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SEVENTY-SEVENTH MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HUMANITIES

August 9, 1985

Old Post Office

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PROCEEDINGS

OPENING REMARKS

MR. KINGSTON: Guests and Council members, we are ready to begin. Good morning. We are happy to call to order the 77th Meeting of the National Council on the Humanities.

The first item of business will be to review the minutes. I want to note two corrections: Robert Laxalt was definitely present at the last meeting. Mary Jo Cresimore should be noted as having abstained from discussion or vote on Application SO-20649.

In addition to the minutes is a letter that all Council members have received from Council member Rita Ricardo-Campbell. Without objection, we will enter that letter in full in the-- as an amendment to the minutes. We would also append, if there are no objections, the copy of the full telegram that is the subject of that memo.

MS. RHOME: I did not receive that.

MR. KINGSTON: The letter was sent to you independently by the Council member, I believe.

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: It is not in the book.

MR. KINGSTON: It is not in the agenda book.

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: I would like to speak to the letter. I was not present. I know this is an open session, but I think that matter is a policy. The grant, and in fact three grants were awarded in May of 1985 at a meeting I did not

particular group--

not attend. I sent a telegram asking for deferral.

The grant period was September 1986 through some time in 1989. I thought in all good faith that asking for a deferral of a sizeable grant almost a year, in fact it is over a year from when it would be awarded, going four-and-a

And in the reading of the telegram, it was omitted, the date. In reading the minutes, the discussion centered on whether or not women were invited to this

half years into the future would be honored. It was not.

MR. KINGSTON: Excuse me. If we get into the substance of that application, we will have to--

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: All right. Well then, we have discussed the substance and the policy of the NEH in how far forward they give grants.

I think, personally, going into 1989, a year-and-a half, three years forward, that is four-and-a-half years. I think that is wrong in tying up money. I think three-and-a-half years would be quite sufficient.

I presume that policy would have to be discussed whether in closed or in open session. Would you go over these?

MR. KINGSTON: Yes, certainly the policy of-- in terms of the length of a grant would be a matter discussed in

open session. It is not a problem.

I would state as a preface that the program that you

are addressing, that it is not at all unusual for a grant to begin a year from the time of the review of the application and extend for a three year period. MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: It is also not unusual not to give grants in May of '85 starting in September of '86, a year-and-a-half ahead of when a grant began. I don't want to get into details, but I think that there would be a problem in tying up funds into-- through 1989, and I want that discussed and would want it discussed in open session or in a closed -- it is okay with me. Yes, well, why don't we discuss that particular issue during the open session of the Research MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: All right. MR. KINGSTON: So we can continue discussion of the MR. RITCHESON: Mr. Chairman, I understand there was a letter (mailed to every member of this Council. I ask for clarification since I haven't received any such MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: We mailed them right away. MR. RITCHESON: And I am lost about what Rita is

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: Could the letter be read?

MR. KINGSTON: I think the letter itself could be

read, but it would have to be read in closed session because it refers to a specific grant.

If you wish what we can do is defer any movement on this particular item. That is, inclusion of the letter in the minutes until closed session and therefore, table the motion for approval of the minutes until closed session. That is no problem.

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: Could you accept the amendment of the minutes to include the telegram as being sent.

MR. KINGSTON: I so stipulate an addition of the full text of the telegram.

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: Thank you.

MR. RITCHESON: I move for approval of the minutes.

MR. KINGSTON: A motion has been made for approval of the minutes as corrected and amended. This would be the corrections I stated before and it would include the addition of Rita's letter as well as the telegram.

Is there a second?

MR. : Second.

MR. KINGSTON: All those in favor, please.

(A chorus of ayes was heard.)

MR. KINGSTON: Opposed?

(No response.)

MR. KINGSTON: The minutes are so corrected and

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amended. The second item on the agenda is the introductory remarks by the Acting Chairman, Mr. Agresto.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

MR. AGRESTO: Thank you, Tom.

Well, I said to you the last time that the last time would be my last time. I beginning to feel like the permanent Kelly Girl at the Agency.

(Laughter.)

MR. AGRESTO: I think, however, we would like to report, happily so, that this almost assuredly will be my last time. We have a hearing date set for Ed Curan. His hearing will be held on October 2. If all goes well, we assume that he will be confirmed expeditiously after that.

Speaking of hearings, one thing I would like to bring to your attention is that in the last five months, this agency has had five congressional hearings: two appropriation hearings, two reauthorization hearings. These hearings will be discussed shortly by Mr. Cherrington who will bring you up to date on them.

And one hearing before our Oversight Committee on our stand on EEOC on the goals and timetables and quotas.

After the hearing that was held just recently, and I have copies of my testimony if anybody would care to have it. We did not send it out to the Council, but Mrs. Mets says if you want to see it-- I would simply reaffirm this agency's

policy, this Council's policy on discrimination.

That is it on hearings. The last thing I want to mention— to bring to your attention is that a few short weeks ago, we did in fact call together that meeting on our relationships with the National Science Foundation and our understanding and relationship with the humanities to science and technology and what in fact this agency— the role of this agency should play in that area.

Because of actions primarily on the part of NSF, our relationship with NSF and the EVAS (?) program seems to have now come to an end.

That does mean, and the Committee that met took very seriously, that we have to take very seriously what our role is as a humanities endowment in the fields of science, technology and the humanities.

We raised a number of questions. Perhaps the most important ones were the continuation of the separate program, separate HST program, the Humanities, Science and Technology Program and the Research Division, whether that should be continued as a separate item of research or whether in fact it should be more agency wide. That is still under discussion.

And there was sentiment for a wider discussion and perhaps even wider efforts in the area on the part of this agency in science and technology and humanities. And in fact, we will pull together a committee, a conference of professors

and others to discuss what role this agency should take, perhaps even on an agency-wide basis, what role we should take in our understanding and funding of projects in science, technology and humanities.

So, we are going to review our activities in the field and perhaps report back to you next time some changes in the area.

Leon was at the meeting and if there is anything more, I will let Leon add to it.

If there are any questions about it, we can answer them now, or we can maise them at the open session of the research group.

