle to the next.

(more)

Panel size, makeup and procedures vary from division to division and even within the divisions. Panels will generally have from five to twelve members reviewing from 30 to 80 applications. Scholars, teachers, administrators, librarians, archivists, curators, media producers, writers, and numerous other professionals and members of the public are asked to serve on panels.

Most NEH programs supplement the panel review with detailed written evaluations of individual applications by specialists in the field of the project. Anywhere from two to twelve outside reviewers, often including names submitted by the applicant, may evaluate a proposal.

Prior to the convening of the panel, the NEH staff sends copies of the applications under review and the applicable program guidelines to the panel members. Panelists are generally expected to read, comment on, and rate each grant request before arriving for the panel session. The responsibilities of the panelists may vary in some programs. For example, in some cases, panelists may only be expected to evaluate a portion of the applications to be considered at the meeting.

The rating scale for grant proposals also varies with each program. Each scale, however, provides at least two funding priorities, a grade for deferral or resubmission of a proposal, and one for rejection.

The panel meetings are held at the Endowment offices approximately two months prior to the quarterly session of the National Council on the Humanities in February, May, August, and November of each year.

The one or two day panel meetings are chaired by a senior NEH staff member responsible for the program which received the applications under review. The chairperson first receives the panelists' rankings of the proposed projects and then opens the meeting for comment and discussion of the applications. Following the discussion, panelists may change their ratings based on the comments of their colleagues. The meeting ends with a priority ranking of all grant requests taking into consideration the available funds.

In the case of a strong proposal with flaws not affecting the substance of the project, the panel may recommend approval with changes. The changes may involve the amount of NEH funds requested, the composition of the project staff, or other conditions the panel feels are required for an otherwise worthy proposal to be fundable.

(more)

When additional planning for a project is deemed necessary by the panel, it may recommend a small grant for further development of the proposal before giving consideration to the principal request.

The negotiations with the applicant of conditions for funding a proposal are usually left to the NEH program staff. When serious questions about a proposal arise, however, the panel may choose to defer action on the application. When the applicant has provided the requested information or assurances, they are sent to the panel members at home for their consideration and recommendations.

The comments, ratings, and rankings which result from the panel meetings are provided by the NEH staff to the National Council on the Humanities at its quarterly session. Based on panel, specialist, and NEH staff reviews, the Council makes its funding recommendations to the Endowment Chairman for his approval. With that, the review cycle has been completed.

Panelists are reimbursed for their expenses and given a modest honorarium by the Endowment.

After the review process has been completed, panelists' names are made known on request. The authorship of individual panel recommendations, however, is confidential at all times.

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John Lippincott
(202) 724-1840
Public Affairs Office
National Endowment for the Humanities

Contact: Michael Byrnes
Public Affairs Office
(w) (202) 724-0256
(h) (202) 338-0510

RELEASE: upon receipt

HUMANITIES ENDOWMENT AWARDS GRANTS FOR
ITALIAN IMMIGRATION AND HISTORY PROJECTS

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The National Endowment for the Humanities today announced support for a major research project to edit and publish selected papers of Philip Mazzei, the Italian diplomat credited with influencing political and literary forces underlying the American Revolution.

The agency also announced awards for two other studies related to the immigration pattern of Italians to the United States and its impact during the last century.

The project to select, annotate and publish the correspondence and writings of Mazzei will be directed by Italian literary scholar Sister Margherita Marchione of Fairleigh Dickinson University in New Jersey.

Mazzei, an Italian diplomat and merchant, came to America in 1773 where he settled in Virginia. Considered an unsung hero of the American Revolution, Mazzei was Thomas Jefferson's neighbor, lifelong friend and advisor.

The two-year, \$100,000 NEH matching grant will culminate in publication of two annotated printed volumes of selected Mazzei papers. Sister Marchione has been researching Mazzei's papers since 1974.

The two volumes will make Mazzei's most important writings and correspondence more accessible to a wider audience, according to Joseph Duffey, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Duffey called the Mazzei project an "important step in providing the Revolutionary patriot the recognized place in American history he so richly deserves."

Publication of the papers will provide a narrative of Mazzei's life and career virtually unknown or ignored until now. The papers cast new light on the impact of the Western European Enlightenment on 18th century American political philosophy and provide strong new evidence of Europe's powerful influence on the American Revolution.

The Mazzei papers include his correspondence with Jefferson, Adams, Madison and Patrick Henry. The documents reveal a propagandist and pamphleteer whose translation of American ideas for a wide and influential European audience made him a contributing factor to the success of the Revolution.

Also included in the documents for publication in the Mazzei volumes are his "Instructions to the Delegates of Albermarle County," written in 1776. The document was used as a model by Jefferson for the Virginia Constitution.

Sister Marchione, director of the project, gained prominence in 1974 with the publication of her book, "Philip Mazzei: Jefferson's Zealous Whig."

The NEH also announced support for a two-year University of Pennsylvania study that will examine the traditions, customs and attitudes Italian immigrants brought with them to this country between 1880 and the present to determine the extent to which Italian ethnicity persists.

The ~~\$227,000~~ project will involve examining Italian village records in three representative regions of the country as well as source materials such as diaries, letters, newspapers and magazines.

In addition to exploring aspects of ethnic persistence over four generations, the study is expected to reveal the factors that triggered late 19th century Italian emigration.

The third project funded by the Humanities Endowment will involve the micro-filming of two Italian Archival collections. The \$34,000 project will make Italian immigration records more accessible to historians and scholars studying the Italian immigrant and ethnic experience in the U.S., and assure the preservation of such records.

#

June 19, 1980

Contact: Michael Byrnes
Public Affairs Office
(w) (202) 724-0256
(h) (202)338-0510

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

BARNABY C. KEENEY, FIRST NEH CHAIRMAN DIES

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 19 -- Barnaby C. Keeney, the first chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities and former president of Brown University died last night in Providence, Rhode Island after suffering a stroke. Dr. Keeney was 66.

Keeney, author of "Judgement by Peers" and of several articles on history, education and other subjects was appointed NEH Chairman by President Lyndon Johnson on July 14, 1966, a position he served in until July, 1970.

In a statement issued this morning, Joseph Duffey, chairman of the Humanities Endowment said, "Dr. Keeney was chief among those who 15 years ago envisioned the importance to the nation of learning in the fields of the humanities. He chaired the National Commission on the Humanities which produced the study that led to the creation of the Endowment. He was an eloquent, determined leader both as President of Brown University and as first Chairman of the Endowment for the Humanities."

In appointing Dr. Keeney NEH Chairman, President Johnson said:

"We are so happy and so proud that one of your accomplishments and of your standing in this Nation would be willing to leave the very high position that you have honored with your service to come here and provide this leadership in the innovation that your government is taking,"

Born in Halfway, Oregon, on October 17, 1914, he spent his boyhood in various parts of the country. After graduating from the Hartford Public High School in 1932, he attended the University of North Carolina, where he was awarded his A.B. in 1936. He received his M.A. in 1937 from Harvard, and was awarded his doctorate there in 1939.