MS. CRESIMORE: Can you tell us as a point of information who the members of the Committe were, or are, whatever the--

MR. AGRESTO: The members who attended, Anita Silvers was there, Bill Allen was there, Leon Kass was there, I was there, Steve Cherrington, Tom Kingston, Rich Ekman, Dan Jones.

The next meeting that we have, any Council member of course is invited and I want to hereby invite anyone who wants to attend to attend.

But we will then after that report back to you on our findings. Leon.

MR. KASS: I think that is a perfectly fine summary,

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Mr. Chairman, but I think maybe that it would be worth adding that the people present additionally felt that there was a good case to be made for lifting up to special view the relationship between the humanities and science and technology, that the concerns were not confined to research We might be looking for opportunities to encourage better activities in education and public programs and so on.

The main reason for calling together a special working group was that we didn't feel that on this occasion we had the competence or the time to really think through what we might be doing so we are going to be taking this question under study in the near future.

The next meeting is, I think-- it is to be scheduled in October.

MS. CRESIMORE: Could we know the subject of the discussion of these meetings because I think this would be of great interest to fellow Council members if it is an open meeting.

MR. AGRESTO: It is going to be open to Council members.

MS. CHRESIMORE: Yes.

Thank you. I would like to introduce MR. KINGSTON: the new members of the staff. We do have a sheet in your folder which gives the background of these individuals. I won't read that, I will simply ask the individuals to stand

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Peggy Babiarz is a new member of the Personnel Is Peggy here? Sorry, she is not here.

Wilsonia Cherry has been at the Endowment as an IPA but has now become a permanent member of the staff. Wilsonia back there. She is in the Division of General

Doug Foard is a new member of the program staff. He has dealt in state programs.

Ken Kolson has just joined the Fellowships Division and will be the Assistant Director for Seminars and also the Program Officer for College Teacher Seminars.

Steve Mansbach has also been at the Endowment as an IPA and is now a permanent member of staff. Is Steve here? He is not. Okay, thank you.

Tom Ward I saw earlier. Tom, was -- is with the Fairfax County Public Schools and has joined us as an IPA to work in the Education Division.

Martha Crumpelton has been with the Endowment as an IPA but is now a permanent member of the staff, a Program Officer of Essential Disciplines.

We are delighted to have these people with us.

The next item on the agenda is the list of contracts awarded in the previous quarter. That is normally in Tab A but since there were no contracts we can dispense with the

item.

The dates of future Council meetings appear in

Tab B. This is the result of the tally I sent out to each
of you with the overwhelming majority of you wishing those
dates. They will be promulgated in the Federal Register.

The question does come up, John, I think about

Council members whose term would be expiring the end of

January. We as yet have no action on the slate from the

White House so I think that you should presume that you will

be sitting until your replacements are confirmed.

MS. KENNEDY: Could we get your request that you act expeditiously.

MR. KINGSTON: Use the mike please. I am sorry.

MS. KENNEDY: Would it be possible for us to put on the record a request that the agency send out this request for information about it as soon as possible so that we don't also have to plan on May? To plan on May. Thanks.

(Laughter.)

MR. KINGSTON: Tab C contains the Application Report and Gifts and Matching Report and also an addendum of your file. Steve Cherrington.

MR. CHERRINGTON: I have the Application Report in your folder as Tab C. This addition compares the applications which you have reviewed and recommended for funding.

The first three Councils in '84 compared to the first

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three Councils in '85.

The applications are down by five percent at this point. No real surprises here.

As I explained before, summer stipends are down a little bit, the applications for summer stipends. something we have seen in several other fellowship programs, applications down slightly.

Applications, for instance, to the summer seminars are also down a little bit. Applications to centers, Fellowship Centers for Advanced Study-- this may appear like a decline, but actually as you know this is going to the August Council this year and last year -- excuse me, going to the May Council this year and last year in the August so there is no real change there.

In research applications, the research part is This relates to the special archeology deadline I discussed before. The Humanities, Science and Technology was also up slightly and this relates to our own competition to this program.

Applications of private collections are also down slightly, a brand new program seeking its real level of applications -- we will keep an eye on that.

We also want to make (inaudible) to keep in this program. (Inaudible)

> In youth programs, applications were down. This

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relates to a bit of a snafu in our application procedures which we straightened out for next year. We may not have enough lead time for the applications that are actually being prepared.

State programs show -- actually, there is no real change there except the exemplary projects went through a different Council this time.

'84 is the highest year for applications received according to this amendment. It looks like '85 will be a record high year.

If there are no questions, I will go to the Gifts and Matching Report that is also in your folder, it is Tab C. Again, I will discuss this is a great year for matching endowment. Gifts are up 62 percent at this stage.

We already have more gifts received this year than we did for all of 1984. Matched funds are also -- released are also up 34 percent.

You will notice the last column on my current memo, I point out that offer is still open and that has declined a little bit and this is because grantees are encouraging-we are encouraging grantees to certify their gifts earlier and they are doing this.

This is just a better way to proceed because it does take a while to process gifts. Again, we specify the general programs, in 1985 they have already raised \$2.5 million

in matching; in 1984 it was only \$829,000 the whole year.

In the fellowships area, matching is traditionally a little more difficult to raise in the Fellowships Division. In 1985 to date we have already raised \$378,000 whereas in 1984, the full year, it was only \$219,000.

In recognition of this phenomenal matching activity, if Congress approves our request for 1986, we will have the highest appropriation of funds in the history of NEH.

MR. KINGSTON: Are there any questions about the Gifts and Matching Report, Application Report?

I would like to note for Council members if you haven't been aware already, Steve Cherrington is now the Director of Office of Planning and Budget and is one person who has been able to strip that acting off his appelation.

Are there any questions of Thomas? We will move on to the Status of Fiscal Year 1985 Program Funds:

MR. CHERRINGTON: Okay. There is nothing in your folder on this. It is pretty straight forward. It looks like we will have no trouble obligating all our program funds this year.

We already -- we have, of course, through the end of

June which is nine months into the fiscal year. Seventy-five

percent of the fiscal year is over. We have obligated about

72 percent of our programming funds, so we are right on target.

There will be no reprogramming requests necessary

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this year. The last three years we have had to do that.

MR. KINGSTON: Questions or comments-- the FY '86 Appropriation Request.