Upon the completion of his graduate work, Mr. Keeney became an instructor of history at Harvard. In 1942 he entered the Army, and served as an intelligence officer with the 35th Infantry Division in Europe. He rose to the rank of Captain and saw action in the battles of the Rhineland, Ardennes (Battle of the Bulge) and Central Europe. He won the Silver Star, the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart.

While still in the Army, he received a Guggenheim fellowship for work in medieval history.

In the fall of 1946, Mr. Keeney went to Brown as an assistant professor, and became a full professor in 1951. In administrative posts at Brown, he served in succession as Associate Dean of the Graduate School, Dean of the Graduate School, Acting Dean of the College, and Dean of the College, before becoming President in 1955.

Mr. Keeney, who lived in Little Compton, Rhode Island, was retired at the time of his death. He is survived by his wife, the former Mary E. Chritchfield, a son, Thomas Keeney of Washington, D.C., two daughters, Mrs. Barbara A. Clark of Santa Cruz, California, and Ms. Elizabeth Keeney, of Little Compton, Rhode Island, and three grandchildren.

(Editors Note: The full statement by Joseph Duffey on Dr. Keeney's death is attached.)

6/19/80

STATEMENT OF
JOSEPH DUFFEY, CHAIRMAN
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

ISSUED
THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1980
11:00 A.M.

I have just learned of the death of Barnaby Keeney last night in Providence, Rhode Island.

Dr. Keeney was chief among those who fifteen years ago envisioned the importance to the nation of learning in the fields of the humanities. He chaired the National Commission on the Humanities which produced the study which led to the creation of the Endowment. He was an eloquent, determined leader both as President of Brown University and as First Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

I am thankful every day for wise decisions he made about the direction and administration of this agency during his tenure here. He was a man who valued patriotism and hard work, and who had a love for learning. He served both the University and his nation well. He will be missed.

RELEASE DATE:

Tuesday, June 24

POLISH CORONATION CAPE RETURNED AFTER 200 YEARS

NEW YORK, June 24 -- The 432-year-old Coronation Cape of King Sigismund Augustus of Poland (reign: 1548-1572) will be returned to Poland after a nearly 200-year absence at a ceremony this afternoon in Mayor Koch's city hall office.

Joseph D. Duffey, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, will present the cape to Dr. Jerzy Szablowski, director of the museum of the Wawel Castle in Krakow, Poland.

The cape apparently disappeared from the Royal Treasury in Poland around 1795 when the armies of Russia, Prussia and Austria partitioned Poland.

The cape next surfaced at an auction in Berlin in 1922 as part of a collection sold by the Bolshevik government in Russia which was in need of funds.

Eventually the Italian-made cape came into the hands of the Klein family of Armonk, N.Y. The family donated the cape to the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America in 1975.

The Institute offered the cape to the Humanities Endowment in the fall of 1979. The National Council of the Humanities recommended that the chairman of the Endowment accept the cape on the condition that it be donated to the Polish nation.

A local college teacher has been awarded a fellowship by the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) to participate in the 1980 program of Summer Seminars for College Teachers supported by the federal grant-making agency.

_____ of _____
will be an NEH Summer Fellow in a seminar entitled " _____
_____. "

The eight-week session will be held at _____
_____ in _____ .

During the eight-week session, the local college teacher will pursue advanced study and research under the direction of a distinguished humanities scholar.

This year, nearly 4,000 individuals applied for the summer program. Some 1,400 were selected.

Teachers selected for the program receive a stipend of \$2,500 to cover study and living expenses.

Undergraduate and two-year college teachers at educational institutions within the U.S. and its possessions are eligible for the 120 NEH summer seminars held on campuses across the country.

Release Date: Upon Receipt

Date Mailed: June 24, 1980

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) will provide funding for a major project to develop a Maritime Humanities Center in San Francisco that will present public events on maritime culture, Chairman Joseph Duffey announced today.

Four other awards for projects related to historical and cultural aspects of the maritime industry were also announced by the NEH, a federal agency which provides grants for projects in the humanities.

The San Francisco grant will provide \$152,790 to the Fort Mason Foundation, a non-profit agency which promotes humanities programs in cooperation with the National Park Service and the city's National Maritime Museum.

Under the NEH grant, the Fort Mason Foundation will develop the Maritime Humanities Center to present annual "Festivals of the Sea."

The three-day festivals, based on a model program developed in 1979, will include discussions, lectures,

demonstrations, and exhibits on maritime history and heritage. The festivals will serve the local ethnic communities which form part of the maritime culture as well as the general public.

The Center will also be responsible for presenting monthly forums; establishing a consortium of colleges, museums, historical societies, and labor unions with an interest in maritime culture; and publishing a newsletter, selected oral histories, and maritime studies.

In addition to the Fort Mason Foundation grant, the NEH also announced four other awards for maritime projects:

The National Maritime Museum, under a separate NEH grant, will receive \$18,452 to catalog and provide public access to collections of photographs documenting Pacific Coast maritime history from the days of the Gold Rush to the present.

The Essex Institute in Salem, Mass. will receive \$34,569 to arrange and preserve its collection of manuscripts on the history of the shipping industry in Essex County from 1790 to 1840, the period of greatest commercial activity in the region.

The Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore was awarded \$22,470 to support planning for an exhibit and educational programs on the maritime history of Maryland.

The Franklin Institute of Philadelphia has been awarded a \$35,296 grant to plan a permanent exhibit on the history of American maritime transportation, particularly at the Port of Philadelphia.

RELEASE DATE: Upon Receipt

MAILING DATE: June 26, 1980

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has awarded five grants totaling \$322,520 for projects related to Jewish culture and history, the federal grant-making agency announced today.