MR. CHERRINGTON: As John mentioned, this has been a year of hearings. There are two processes going on right now. We have an appropriations process and an authorizations process.

We have two hearings, one in the Senate and one in the House for each process. The last time I talked about the Senate and House Appropriations Hearing and the House Authorization Hearing. This time I will talk about the-okay. This time I will talk about the hearings that I didn't bring up last time.

(Laughter.)

MR. CHERRINGTON: We have, on the appropriations side, we do have a mark-up in the House Subcommittee which is a mark-up, \$150 million. When it was reported to the full House, however, a freeze tooks its place.

The freezes of appropriations for '86 (inaudible) with \$139 million. We will see what happens. (inaudible) the Senate, (inaudible) to act on anything.

In fact, the Senate is not giving an indication of when they will actually act on appropriations this year.

The House mark-up immany programs actually had reductions in the division, various programs for

adults and in treasury funds. And, John wrote a little letter to the Congressman protesting this. It is attached to this memo here.

The Senate also asked us for a Capability Level
Budget at \$139 million which we did put together and this is
also attached.

We have also had Reauthorization Hearings. Last time I discussed the House Reauthorization Hearing. Since we met last we had the Senate Reauthorization Hearing. At that hearing, there were Senators Stafford from Vermont and Hill from Rhode Island, Pell from Indiana and Dodd from Connecticut.

Several issues were discussed here. Senator Pelli would like to involve the state governments more in the state committees and one thing that he has suggested is to increase the number of state nominees to the state committees from four to six members.

Another thing Senator Pell is interested in, he prefers the standing panels that the Arts Endowment has. We prefer to have ad hoc panels.

He would like us to release the names of our panel members before the panels meet. We do not like this. We think it might invite force and pressure on the panel members, but you may see something in our legislation about this.

There is also concern about our support of a business

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projects. We don't think this is a problem. Our request level in '86 has been appropriated -- we have requested approximately the same amount for additions that we actually were appropriated in '85.

At yesterday's Research Meeting, Mr. Ekman distributed a chart describing our support of additions projects and I think all who saw this chart will agree that there is no problem.

The Senate also submitted some questions for the record which we have since answered. Several concerned the qualifications of Council members that we-- we have some documents that we sent you to relay to them. Also, there was concern about the qualifications of Mr. Curan

The Senate-- we do have-- there has been a Senate bill reported for the authorization, it does include the provision we had requested to allow the state committees to certify gifts. It also includes some things that we had-this is -- these are discussed in the attachment in your folder.

One thing is to have a Poet Laureate in the United States. That bounced around from the Library of Congress to NEH to NEA. (Annual It) is a little uncertain, but we may see something like this.

Senator Dodd has introduced a probably confusing amendment to use fees generating copyright to supplement

funding the endowment. The way I understand it, it actually comes out in March.

There is also a recent suggestion to limit Federal support of indirect costs to 35 percent. This is also a little bit uncertain. We don't know 35 percent of what.

People may have indirect costs sometimes in established ways and other times it is total direct costs. We don't know what he is meaning there.

The House, remember from last time, the House had a series of public hearings on reauthorization. So far we have had them in New York, Philadelphia, and one here in Washington and there will be one in St. Louis in September.

So far, the public witnesses are basically in support of NEH and are not really requesting any changes in our authorization. There are attachments to my memos in the folder describing some of these issues.

I am sorry for the length of discussion in all these attachments, but this been the year of the hearing and we thought you would like to be informed.

MR. KINGSTON: Louise.

MS. KERR: How are we going to respond to these reauthorization suggestions, particularly the first two which I don't think that you mentioned, one of them-- one that you list in your memo.

MR. CHERRINGTON: Okay.

MS. KERR: The first one which is, has the quote that the National Council members must be— that is not quoted so I don't know if that is there intention— must be selected quote "from citizens of the United States who are recognized for their knowledge of, expertise in, or commitment to the humanities".

And also, the second item which you list which apparently would authorize the funding for the next five years.

Are we going to respond to those?

MR. KINGSTON: John.

MR. AGRESTO: We have responded. He can take the first one, I can speak to the second.

When it was first-- when we first heard that the Senate was going to change the-- was thinking of changing the rules over which the President would be bound in selecting members of council, the original suggestion was that the President could only select those who had knowledge of or expertise in the humanities.

This would effectively, at least by, I think by interpretation, effectively eliminate the President from appointing anyone who is not an academic to the Council or who had scholarly ties with scholarly background. It would effectively eliminate public members on the Council.

We, we held meetings with people on the Hill on this and made phone calls, wrote letters. We finally got it

to read as it reads there, have knowledge of, have expertise in or commitment to the humanities. I honestly don't think it makes any change-- in fact, I think the way it stands, the way we have rewritten this is a perfectly appropriate way to write it.

Council members should have knowledge of, expertise in or commitment to the humanities. I don't think it ties the President's hands. I think it is a fair way to write it but that was— that was two weeks of back and forth.

MR. CHERRINGTON: Okay. On the second issue, the Senate sets a figure that theoretically the House cannot exceed.

They set an authorization figure and the actual appropriations aren't supposed to be higher than that. We have said that we wanted-- that we needed authorizations this high to them.

MS. KERR: Our response is, we don't have any figures, or we don't want these figures?

MR. CHERRINGTON: We have, we have told the Senate that we think Endowment does not need funding this high, it does not need an authorization this high.

MR. KINGSTON: (Inaudible)

MS. HIMMELFARB: Was there an opportunity at these Senate hearings to respond to the suggestion that we have standing panels and to object very vociferously. I would hope

to that suggestion.

And also, and much more seriously, to the idea of releasing the names of the panelists before the meetings actually occur?

MR. AGRESTO: Yes. During the Senate hearings,
Senator Pell raised this and he raised it rather strongly.

I was present at the time.

I objected and simply said I thought it would be a very, very bad idea. For us to have standing panels—they go together. You have standing panels, then people do know the names of the people on your panels so then they become—it becomes one bundle.

I made the argument as strongly as I could that I felt this would undermine the process totally and completely that I certainly wouldn't want to serve on a panel where I thought I would be badgered and heckled by people to support their proposals. I think it encourages lobbying on the part of people, wrongly, to the people that they know will be on those panels.

Senator Pell's response was in the form of sunshine. We should know at all times who are making decisions affecting our lives.

MS. HIMMELFARB: Before.

MR. AGRESTO: Before. His position is before and that they have every right-- applicants have every right

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posal, I want you to think about the following, please give 2 me support or whatever the letter might read. 3 I think I have said and I am on the record as 4 saying I think that is pernicious. 5 This is a patent invitation to MS. HIMMELFARB: 6 corruption and I think one could put it in those terms, I 7 think it is very hard to rebuff. 8 I do not think this will--MR. AGRESTO: 9 MS. HIMMELFARB: Is it serious? 10 MR. AGRESTO: I do not think we will see it. I 11 will put it in those terms as strongly if I have to. 12 (Simultaneous discussion.) 13 MR. AGRESTO: No one else on the Committee spoke 14 in favor of it. 15 MR. CHERRINGTON: He has had the same concern 16 before and it wasn't in our (inaudible). 17 MR. RITCHESON: Mr. Chairman, I would now ask at this 18 point is there other evidence of an aggressive intent on the 19 part of Congress to lobby members of this Council or to 20 exert pressures which I know to be improper on members of 21 this Council? 22 MR. AGRESTO: This-- what we are talking about now 23 has more to do with applicants lobbying. What we have seen--24 MR. RITCHESON: I specifically think the discussions 25

to write the person and say, I want to introduce to my pro-

to another area.

MR. AGRESTO: Okay. It is ordinarily a regular for at least the Chairman of the agency to receive letters from members of Congress saying one of my constituents has applied to you, please give that person all due consideration.

Of the totally appropriate letters that I receive—we answer them in a perfectly honest and forthright manner saying this proposal is being judged by the following— is being judged within the next few months. We will let you know the outcome of our results.

Every now and then we get letters a little bit stronger than that and I take it that some Council members get letters stronger than that.

I think it much less appropriate since you are in some ways the more immediate judges of these proposals than

I. I think it much less appropriate for you to get strong letters from Senators and Congressmen.

The last strong letter we got back-- not we got, that I got, that was a letter from the total delegation of one state in favor of a proposal. We not only sent back a courtesy response, but we also laid out for them in great detail what it is that we do and why it is that this is done without any kind of outside pressure, going through the whole process for them and telling them we would let them know how it turned out in the end.

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But, if you think you are getting untoward pressure, I see every-- no reason why you should not and every reason why you should contact your Congressman and Senator and say that this kind of pressure is uncalled for.

MR. BERNS: My inclination is to respond in some formal way. I, of course, would like not to do this as a matter of individual prejudice, but for the members of the Council collectively to respond to this letter that we have received now from Congresswoman Claudine Schneider and Congressman Jim Shoyer. I presume that is what you are referring to Charles and--

MR. AGRESTO: Yes. I have not received this letter.

MR. BERNS: No, this is a letter that was sent to me addressed personally to me as a member of this Council and I presume every other member of the Council got that.

I regard it as most inappropriate for these Congress persons to do this and I think we ought to respond to it.

MR. KINGSTON: Would you read the letter?

MR. AGRESTO: I will discuss this--

(Simultaneous discussion.)

MR. BERNS: Leaving all the references to the particular -- Dear Mr. Berns: We wish to express our strong support blah, blah, blah with particular reference to the-the second paragraph makes one reference after another to the (Laughter.)

MR. BERNS: It is just filled with bleeps.
(Laughter.)

MR. KINGSTON: Would it perhaps be an advantage to defer discussion of this to closed session and we could also make-- shouldn't we have copies of the letter to circulate to all Council members? I gather some Council members did not receive this letter.

MS. : I didn't want it.

(Laughter.)

MR. AGRESTO: I see no reason why, if Council feels a collective letter should be written that a collective letter shouldn't be written.

MR. KINGSTON: Let's hold discussion of this issue then for closed session. We will also -- if one of you will lend us a copy of your letter, we will see that it is duplicated and teh Council members have a copy. All right. Other comments or questions about the Appropriation Request and Reauthorization?

All right, two weeks ago many of you did meet here to discuss the 1987 fiscal year budget request for the Office of Management and Budget.

In the open session, we will talk about the general principles. Mr. Kennedy will report on that meeting.

FY 1987 BUDGET PLANNING

MR. KENNEDY: About half of the Council members were

present at that meeting and I suspect, therefore, that this discussion is partly for the benefit of those of you who were not present and you would like to-- might have some questions about it.

In your folder, dated August 1 is a copy of the minutes, and if you read through that you will have the budget plan for Fiscal Year 1987.

I think that some of that material was also circulated by mail earlier. The general issues that were discussed at the budget meeting included the following: the use of Treasury funds in the various divisions; the matter of evaluation of programs and of the results of grants, both on a quantitative and a qualitative basis.

And you will notice in the section of those minutes relating to Fellowships and Seminars, in the middle of page two, Mr. Agresto directed the divisions and fellowships to prepare a report for the Council summarizing participant assessments of seminars, staff comments, and site visits and evaluation reports of seminar directors.

where was also some discussion about the differences among divisions an ability to fund applications rated good or very good as opposed to those rated excellent and as we all know, there is considerable difficulty in determining the meaning of these terms or in explaining our usages of them.

There was an interesting discussion of the political

aspects of the budget planning. Some of the programs in the Endowment have organized constituencies, others do not.

The Endowment thinks of the program as divided into five divisions or six divisions if we add Preservation.

Congress has traditionally thought of the Endowment as working in three areas; that is, states, general programs, and everything else in various academic divisions.

So, there is always, I think, been some tendency for the Congress to want to divide up the funding in thirds, whereas the Endowment's position has generally been that each of the five divisions should have approximately equal (inaudible). And that was discussed.

There is relatively little change in the procedure or forming of the budget or the results of the budget.

Perhaps it is not time for major rethinking since we are expecting the appointment of the new Chairman.

I would draw your attention to the planned increase of stipends in the Summer Stipend Program and Summer Seminars, \$3500.

There was discussion as to whether or not the stipends for independent fellowships should also be raised. They were raised last year, and it was reported that the present amount is rather high compared to the other Federal programs. So, it seems inappropriate to raise it any further at this time.