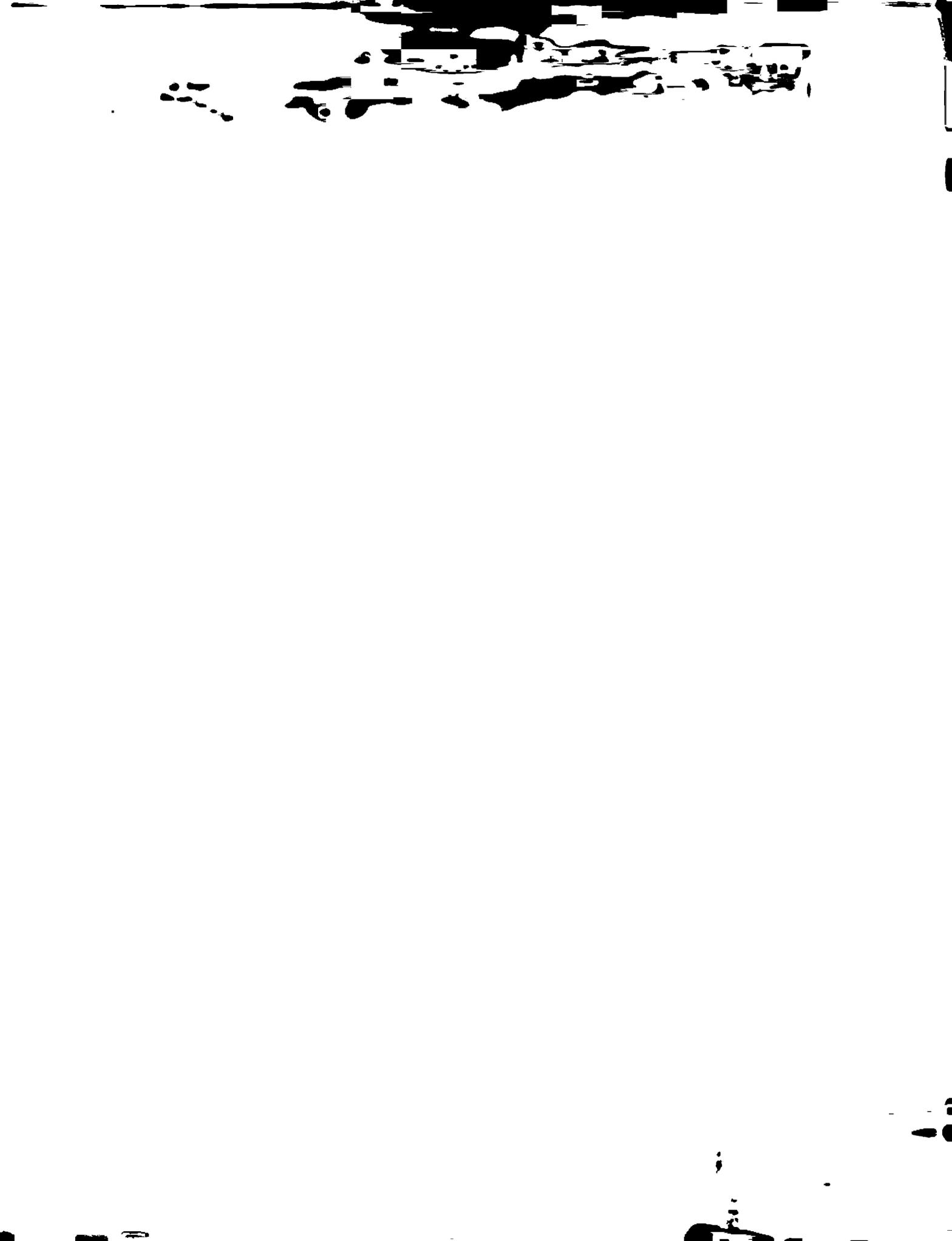
The largest grant, \$141,014, was made to the American Jewish Historical Society in Waltham, Mass.

Under the grant, the Society will produce a traveling exhibit and a catalog on the history of the Boston Jewish community from 1649 to the present.

The exhibit will be shown in Boston (Nov. 1980 to Jan. 1981); Lexington, Mass. (Feb. to April 1981) and New York (May to July 1981).

The NEH also awarded \$98,171 to the B'nai B'rith Klutznick Museum in Washington, D.C. to support a permanent exhibit of Jewish ceremonial and folk art.

The Klutznick exhibit will be comprised of 11 sections, each devoted to one of Judaism's major festivals.



The Endowment also announced three smaller awards important to Jewish communities:

The Jewish Historical Society of New Haven, Conn. will receive \$36,550 to organize collections of manuscripts, photographs, and other materials from the first permanent settlement of Jews in that city in the 1830s.

Hadassah, the voluntary women's organization, will receive \$25,000 to plan research, public education, and publications on the social role of American women in voluntary organizations.

The United Jewish Federation of Pittsburgh in conjunction with the Institute for Research in History in New York will receive \$21,785 to plan an interpretive exhibit on the history of the Pittsburgh Jewish community from 1848 to 1929.

The National Endowment for the Humanities is an independent federal agency created by Congress in 1965 to support research, education, and public activity in the humanities.

contact: Michael Byrnes
John Lippincott
Public Affairs Office
(202) 724-0256

FOR RELEASE: upon receipt

NEH AWARDS FUNDS FOR STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) announced today a major oral history project to document the American environmental movement of the 60's and 70's through interviews with the conservation leaders of that era.

The Endowment also announced two other grants for projects related to environmental history. The \$87,493 grant to the Sierra Club in San Francisco will support collection and transcripts of 40 to 60 taped interviews with environmental leaders across the United States according to Joseph Duffey, chairman of the Humanities Endowment.

The interviews will trace expansion of the Sierra Club from a California-based group to a nationwide organization, and detail expansion of the national environmental concerns, and the increase of litigation in defense of the environment.

Under the grant, the Sierra Club will transcribe, index, and duplicate the interviews for use in manuscript repositories throughout the United States. Together with the existing Sierra Club records at the University of California, Berkeley, the new transcripts will provide a complete record of the environmental movement and the activities of the Sierra Club.

The NEH also awarded \$12,860 to the Indian Library Association to plan a public humanities program on the "conservation ethic." A panel of humanists, public librarians, and community leaders throughout the States will develop a series of activities designed to make the public more aware of the environment and the libraries resources.

A third NEH environmental award has been made to Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH for \$15,738 to support organization of the papers of members of the Cornish Colony of New Hampshire, a former refuge for individuals who were highly influential in national culture and politics during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Guides will be prepared for the materials which include the manuscripts of conservationist Benton MacKaye (1879-1975), and sculptor Augustus Saint Gaudens (1849-1907).

contact: Michael Byrnes
John Lippincott
Public Affairs Office
(202) 724-0256

FOR RELEASE: upon receipt

NEH grant will trace U.S. environmental movement

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) announced today a major oral history project to document the American environmental movement of the 60's and 70's through interviews with the conservation leaders of that era.

The Endowment also announced two other grants for projects related to environmental history.

The \$87,493 oral history grant to the Sierra Club in San Francisco will support collection and transcription of 40 to 60 taped interviews with environmental leaders across the United States, Joseph Duffey, chairman of the Humanities Endowment, said.

The interviews will trace expansion of the Sierra Club from a California-based group to a nationwide organization. It will detail the expansion of national environmental concerns as reflected in the increase of litigation in defense of the environment.

Under the grant, the Sierra Club will transcribe, index, and duplicate the interviews for use in manuscript repositories throughout the United States. Together with the existing Sierra Club records at the University of California, Berkeley, the new transcripts will provide a complete record of the environmental movement and the activities of the Sierra Club.

The NEH also awarded \$13,260 to the Indiana Library Association to plan a public humanities program on the "conservation ethic." A panel of humanists, public librarians, and community leaders throughout the United States will develop a series of activities designed to make the public more aware of the environment and the libraries' resources.

A third NEH environmental award has been made to Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH for \$15,192 to support organization of the papers of members of the Cornish Colony of New Hampshire, a former refuge for individuals who were highly influential in national culture and politics during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Guides will be prepared for the materials which include the manuscripts of conservationist Benton MacKaye (1879-1975), and sculptor Augustus Saint Gaudens (1849-1907).

The NEH is an independent Federal agency created by Congress in 1965 to support research, education and public participation in the humanities.

Contact: Michael Byrnes
John Lippincott
Public Affairs Office
(202) 724-0256

FOR RELEASE: upon receipt

NEH AWARDS GRANTS FOR CHINESE HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL PROJECTS

The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded six grants for projects related to Chinese culture and history, Joseph Duffey, chairman of the federal grant-making agency announced today.

The grants include awards of \$60,000 to the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, for the completion of an historical dictionary of Chinese official titles, and \$11,600 to the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago for an interpretive program to combine the Field Museum's Chinese collection with the travelling exhibit entitled "The Great Bronze Age of China."

The Bronze Age exhibit opened in New York April 12, 1980. It will open in Chicago August 20, 1980; Ft. Worth, Texas, December 10, 1980; Los Angeles, April 1, 1981; and Boston, July 1, 1981.

The NEH also awarded \$17,877 to the University of Arizona, Tucson, for the translation of "Tung-ching meng-hua lu," a comprehensive account of the customs and practices of the citizens and court of Pien Liang, the capital of Northern Sung, China, 1119-1126.

Other Chinese-related projects recently funded by the NEH include:

A grant to the Chinese Historical Society of America, San Francisco, for \$19,500 to support a 1980 National Conference on Chinese American Studies. The three-day conference will draw attention to new areas of research and highlight the interaction of the Chinese-American communities with other ethnic groups.

A grant of up to \$14,500 to the Indianapolis Museum of Art to support a symposium in conjunction with the Indianapolis showing of an exhibit of Tz'u-chow type stoneware. Leading authorities on Chinese ceramics will provide lectures and written materials for scholarly, professional and general audiences.

A grant to Brigham Young University, Salt Lake City, Utah, for \$15,251 for the translation and annotation of a key section of Chang Mu's "Keng-ku yu-mu Chi" published in Peking in 1867. The work provides insight into the tribal confederations of 19th century Mongolia and their relationship with China.

The NEH is an independent federal agency created by Congress in 1965 to support research, education and public activity in the humanities.

RELEASE

PRESIDENT NOMINATES NEW MEMBERS TO NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HUMANITIES

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- President Carter today nominated nine new members to the National Council on the Humanities, including three university presidents. The candidates must be confirmed by the Senate.

The National Council is a 26-member advisory body which advises the chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities on policies and programs and makes grant funding recommendations.

Joseph Duffey, chairman of the Endowment, is chairman of the Council. The nominees, all of whom will replace Council members whose six year terms have expired, are:

President A. Bartlett Giamatti of Yale University, a former director of the Division of Humanities at Yale and a scholar in medieval renaissance literature. He served as the John Hay Whitney Professor in English and Comparative Literature at the time he became president in 1978.

President Samuel DuBois Cook of Dillard University in New Orleans. A specialist in political philosophy, he was a professor of political science at Duke University before joining Dillard in 1975. He has written extensively about blacks and politics in the South.

New Members 2-2-2-2

President Roland Dille of Moorhead State University in Minnesota. He is chairman-elect of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities and taught at Moorhead and other universities before becoming president in 1968.

Dr. Louise Ano Nuevo Kerr, associate professor of history at Loyola University in Chicago. She has written extensively on Chicanos in the midwest and is currently vice chairman of the Illinois Humanities Council.

Dr. George Alexander Kennedy, professor of classics at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He is the former president of the American Philological Association and is the author of "The Art of Persuasion in Greece" among other publications.

Marcus Cohn, partner in the Washington, D.C. law firm of Cohn and Marks. He has lectured extensively in this country and abroad and is a member of the Board of Trustees of WETA, the PBS affiliate in Washington.

Dr. Anita Silvers, professor of philosophy at San Francisco State University and a member of the California Council for the Humanities in Public Policy. She has written extensively on aesthetics and art and is the executive secretary of the Council for Philosophical Studies.

Philip A. Schaefer, a stockbroker and partner with the San Francisco firm of Bearn, Stearns & Co. He is active in the San Francisco Jewish Welfare Federation and is a former member of the Peace Corps.

Dr. Frances Dodson Rhome, University Director of Affirmative Action at Indiana University. She is also a tenured associate professor of English at the university and has published extensively.

New Members 3-3-3-3

In addition to the nine individuals announced today, the President nominated Mrs. Marion Javits of New York earlier in the year to the National Council. Senate confirmation hearings have not yet been held on her nomination.

Mrs. Javits heads a New York consulting firm and has had a longtime interest in visual arts and the urban environment.

The National Endowment for the Humanities is an independent federal agency created by Congress in 1965 to support research, education, and public activity in the humanities.

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RELEASE DATE: Upon Receipt

NEH ANNOUNCES SUPPORT FOR CONSERVATION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has awarded two major grants as part of an NEH initiative to promote the conservation and preservation of print and non-print materials in libraries and archives.

NEH Chairman Joseph Duffey today announced a \$125,000 grant to the New England Document Conservation Center, Andover, Mass. and a \$157,927 grant to the Society of American Archivists, Chicago.

"The potential loss from deteriorating humanities research materials in our nation's libraries and archives is incalculable and irreplaceable. The Endowment hopes to encourage conservation and preservation efforts through these two grants and similar grants in the future," Duffey said.

The New England grant will support activities of the field service program of the Document Conservation Center, the only regional conservation center in the nation.

Under the NEH grant, the Center will provide 30 to 40 small and medium size New England libraries and archives with short-term, on-site consultation on the storage, handling, and care of historical collections of books, manuscripts, photographs, and other materials.

In addition, the Center will publish a manual on determining a library's conservation needs and hold a conference on cooperative library conservation efforts for professionals from all parts of the country.

LIBRARY CONSERVATION GRANTS 2-2-2-2-2

The NEH grant to the Society of American Archivists will support a nationwide series of workshops, a consultant service, and a manual on identifying and meeting the conservation requirements of an archival institution.

The American Archivists project will concentrate on conservation of non-print materials such as manuscripts, photographs, film, sound recordings, and architectural drawings.

Future NEH library conservation grants will be administered by a new program in the Endowment's Research Division beginning in October. The Conservation and Preservation Program will support projects that benefit a number of institutions and contribute to a national campaign to save endangered humanities resources.

The Endowment will continue to provide support through its other Research Resources programs for individual library and archive projects involving basic conservation as well as emergency microfilming of research materials.

The National Endowment for the Humanities is an independent federal agency created by Congress in 1965 to support research, education, and public activity in the humanities.

RELEASE DATE: Upon Receipt

NEH Announces Major Library Grants

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has awarded five major grants totalling over \$1 million for public programs in urban and rural libraries across the country, NEH Chairman Joseph Duffey announced today.

The largest of the grants made through the Endowment's Public Libraries Program will go to Fisk University in Nashville.