I will try to answer any questions. I will refer them to Mr. Cherrington or other knowledgeable people. Are there any? We can't talk about dollar figures. Yes.

MR. KINGSTON: Rita.

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: On page three of the enclosures, I wonder — I wonder is that— it is under Roman numeral three, the second paragraph: some Council Committee members expressed concern about the level of multi-year commitment to research divisions.

Staff replied the division is bringing in lasting and long term commitment situation under control. Was there any more specific answer that was made?

MR. CHERRINGTON: The Research Division had many

GM offers out, perhaps too many. Blanche and Rich have done
a great job as I mentioned yesterday in meeting these offers,

projecting in the '86-'87 how these offers could be met.

I don't have my numbers here, but we think that there will be
no problem in doing this.

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: Perhaps the (inaudible) of giving more specific answers.

MR. CHERRINGTON: All right. What is your exact question?

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: How much of the budget is committed to the

MR. CHERRINGTON: Rich, did you--

MR. EKMAN: We first became aware of the dimension of this problem a few months ago. We estimated that we had a little more than \$1 million of potential extra commitment within fiscal 1985 then we had originally planned for and again estimating close to \$2 million looking ahead to fiscal '86 that we might not have planned for.

Now as we have gotten further along in the fiscal year and have gotten a better fix on these figures, it looks as though both figures are somewhat smaller. We still don't know exactly how much.

What we have done to get control of the question is really two things. First, we have a much better tracking system of grants as they come in and when they are likely to need to be matched.

And second, we are much more cautious about making gifts and matching offers that may come back a year or two or three from now to haunt us so we won't have this problem for more than this and the next fiscal year.

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: Thank you.

MR. KINGSTON: Louise.

MS. KERR: On page two of the agenda or is it page-- oh, no page one, the bottom of the page and the top of page two. There was, at least I raised a question, after it was, I think indicated, correct me if I am wrong, that in the Education Division they are going to try to go away from

And I just wanted to have it recorded that that has some effect on the number of applications, the counting of applications if, in fact— or we might want to find out if it has an effect. I think it does and I just wanted to re-include that or include that in the minutes.

MR. KINGSTON: Other comments or questions?

There being none, we will move to the next item on the agenda.

MS. RHOME: (Inaudible)

MR. KINGSTON: Yes.

MS. RHOME: We have just been given a number of papers which we have just received which include letters and things that have been written that we ought to absorb.

I am having difficulty absorbing the material that is given and responding and hearing everything that is going on.

I understand past commitments to time and problems in that area, but if it would be possible since we all come in a day early to have gotten some of these materials the day before, it would have been helpful to me to be able to make some comment.

MR. KINGSTON: I understand your point and we will indeed try to get as much of this material to you the day that you arrive.

MS. RHOME: Thank you. You are (inaudible) about

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getting materials to us.

MR. KINGSTON: In this particular instance, of course, the meeting was exactly two weeks ago today so there would be no way of mailing it to you with the assurance that you would receive it. Very good.

The next item on the agenda is the discussion about Institutional Endowments and the policies and procedures of the agency.

This discussion is in response to a specific request from council members at the May meeting. You received a general descriptive paper and presumably you have discussed this at your Committee meetings as well.

We can either discuss the issue now or if you wish in terms of your Committee reports, we can raise it. Whichever you choose.

MR. RITCHESON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask permission to make my -- the first part of my report at this time because it bears directly on the subject you just raised, and I fear that if you proceed with the discussion before I make my report that my report will be completely snowed.

So, if I may make my report.

MR. KINGSTON: Of course.

INSTITUTIONAL ENDOWMENTS AND APPLICATION REVIEW

MR. RITCHESON: This is a report from the General Programs Committee, open session. During that session, we

received a report from the Division Director on recent staff activities including staff travel.

Since the last meeting of the National Council, the staff of the Division has made a number of trips for the purpose of monitoring and evaluating projects, counseling prospective applicants and representing the Division at a variety of conferences and professional meetings.

The Committee was pleased to hear of these efforts on the part of the staff, particularly those in the area of project evaluation.

We next discussed Tom Kingston's memorandum concerning institutional endowments. The following motion was made concerning this matter: the Endowment should not take institutional means into account in the evaluation of applications, although this can be a consideration in the determination of the level and type of funding awarded.

For example, we would consider it appropriate to award matching funds rather than outright funds to an institution with significant fund raising capabilities.

Three members of the Committee voted to support the motion; Marcus Cohn abstained from the vote pending the formulation of the recommendations made in Wednesday's Challenge Grants Committee meeting.

That concludes the report, Mr. Chairman.

MR. KINGSTON: Do you wish to comment further?

Would the other Committee Chairs wish to report the con-2 sequences of their discussions? 3 Do I sense, Charles, that this is -- you are forming this as a motion before the full Council? MR. RITCHESON: Yes, that is a motion which my 5 Committee recommends. That is, the Committee on General 6 Programs recommends. 7 MR. KINGSTON: All right. Would you restate the 8 motion on it. 9 MR. RITCHESON: The Endowment should not take 10 institutional means into account in the evaluation of appli-11 cations although this can be a consideration in the 12 determination of the level and type of funding awarded. 13 That is the motion. A kind of gloss would state 14 we would consider it appropriate to award matching funds 15 rather than outright funds to an institution with significant 16 fund raising capabilities. 17 MR. KINGSTON: Is there a second? 18 MS. HIMMELFARB: This is, I take it, is entirely 19 consistent with the original memorandum. There is nothing 20 21 inconsistent about it. MR. RITCHESON: I interpret it to be consistent. 22 MS. HIMMELFARB: Entirely consistent. 23 MR. ALLEN: The motion originated within our 24 Committee from the prospective of wanting to state clearly 25

what present practice is so that we don't launch into the discussion for a point of ambiguity.

MR. KINGSTON: Other further comment or question?
(No response.)

MR. KINGSTON: There being none, I will call for a vote. I am sorry, yes.

MR. KASS: Since the original memorandum indicates that the Challenge Grants Program might be an exception to the general policy, I think there ought to be some report from the Challenge Grants people as to how they regard this motion.

MR. KINGSTON: Marcus, do you want to comment?

MR. COHN: Yes. Well, I won't comment, but can I

read the report itself which deals with the subject?