Under the \$293,666 grant, the Fisk University Library will sponsor lectures, interpretive exhibits, and media programs on the life and culture of Black Americans and their cultural contributions to the shaping of the nation.

Nashville's out-of-school adults, public school teachers, and academic community will participate in the Fisk project.

The NEH also awarded \$259,375 to the Mountain Plains Library Association at the University of South Dakota in Vermillion to support seminars and discussions and to prepare a film, exhibits, and oral histories on the country school experience.

LIBRARY GRANTS -2-2-2-2-2

Project activities will involve the public at some 200 libraries in eight states -- North and South Dakota, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming.

The third major library grant the NEH announced today will provide \$220,000 to Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University and the Blue Ridge Regional Library for a project to be implemented through the Patrick County, Va. Branch Library and the Reynolds Homestead extension of Virginia Tech.

Patrick County adults will use the libraries' resources to gather and arrange oral histories, printed materials, and photographs to produce public programs on continuity and change in the social and cultural patterns of this rural community.

Other library awards announced today include:

A \$162,842 grant to the Library Council of Metropolitan Milwaukee to study the Milwaukee metropolitan area's ethnic heritage through public forums, media presentations, neighborhood tours, and guides to the collections in 120 participating libraries.

A \$110,835 grant to the Rutland, Vt. Free Library for two reading and discussion projects -- "Women in Literature" and "Myths in Marriage" -- and a poetry and lecture program -- "Vermont Authors" -- in some 25 Vermont public libraries.

The National Endowment for the Humanities is an independent federal agency created by Congress in 1965 to support research, education, and public activity in the humanities.

RELEASE:
11 a.m., Tuesday, Sept. 2

NEH GRANT SUPPORTS HISTORY CURRICULUM FOR OFFICE WORKERS

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 2 -- The country's 14 million office workers received a post Labor Day present today -- a federal grant to support the first series of courses on their own history and philosophy.

Joseph Duffey, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, announced the \$199,953 grant to Working Women: National Association of Office Workers at a news conference here this morning.

The award will enable the Cleveland-based organization to conduct a series of courses, research projects, film forums, and teacher training programs for office workers in 12 cities during a two-year period.

The curriculum for the project was developed by a distinguished group of professors of law, history, philosophy and women's studies as well as office workers and Working Women staff under a \$17,000 NEH planning grant.

Karen Nussbaum, director of the association, said she expects some 6,240 office workers to participate in the program. Curriculum materials will later be distributed to labor unions, colleges, and other organizations.

"Although there are more office workers than any other occupational group in the country this program will enable many of these women and men to learn about their own rich history for the first time," Duffey said.

more-more-more

office workers 2-2-2

"It is a proud history. A history of successful struggles for improved working conditions; a history of fighting for dignity and respect, and a history of achievements in responsible jobs," Duffey said.

The history and philosophy of office workers will form the basis of four courses which will be offered: Technology and the Value of Work; Social Movements and Legal Rights; Women Organize, and Women Enter the Paid Workforce.

In addition to the courses, Working Women will conduct film forums followed by panel discussions; research projects aimed at involving large numbers of office workers in exploring their own local history, and a peer teacher training program so office workers can continue the program themselves.

As part of the Endowment grant, Working Women will also produce a manual containing the curriculum materials and teachers guides. The manual will be distributed throughout the country to interested organizations.

The program -- Working Women Make History: A History Curriculum for Office Workers -- will be conducted in 12 cities which have Working Women affiliates: Baltimore, Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati, New York, Los Angeles Pittsburgh, Seattle, Providence, San Francisco, Hartford, and Dayton.

The National Endowment for the Humanities is an independent federal agency created by Congress in 1965 to support research, education and public activity in the humanities.

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RELEASE DATE: immediate

HUMANITIES ENDOWMENT ANNOUNCES 1981 SUMMER SEMINAR PROGRAM FOR COLLEGE TEACHERS

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) today announced the 1981 schedule and application deadline for the Agency-sponsored Summer Seminars for Teachers Program that annually supports approximately 120 eight-week sessions nationwide for some 1,440 college teachers.

The summer program is offered to two-year, four-year, and five-year college and university teachers to provide advanced study and research opportunities in the teachers' own fields or in fields related to their interests.

Each of the seminars accommodates 12 teachers. Participants receive a stipend of \$2,500 for travel to and from the seminar site, and for research and living expenses.

The sessions, held at institutions which have major libraries suitable for advanced research work, are directed by distinguished scholars whose academic interests coincide with the seminar topic.

Eligible applicants must be full- or part-time teachers at private or state undergraduate institutions, or at junior or community colleges.

The 1981 NEH Summer Seminar brochure listing seminar topics, dates, locations, and directors may be obtained in January, 1981 from department chairpersons at higher education institutions across the country.

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FOR RELEASE: immediate

THOMAS C. PHELPS IS NEW HEAD OF LIBRARIES HUMANITIES PROJECTS AT NEH

WASHINGTON, D.C. Oct. 3 -- The National Endowment for the Humanities has announced the appointment of Thomas C. Phelps as head of its Libraries Humanities Projects program.

Phelps was formerly Deputy Director for Adult and Information Services at the Salt Lake City Public Library. He holds the MLS degree from the Graduate School of Librarianship at the University of Oregon, Eugene, and has been a consultant for the College Board, the Idaho State Library, and the Free Public Library of Woodbridge, New Jersey. He has been National Coordinator for the Consortium on Public Library Innovation of the Council on Library Resources.

The Libraries Humanities Projects program of the NEH makes grants that support projects drawing upon the humanities resources of libraries serving the general adult public. Grants are made for the planning of projects and for their implementation.

Phelps said he "hopes to stimulate libraries to participate more in program planning for the humanities. I want to encourage them to implement humanities-based programs for adults in the communities they serve."

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10/3/80

DATE: 10/2/80

RELEASE: Phelps

WRITER: de Chabry

ESTIMATED RELEASE DATE: 10/3/80

DISTRIBUTION: Library Puber (15)

-ITER →

DARREL deCHABRY	RECEIVED	APPROVED	APPROVED WITH CORRECTIONS	RETURNED FOR REVISION
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MICHAEL BYRNES MB	REMARKS: 9/26 MB draft 10/2 Final			
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BARRY WANGER	RECEIVED	APPROVED	APPROVED WITH CORRECTIONS	RETURNED FOR REVISION
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Tom Phelps PROGRAM OFFICER	RECEIVED	APPROVED	APPROVED WITH CORRECTIONS	RETURNED FOR REVISION
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BARRY WANGER	FINAL APPROVAL FOR PRINTING:			
	ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS:			

Joseph D. Duffey

-Biography-

Joseph Daniel Duffey was nominated chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities by President Carter in August 1977, a post he officially assumed in October of that year after confirmation by the U.S. Senate.

A native of West Virginia, Duffey, 48, came to the NEH from the U.S. Department of State where he was Assistant Secretary for Cultural Affairs.

Duffey's career evolved logically from an education anchored firmly in the humanities. A 1954 graduate of Marshall University in his home state, Duffey received three additional degrees. He was awarded a B.D. degree from Andover Newton Theological School in 1958; an S.T.M. degree from Yale University in 1963; and a PhD. from the Hartford Seminary in 1969.

Among his academic honors, Duffey received a Rockefeller Doctoral Fellowship in 1966 and a post-doctoral fellowship in the Society for Values in Higher Education in 1973.

A scholar and university teacher whose career has spanned academic as well as government service, Duffey taught at the Hartford Seminary from 1969 to 1970, where he founded and directed that institution's Center for Urban Ethics. In 1971, Duffey was a Fellow at Harvard's John F. Kennedy Institute for Politics.

Following three years of teaching at Yale University's Calhoun College from 1971 to 1973, Duffey became chief executive officer and spokesman for the American Association of University Professors, a position he held until 1977.

In 1977 Duffey became Assistant Secretary of State, serving in that post until being named NEH chairman later the same year.

During his career, Duffey has served on a number of boards of national associations in higher education. He holds eight honorary degrees and is published widely in professional journals.

He is currently chairman of the Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Duffey is married to Anne Wexler, Assistant to the President and former Deputy Undersecretary, U.S. Department of Commerce. They have four sons.

DATE: 4/8/80 B10

NEWS RELEASE ROUTING AND APPROVAL

RELEASE: *Duffy Biography*

REWRITER: *John*

ESTIMATED RELEASE DATE: *N/A*

DISTRIBUTION: *N/A*

John
for discussion
later
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MICHAEL BYRNES	RECEIVED	APPROVED	APPROVED WITH CORRECTIONS	RETURNED FOR REVISION
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PROGRAM OFFICER	RECEIVED	APPROVED	APPROVED WITH CORRECTIONS	RETURNED FOR REVISION
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FOR RELEASE: upon receipt

Barry Wanger

NEH Appoints Native American Specialist

Rayna Green, a specialist in the area of Native American scientific and cultural development, has been appointed by the National Endowment for the Humanities as a special program consultant on Native American issues.

Dr. Green's responsibilities will include a review of Native American archival needs, development of technical assistance programs, and establishing liaison with other federal agencies which fund Native American projects.

The Humanities Endowment, an independent federal agency, has funded a wide range of Native American projects in recent years which deal with the history, culture, and language of Native Americans.

Recent projects include a history of the Hopi village of Walpi, a museum display interpreting the heritage and culture of the Yakima Indian nation, and the publication of a Navajo-English/English-Navajo dictionary and grammar.

Dr. Green, an Oklahoma Cherokee and a professor at Dartmouth College, has been serving as director of the Project on Native Americans in Science for the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

She has served on the faculties of the universities of Massachusetts and Arkansas and as a visiting professor at Yale, Dartmouth, and the University of Maryland. She has published articles in such publications as Science, The Handbook of North American Indians, The Journal of American Folklore, and Southern Folklore Quarterly.

Dr. Green serves as a board member for the Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education, the Phelps-Stokes Fund Indian Advisory Group, the Native American Women's Development Alliance, and the Balkan Arts Center.

FOR RELEASE: upon receipt

North Carolina Receives 14 NEH Grants

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has awarded eight North Carolina educational and cultural institutions 14 grants totaling \$400,690 for historical, literary, and architectural research projects, Joseph Duffey, the federal agency's chairman, announced today.

Five of the grants, totaling \$249,306, will support projects that focus specifically on North Carolina's history and culture.

The largest state-related grant, \$102,054, was awarded to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC) for production of a source book of historic places in the state. Six additional grants totaling \$74,840 were also awarded to UNC.

The other four state-related awards are for projects ranging from an \$89,962 multidisciplinary study of North Carolina builders and architects to a \$2,500 youth grant for an oral history project in Pitt County.

Five of the 14 grants are for studies in black history and culture. These awards, which total \$44,328, include a \$19,398 project at UNC for development of a comprehensive edition of 19th century American tunebook spirituals, and a \$9,930 grant to the same institution for a conference of literary critics, cultural historians, and film researchers on the contributions of black scholars to higher education.

North Carolina 2-2-2

In addition to the North Carolina grants the NEH announced today, the agency is currently providing support for 172 active humanities projects and teaching fellowships through awards made to institutions and individuals in the state since 1978. Total funding for these grants exceeds \$10 million.

The National Endowment for the Humanities is an independent federal agency created by Congress in 1965 to support research, education, and public activity in the humanities.

10/21/80

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FOR RELEASE: upon receipt

Humanities Endowment Awards Major Museum Grant to North Dakota Heritage Center

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has awarded a \$221,894 grant to the North Dakota Heritage Center in Bismarck for an exhibit on the early settlement of the state, Joseph Duffey, chairman of the Endowment, announced today.

The exhibit, scheduled to open in May 1981, will kick-off the first phase of the Center's museum development program that will eventually portray North Dakota's entire history.

"This interpretive exhibit," Duffey said, "will contribute greatly to the public's understanding of America's frontier heritage."

The NEH-supported project will depict the military and economic issues dominating the state's history between 1730 and 1870.

The exhibit will examine the dynamics operating between the white and Indian cultures of the period, focusing on the Indian, the bison, and the impact of the white military presence on both.

Buffalo herds, upon which the Indians depended, disappeared from Dakota Territory with the emergence of Eastern markets for buffalo products. The near-extinction of the animal, added to a growing white military establishment, were devastating to the area's Indian population.

-more-

The exhibit, which explains the white-Indian struggle, will include displays on Indian lifestyle, contemporary weapons, military equipment and installations, and buffalo. Lectures will be delivered at the displays and a film or slide presentation will be shown.

Director of the NEH-funded project is James E. Sperry, superintendent of the State Historical Society of North Dakota.

The National Endowment for the Humanities is an independent federal agency created by Congress in 1965 to support research, education, and public activity in the humanities.

11/3/80

The States and the Nation

WHAT IT IS

The States and the Nation is the collective title of a National Endowment for the Humanities-supported project to publish a series of 51 books on the history of each state and the District of Columbia.

The series, which originated in 1973 as a Bicentennial project, is co-published by the W. W. Norton company of New York and the American Association for State and Local History. The NEH provided financial support for editorial work on the series totaling \$1.7 million.

WHO IT'S FOR

The series is edited for the widest possible general audience to help individuals better understand and evaluate their heritage in relation to their state and its history. Authors for the series were selected by a national editorial board on the basis of both writing skill as well as the authors' knowledge and understanding of the states they wrote about.

WHAT ARE THE RESULTS

To date, 49 volumes in the series have been published. Hawaii, the most recently completed work, will be published in December 1980. The final two volumes--New York and Vermont--will be published in early 1981.

As of November 1980, 337,877 volumes had been sold. Hardcover sales range from the series' best-seller, Michigan, by Bruce Catton (17,455 copies), to the more recently published Connecticut, by David Roth (3,505 copies). The current standard price of each book is \$9.95. Paperback editions of the books are now available on Tennessee, South Carolina, Michigan, and Minnesota.