In its open session, the Committee turned first

to Tom Kingston's memorandum on institutional endowments and
the review of proposals.

In Challenge Grants, of course, an institution as part of its application to NEH-- pardon me-- may request funds to build an endowment whose income would be used for the purposes of the humanities.

The fiscal implications and policies governing the deployment of existing endowments an applicant institution may also become a factor in the review of such proposals.

Since a major purpose of our Challenge Grants is

to strengthen the long term financial stability of institutions whose missions and programs are important to the humanities.

During the course of our discussion, some members of the Committee expressed the hope that we would continue to recognize the impact an NEH Challenge Grant can have on the smaller less financially secure institution while still retaining our primary commitment to the quality of an institution's application and plan for a Challenge Grant.

The Commission concluded its discussion by reaffirming the basic policy expressed in the memorandum in the memorandum in regard to the evaluation of Challenge Grant proposals, namely that quote "the fact that an institutution's endowment might be large by relative standards should not alone constitute either a positive or a negative influence upon the competitiveness of the application. What matters is how the endowed funds are and would be employed", close quote.

Then, I will finish the entire report. It is another paragraph or two but that deals with this particular problem of Challenge Grants.

The Committee then heard a report on the current cycle of applications that would be submitted for consideration at our next meeting.

253 proposals, an increase of 13 percent from last

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year, requesting nearly \$116 million had been received by the program.

Roughly half of the applications are from colleges and universities; another third from museums and historical organizations with the remainder distributed among research libraries, public libraries, university presses, media stations, advanced study centers, professional associations, and other not-for-profit organizations in the humanities.

The Committee expects to have an interesting and I must add a very busy and long meeting in November.

The staff also presented some suggestions for the modification of the Committee book which we thought would indeed clarify the presentation of the information we need to make our recommendation and also make the materials easier and faster to read.

MR. KINGSTON: Okay, now the issue of course is the motion before you. Walter.

MR. BERNS: The Research Division---MR. KINGSTON: Would you speak up a little bit, Walter, please?

MR. BERNS: The Research Division, of course, discussed this although not at such lengths as we did in the Challenge Grants and there was a general awareness of course that the Challenge Grants Division was more likely than any other division to take into consideration the size

of the endowments of the institutions and so forth and so on.

The opposite extreme was the Research Division where such factors -- or such a factor plays practically no role.

On this particular motion it strikes me-- I was I suppose reassured by your assurances that the motion as stated merely expresses present policy.

My inclination, however, is to think that that is—
it is stronger than present policy or it overstates present
policy. If you would like—— Charles, could you read the
motion again because I think I would have to vote against
it as stated.

MR. RITCHESON: I think the Committee's intention to draft a motion that captures the logic of the memorandum. We also believe that we are not departing from established practice.

This is a policy—— a motion that states policy and we tried to do it in the simplest form possible. The Endowment should not take institutional means into account in the evaluation of applications although this can be a consideration in the determination of the level and type of funding awarded.

MR. KINGSTON: If I may, Walter, when the words level and type of funding come into play, I would consider that to apply specifically to gifts and matching of funds and

to challenge funds.

MR. BERNS: Well as I say, the Research people have no objection to that whatever.

I am not sure that Challenge Grants ought not to object to this, or for that matter— the subject was brought up by Rita Ricardo-Campbell yesterday. She complained of the vagueness of one statement in the memorandum. I will read that one statement.

This is in your memorandum, Tom. If a proposed project seems to embrace activities, evaluate towards normally would expect the institution to conduct successfully in any case, the applicant usually receives a negative recommendation. That was, she thought, vague and wanted some explanation and the best explanation was provided by George Kennedy who suggested that if some division of the Endowment were to receive an application from Yale University in which Yale said it was renewing its interest in the

humanities and was asking for \$7 million in order to establish

(Laughter.)

a Department of English, ---

MR. BERNS: -- that this would-- we would expect Yale to have provided its own funds for a Department of English and we would not, therefore, fund.

On the other hand, if it were a very poor institution that was expressing an interest in enhancing its

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program in the humanities, would we not take the poverty of that institution into consideration in making the grant and would we not be prevented from doing so if this motion were to be adopted?

MR. RITCHESON: I don't think so. I will read the motion once more.

The Endowment should not take institutional means into account in the evaluation of applications although this can be a consideration in the determination of the level and type of funding awarded.

I would say that it goes straight to the issue that you have raised, Walter, and I would observe further that I think we are in absolute harmony with the Challenge Grants report which I heard Marcus Cohn read.

MS. SILVERS: I wonder too, (inaudible) Walter is and ask for an interpretation of how Charles' language would apply to the program in the Education Division which is called fostering coherence throughout an institution.

One of the judgments, appropriately made, in assessing those applications is something called a commitment of the institution.

The commitment of the institution is at least in part assessed by references to resources committed by the institution to the proposed project and to the humanities in general.

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It is very difficult to interpret the commitment by reference to the resources committed to the humanities unless you take into account what resources exist in the institution.

Therefore, it seems to me that there is an appropriate reference to availabe resources and I am sure that Charles' resolution does not mean to rule out that kind of consideration. But, the language could possibly be interpreted that way.

MR. KINGSTON: Frances.

MS. RHOME: In my area, I am using an example, if you go to the opposite example of the institution that has absolutely nothing and very few resources, then I think we have to read this again rather carefully to be sure that that isn't excluded because of the -- the institution or group of persons who are applying for a grant who have a very good project and are in dire need of assistance in that regard do come into some kind of consideration, I would think.

MR. KINGSTON: Yes, Bill.

Thank you. I think part of the MR. ALLEN: spirit of the motion is precisely to declare that the dire need does not enhance the rationale.

> No, no. We are saying that----MS . RHOME: (Simultaneous discussion.)

MR. ALLEN: Right, let me finish. I think I

understand what you are saying.

MS. RHOME: Sure.

MR. ALLEN: But, the spirit of the motion is to declare that where you have a good project, the justification for the project is not enhanced by the dire need. The dire need is an additional circumstance which may very well make that project stand out as compared to one equivalently rated from an institution that does not have dire need, but that decision as to whether the two institutions are equally meritorious or equally necessitous, is a decision which is made post facto, that judgment that you have made that this is a good proposal.

So, I think it is fair to say that what is declared here is that means testing is not a way to arrive at judgments of centrality in the humanities or excellence in the humanities.

And that the memorandum we had seemed to rely precisely upon that kind of a distinction. Let me say one other thing which I think is important and the reason that we wanted to try to distill present practices, not just in Challenge Grants because I have seen it elsewhere when we come to talking about funding levels for specific grants.

We go through this process however unacknowledged and one of the things that I think we need to bear in mind is that in many institutions-- I will not say all academic

institutions certainly, but in many, the encouragement of indviduals and divisions to pursue grants is a calculated part of fund raising on an institutional level so that this is not a really academic question.

The question is, are we playing the game with those in academic institutions who use indirect support and other forms in order to raise funds to increase their ability to operate and at that level are we going to judge them based on whether they need our assistance in their fund raising, or are we going to judge their proposal?

MR. AGRESTO: I think if this resolution does pass, that the complete discussion would be appended to it, of course and that this resolution as Mr. Allen says, means to distill— it is a distillation of present policy and that would be interpreted as a codification of present policy and that the authoritative interpretation of it would be this discussion and Tom Kingston's memorandum.

If, in fact, it does pass, I think that is the spirit in which it was offered and the spirit in which it will be interpreted.

MR. KINGSTON: Louise first and then Mark.

MS. KERR: Given other discussions we have had about the nature of our evaluation procedures as opposed to our policy, the application of our policy, it would seem to me that at some point the Council would want to if not have

to give some consideration the way that this is going to be applied and in comparison with the way it has been applied.

If this is, indeed, a codification of the-- what we have intended in the past, then it would seem to me that at least theoretically we would want to blind judge proposals.

I mean, ideally, in the abstract you would want to not know what institutions you are dealing with except to look-- I mean, so that if you can't go that far, then clearly knowledge of the institution to some degree affects what Anita calls our matter of taste and judgment.

MR. BERNS: I would ask, Charles, to answer this question. Supposing we have applications from, on the one hand, MIT or Cal Tech, and on the other hand some much less distinguished polytechnic institution.

In both cases, or in all three cases, the application is for funds to build a humanities program or to enhance a humanities program.

Has it not been the policy of this Endowment to look more favorably upon the application from the less well endowed and less pretigious polytechnic institution and the policy of this Endowment to say to MIT, you have got enough dough, build your own department— Yale or whatever— of each. Has that not, in fact, been the policy and how does this resolution affect it?

MR. RITCHESON: I think practice and policy are

different items, Walter. It may have been practice. Policy is another matter.

I mean, we are obviously trying to hammer out a policy complication here now. I-- my own personal view is that we should be institution blind when we view-- when we consider an application. That is the first step. Is the application worthy of support no matter whether it comes from Cal Tech which needs help with humanities, by the way, or from some less well endowed institution.

Is the project, is the proposal sound? Is it worthy of support? Is it excellent? That is the first step.

And, as the second step, I think, as the motion indicates, we may legitimately take into account the means of the institution which-- from which the proposal comes.

That is the way I would proceed and I believe that is the interior logic of this motion.

MR. BERNS: May I just-- I don't understand
Charles to say this, that assuming that the program itself
has merit, we are more likely, under this motion, more likely
to make the grant to the less distinguished polytechnic
institution than to MIT.

MR. RITCHESON: Who has the right or duty to do that.
Whoever uses or wishes to grant latitude to, in the judgment making process. We use the verb can for example, not must.

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I think these things -- I think these things have to be-- it is very hard to generalize the sort of answer that you seem to require, Walter. MR. BERNS: The question to be specific is if we were to allow this vote, this becomes the official policy of the Endowment, would that prevent the kind of action that I am suggesting that we have in fact made in the past and probably intend to do in the future? MR. RITCHESON: You mean favor less well endowed instituttions--MR. BERNS: Yes. MR. RITCHESON: -- over those better endowed. that what you are saying? MR. BERNS: Yes, would this motion prevent that? MR. RITCHESON: No. MR. BERNS: You see, I think that is in fact what we have done. MR. KINGSTON: Louise first. MS. HIMMELFARB: We in our Committee, I must say, considered the point precisely, sentences quoted by Walter. What panel and staff and council members do consider as a matter of course is a justification for a project, vis-a-vis an institution's mission and resources.

If the proposed project seems to embrace activities that we would normally expect the institution to conduct

successfully in any case, the application usually receives a negative recommendation.

(Simultaneous discussion.)

MS. HIMMELFARB: No, all I wanted really was to quote those two sentences from the memorandum that Walter has already called to our attention.

When I asked you, Charles, whether your motion was consistent with this memorandum, that is really what I had in mind. That is what our Division was very much concerned with.

MR. RITCHESON: The answer to that is absolutely yes.

MS. HIMMELFARB: Yes, but it seems to me that the wording of this memorandum is in fact more precise and more pertinent, now that I am hearing this discussion, than your motion and that your motion is, in fact, rather confusing the issue rather than supporting it.

MR. RITCHESON: Well, it was attempting not to.

MR. HIMMELFARB: I am sure that was not the intention, but I just want to register that is the impact it had.

The first point you made, that is the first step which every application has to undergo, the test of quality, this goes without saying. I mean, no one is quarreling with that this memorandum takes that for granted and so on.

We are all very much concerned about the second step. And I think in relation to that second step, this memorandum is, in fact, more precise.

MR. AGRESTO: Could we make a---- Could the resolution simply read that it will be policy to say the policy of this Agency on this issue is stated clearly in the memorandum of Tom Kingston dated August first.

MR. RITCHESON: I don't think the memorandum is all that clear.

(Laughter.)

MR. KINGSTON: Rita.

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: Thank you. It seems to me that the argument is between giving grants primarily on the basis of excellence versus some countering of needs or type of welfare grant or whatever.

Let me point out that past policy certainly has not taken need as much into consideration otherwise why would we have given sizable grant money to an institution with \$115 million endowment very recently, an extraordinary high amount?

I think-- I am not against, by no means, of giving money to places with endowments. I thought Cal Tech was a very fascinating example, having had a relative that was teaching there in the humanities I may point out when they let go almost all their humanities professors because their

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endowment funds are all earmarked -- and I put this word in-to the hard sciences.