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NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506



Memorandum

November 3, 1980

To: Challenge Grant Recipients

From: Michael Byrnes *MB*
Public Affairs Office
(202) 724-0256

Subject: Announcement of Awards

Congratulations on your Challenge Grant award from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

We expect Congress to act on the funding appropriation by the middle of December. As soon as the awards are official, we will send you a telegram giving you the date on which you can officially announce your grant.

We are planning to announce the total package of grants at a news conference tentatively scheduled to be held in Boston. For maximum effectiveness, you should plan to announce your grant simultaneously. We will try to give you about two weeks advance notice. Our planned announcement date is December 15 but that, again, depends on Congressional approval.

We are enclosing copies of a suggested news release on the Challenge Grant awards. You may want to consider sending the release to the media in your area after discussions with your institution's public relations department. In the past, some grantees have also worked with their local Congressional representatives and the editorial boards of local newspapers in announcing the awards.

We plan to send the release to the wire services in each state, to the Washington bureaus of newspapers in your area, and to other appropriate media with an embargoed release date after we receive funding approval. If there are newspapers or wires you would not want us to send information to because of a conflict with your plans, please let me know.

If you have any questions or if we can assist you in any way please call me at the above telephone number.

###

Contact:

Michael Byrnes
(202)724-0256 (w)
(202)338-0510 (h)

FOR RELEASE: EMBARGOED UNTIL NOTIFIED
OF RELEASE DATE

Humanities Endowment Awards Challenge Grants to 122 Institutions

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Some 122 cultural and educational institutions across the country today received a financial boost from the National Endowment for the Humanities which could be worth \$108 million over the next three years.

Joseph Duffey, chairman of the Endowment, announced the award of the 122 Challenge Grants to universities, libraries, historical organizations, and museums in 35 states and the District of Columbia at a news conference at Boston University.

The recipients will receive a total of \$7.9 million in federal funds the first year, \$9.5 million the second year, and \$9.7 million the third year, for a total of \$27.1 million, contingent upon Congressional appropriation and the organizations' ability to match the funds at a \$3 to \$1 ratio.

The overall \$108 million total is based on the institutions receiving \$27.1 million in federal funds and raising \$81.3 million in private funds over a three-year period. In previous years, 99 percent of the grant recipients have been successful in raising the matching funds.

The grants range from \$1 million to Boston University to strengthen its humanities programs to \$3,000 to the Fort Morgan Museum in Colorado to stimulate new sources of financial support for its endowment and collections.

Challenge Grants 2-2-2

"These grants will provide new and increased sources of private funds to help stabilize and secure the future well-being of our humanities institutions," Duffey said.

Under the Challenge Grant program, the institutions must raise \$3 in private funding for every \$1 in federal monies. The awards are spaced over a three-year period, with second- and third-year funding dependent upon action by Congress and the grantees' ability to raise matching funds.

Duffey called the grants "an important financial stimulus to colleges, universities, and other cultural institutions facing large increases in expenses because of rising overhead costs."

"The Challenge Grant program's record is impressive," Duffey asserted. "In the first four years of the program, over \$134 million has been awarded. As a result of these grants, we expect more than \$400 million to be raised by the 579 recipient institutions."

The Challenge Grant program was established by Congress in 1976 to help non-profit, humanities-oriented institutions generate new financial support.

The grants are awarded on a competitive basis. This year, 285 institutions applied to the program.

Challenge Grants may be used for fundraising and development efforts, to help offset budgetary deficits, and to cover costs for materials to maintain, preserve, and conserve museum collections.

The grants may also be used for general administrative expenses provided they promote utilization of the institution's humanities resources.

Challenge Grants 3-3-3

Any non-profit humanities organization may apply for Challenge Grant funds to help meet either general or specific institutional goals. Humanities organizations are those whose entire operation involves storing, researching, or disseminating work in the humanities.

Other types of institutions, such as colleges, universities, and public libraries, are eligible for Challenge Grant funding for specific humanities programs or activities. The funds may also be used to cover institutional costs directly associated with humanities programs.

The Humanities Endowment, chartered by Congress in 1965, is the government's principal cultural agency supporting research, education, and public activity in the humanities.

EMBARGOED UNTIL 10 A.M. MONDAY, DEC. 15

Humanities Endowment Awards Challenge Grants to 122 Institutions

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 15 -- Some 122 cultural and educational institutions across the country today received a major financial boost from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Joseph Duffey, chairman of the Endowment, announced the award of 122 Challenge Grants to universities, libraries, historical organizations, and museums in 35 states and the District of Columbia here this morning.

The institutions will receive \$7.9 million next year as part of a \$24 million Challenge Grant appropriation approved by Congress and signed by President Carter.

The remainder of the appropriation has been committed to the 188 other institutions which are in the second and third year of the three-year Challenge Grant program.

"These grants will provide new and increased sources of private funds to help stabilize and secure the future well-being of our humanities institutions," Duffey said.

Under the Challenge Grant program, institutions must raise \$3 in private funding for every \$1 in federal monies. The awards are spaced over a three year period, with second- and third-year funding dependent upon the grantees' ability to raise matching funds.

Duffey called the grants "an important financial stimulus to colleges, universities, and other cultural institutions facing large increases in expenses because of rising overhead costs."

"The Challenge Grant program's record is impressive," Duffey asserted. "In the first five years of the program, over \$104 million has been awarded. As a result of these grants, more than \$312 million has so far been raised by the 579 recipient institutions."

The Challenge Grant program was established by Congress in 1976 to help non-profit, humanities-oriented institutions generate new financial support.

The grants are awarded on a competitive basis. This year, 285 institutions applied to the program.

Challenge Grants may be used for fundraising and development efforts, to help offset budgetary deficits, and to cover costs for materials to maintain, preserve, and conserve museum collections.

The grants may also be used for general administrative expenses provided they promote utilization of the institution's humanities resources.

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NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

CHALLENGE GRANT AWARDS, 1980

Listing by State

ARIZONA

TOTAL NEH AWARD

KAET-TV, Arizona State University, Tempe	\$ 200,000
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CALIFORNIA

Chapman College, Orange	100,000
Dominican College of San Rafael	150,000
KPBS-TV/FM, San Diego State University Foundation	175,000
Occidental College, Los Angeles	300,000
San Mateo County Historical Society	20,000
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History	150,000
Scholars Press, Chico	360,000
University of San Diego	400,000
University of San Francisco	300,000
University of Santa Clara	750,000

COLORADO

Fort Morgan Museum, Fort Morgan	3,000
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CONNECTICUT

Scoville Memorial Library, Salisbury	143,750
University of Hartford	300,000
Yale-China Association, New Haven	75,000

DELAWARE

American Philosophical Association, Newark	60,000
Frankford Public Library	40,000

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

George Washington University	800,000
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FLORIDA

TOTAL NEH AWARD

Pensacola Historical Society, Pensacola	\$ 75,000
Tampa Museum	85,000

GEORGIA

Coastal Georgia Historical Society, St. Simon's Island	35,000
High Museum of Art, Atlanta	500,000
Spelman College, Atlanta	250,000

ILLINOIS

American Institute of Indian Studies, Chicago	150,000
Foundation for Illinois Archeology, Evanston	95,000
Loyola University of Chicago	500,000
North Park College, Chicago	175,000

INDIANA

Franklin College of Indiana, Franklin	300,000
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IOWA

Cornell College, Mt. Vernon	277,000
Mount Mercy College, Ceder Rapids	106,000
St. Ambrose College, Davenport	325,000
Westmar College, LeMars	125,000

KANSAS

St. Mary of the Plains College, Dodge City	300,000
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LOUISIANA

Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans	175,000
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MAINE

Maine Historical Society, Portland	166,666
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MARYLAND

Goucher College, Towson	435,000
Peale Museum (Municipal Museum), Baltimore	100,000
Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore	400,000

MASSACHUSETTS

TOTAL NEH AWARD

American Schools of Oriental Research, Cambridge	\$ 200,000
Assumption College, Worcester	135,000
Boston University	1,000,000
Cultural Education Collaborative, Boston	60,000
Hampshire College, Amherst	100,000
MIT Press, Cambridge	65,400
Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley	500,000
Museum of the Concord Antiquarian, Concord	200,000
New England Aquarium, Boston	200,000
Plimoth Plantation, Inc., Plymouth	100,000
Williams College, Williamstown	400,000

MICHIGAN

Alma College, Alma	314,500
Association for Asian Studies, Ann Arbor	100,000
Durand Memorial Library Expansion Fund Committee, Durand	20,000
Rockford Area Historical Museum, Rockford	3,000
Suomi College, Hancock	100,000

MINNESOTA

College of St. Benedict, St. Joseph	350,000
Irish-American Cultural Institute, St. Paul	112,500
Otter Tail County Historical Society, Fergus Falls	56,250

MISSISSIPPI

Rust College, Holly Springs	125,000
University of Mississippi, Center for the Study of Southern Culture, University	300,000

MONTANA

Institute of the Rockies, Missoula	75,000
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

St. Anselm's College, Manchester	300,000
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NEW JERSEY

Aberdeen-Matawan Public Library, Matawan	5,000
Drew University, Madison	500,000

NEW MEXICO

TOTAL NEH AWARD

Wheelwright Museum of the American Indian, Santa Fe \$ 75,000

NEW YORK

American Philological Association, New York	60,000
Boricua College, New York	150,000
Elizabeth Seton College, Yonkers	62,500
Hartwick College, Oneonta	300,000
Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva	250,000
Institute for Architecture and Urban Studies, New York	75,000
Marymount Manhattan College, New York	155,250
Mohawk-Hudson Council on Educational Television, Inc., WMHT-TV, Schenectady	50,000
Museum of the City of New York	100,000
Native American Center for the Living Arts, Niagara Falls	200,000
New School for Social Research, New York	300,000
Penn Yan Public Library, Penn Yan	84,000
Queens Museum, Flushing	100,000
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy	400,000
South Street Seaport Museum, New York	400,000
Teacher's College, New York	100,000
Union College, Schenectady	500,000
YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, New York	200,000

NORTH CAROLINA

Duke University, Durham	750,000
Salem College, Winston-Salem	350,000

OHIO

Bowling Green State University	150,000
Cincinnati Historical Society	200,000
Marietta College, Marietta	200,000
Ohio University Library, Athens	150,000
Ursuline College, Pepper Pike	150,000

OREGON

Concordia College, Portland	125,000
Reed College, Portland	500,000

PENNSYLVANIA

TOTAL NEH AWARD

Albright College, Reading	\$ 312,500
Carlow College, Pittsburgh	200,000
Dimmick Memorial Library, Jim Thorpe	150,000
Elizabethtown College	250,000
Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	500,000
Institute for the Study of Human Issues, Philadelphia	75,000
La Salle College, Philadelphia	420,000
Lehigh University, Bethlehem	500,000
Muhlenberg College, Allentown	350,000
Society of Architectural Historians, Philadelphia	60,000
Township of Shaler North Hills Library, Glenshaw	100,000

SOUTH CAROLINA

Voorhees College, Denmark	270,000
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South Dakota

Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell	310,000
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TEXAS

Carson County Square House Museum, Panhandle	25,000
Cooke County Heritage Society, Inc., Gainseville	36,000
Incarnate Word College, San Antonio	76,000
KTEP-FM, University of Texas, El Paso	15,000
San Antonio Museum Association	250,000

VERMONT

Bennington College	400,000
Vermont Public Radio, Windsor	50,000

VIRGINIA

Central Rappahannock Regional Library, Fredericksburg	30,000
Hampton Institute, Hampton	500,000
Historic Lexington Foundation	45,000
University of Richmond	160,000
Washington and Lee University, Lexington	200,000
Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation, Inc., Staunton	50,000

WASHINGTON

Institute for the Study of Contemporary Social Problems, Seattle	\$ 50,000
Whitman College, Walla Walla	350,000

WEST VIRGINIA

TOTAL NEH AWARD

West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon

\$ 400,000

WISCONSIN

Beloit College, Beloit

450,000

Marquette University, Milwaukee

200,000

NEH National Endowment **EI** for the Humanities

The NEH Challenge Grant Program

WHAT IT IS

The Challenge Grant program was established by Congress in 1976 to help cultural and educational institutions achieve financial stability by generating new or increased income. The goal of the program is to help institutions improve and strengthen humanities programs and to encourage long-range financial planning from a more secure base. Program emphasis is on institutional support as distinct from project support.

HOW IT WORKS

Challenge Grant recipients must raise \$3 from private sources for every \$1 provided by the grant. The funding is spaced over three years. Second- and third-year funding is contingent upon action by Congress in appropriating monies and the ability of the award recipient to raise non-Federal funds at the \$3 for \$1 ratio. The matching requirement helps grantees gain new revenue on a continuing basis by broadening the range of institutional financial support. As the core of the program, the matching requirement is designed to encourage grantee institutions to stimulate financial support from all sectors---foundations, corporations, private citizens, civic groups, and state and local governments.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE

Any non-profit humanities organization, that is, an institution whose entire operation is to store, research, or disseminate the humanities, such as a research library, may apply for Challenge Grant funds for either general or specific institutional purposes. Other kinds of institutions, those whose activities extend beyond the humanities alone, such as colleges and universities, public libraries, civic or professional groups, etc., are eligible for Challenge Grant funding of specific humanities programs or activities. Funding may also be used to cover the portion of institutional costs related to those programs.

APPLICATION REVIEW PROCEDURE

Applications are examined carefully under an established review process by the NEH Challenge Grant staff and by an outside (non-federal) advisory panel. The applications are then submitted for further review to a sub-committee of the NEH National Council. The National Council makes the final award recommendation to the Chairman who decides on the award.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information on the NEH Challenge Grant Program call or write Public Affairs Office, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506, (202)724-0256.