So you have to look into the endowment and how it is earmarked before you are going to consider it in the fashion that has been mentioned. Mere dollar size may be confusing.

There are earmarking of endowment monies in most institutions. I, personally I am for excellence. I think I lean toward support of Charles' proposal here because it reinforces excellence in the grant and not on the mean side that the desire of Cal Tech not to support its humanities, I don't know much about this, but it is obvious that the top administration, they could have gone out and tried to raise more money, maybe not successfully, they could have.

But basically, Cal Tech could use help in the humanities in their program. I presume they have a very large endowment earmarked for hard sciences.

MR. KINGSTON: Let me take two more comments and then let's call for the vote. First of all, Anita.

MS. SILVERS: Well, I was actually going to argue to defer the vote just a bit for the following reasons.

I suspect that we are in some agreement about what we would like to say. I think that our disagreement is about what draft actually says what we want to say.

If there is this much concern about language,

indicating that I-- a number of council members find the proposal subject to more than one interpretation. I think that it would probably be prudent to wait a bit and try to draft something that is more precise.

I have not tremendously much faith in council adopted policies being interpreted-- in fact, even being remembered to exist over a prolonged period of time.

The Education Committee, yesterday, had to deal with what apparently was adopted by the Council as policy in 1970 or '72 and was immediately forgotten. So, we are a bit hesitant about adopting language we are concerned with and then amending this entire discussion as to ways of interpreting that language.

I agree with Bill that there ought not to be a means test. I am not sure that we have eliminated all interpretations under which we-- there would not be an exquisite means test, but there might be a covert means test and that is what I think we are aiming for, to eliminate the means test.

I want to say what I think part of the problem may be. When Charles speaks about the language and his understanding of the language, he speaks as if there are different steps in the decision procedure.

First to staff, according to which we decide that this is an excellent humanities project and then an

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inseparable step in which we decide that this is the sort of thing that the institution ought to be doing or not, whether it has the funds. MR. RITCHESON: (inaudible) right and wrong (inaudible). MS. SILVERS: It sounded to me as if that is the way the discussion comes out. My sense of how panels operate -- and Charles, I think that may well be the way we ought to operate, but panels tend to mix these things up and when I read the reports of panels, we often -- I often find that panels

MR. RITCHESON: The panels don't really deal with some of these points that you are raising, Anita.

bring these considerations up helter skelter. So--

MS. SILVERS: In the Education Division, they do deal with precisely this and this has to apply to all the Divisions. The Education Division discussions often center around whether or not the institution should be doing this any way and whether it can afford to do this.

MR. RITCHESON: Well, I am absolutely foreign to general programs. We don't do it that way.

MS. SILVERS: Well, we in policy-- the Endowment has a policy and I am wondering whether we must, at this very moment, make a decision about the language or whether we could try and rewrite it.

MR. KINGSTON: Frances and then if we can vote on that, the motion before the floor.

MS. RHOME: My comment--

MR. KINGSTON: All right, I am sorry, I didn't see you.

MS. RHOME: My comment came from our Challenge Grant Committee. When we-- we really went into this subject at great length and one of the things that we determined was that the memorandum as presented to us by Tom Kingston, did indeed reflect what we were presently doing.

We did indicate that we thought that there should be sensitivity, a continued sensitivity to institutions who may be in need.

And what we were thinking about was the fact that the poor institution often does not have the advisory staff who can write the very slick and very good request.

In fact, we have in our past sent help to some of our colleges in the south who needed assistance in this regard in order to write a better proposal. So, we were concerned.

Our general comment was that the memorandum was written-- was defining what we were presently doing when we were merely requesting that there be a continued sensitivity.

MR. KINGSTON: All right. I should stipulate by the way, my name is on it because I sent it out. The way

that we wrote it, in fact, was that we pulled together all the Division records as an editorial board to review drafts and senior staff and so on.

This is not -- I don't want to take either praise or blame for the language. Phil.

MR. SCHAEFER: As one who didn't get a letter from the Congressman, (inaudible), I just wanted to say what I thought was perfectly clear has become perfectly obscure and therefore, we are all engaging-- we are all a little bit anti-semantic.

I think that all-(Laughter.)

MR. SCHAEFER: I think that as Walter indicated, we do not have a means test. Obviously, some of our biggest grants to the New York Public Library for example, it personifies excellence.

But what we are trying to say simply and these are not welfare grants, we are not working for the Department of Welfare, but we only have a limited amount of money and the amount of funds with which we have to dispense have really been held in check.

And I think, in fact, you have two proposals of equal quality. Hasn't it traditionally been the policy of the Endowment to help where there really is the need?

The healthy institution that doesn't have the

ability to fund the project-- I don't, I mean the motion that Charles is offering seems to be clear and true about any language, it doesn't preclude or exclude anything.

MR. KINGSTON: I am going to call for the question.

If there are no objections, let us take a vote on the motion that is before the floor.

Charles has asked that-- perhaps it would be best if you would just read the resolution.

MR. RITCHESON: The Endowment should not take institutional means into account in the evaluation of applications although this can be a consideration in the determination of the level and type of funding awarded.

MR. KINGSTON: All council members in favor of the motion, would you raise a hand.

(A show of hands was seen.)

MR. KINGSTON: Those opposed to the motion.

(A show of hands was seen.)

MR. AGRESTO: Hands up again for the nos.

(A show of hands was seen.)

MR. KINGSTON: The Board is 10 to 10.

(Laughter.)

MR. KENNEDY: And the vote is pretty much by the two sides that you think.

MR. KINGSTON: The motion does fail, therefore, for lack of a majority vote. The context of the discussion

becomes a matter of record.

MR. AGRESTO: This decision, I understand, to have changed no policy on the part of the Endowment nor would it had the vote gone the other way changed policy.

(Laughter.)

MR. KINGSTON: Perfect example of democracy.

MR. BERNS: Could I ask you to formulate a motion for the next meeting of Council that, in effect, does what Charles would like you to do, but reflects the concerns of those of us who voted against the motion.

I think that really could be done. I started to do it right here but I don't trust myself to do it. I am saying essentially what I need to say.

I think most of us who voted against this would like to have voted for Charles' motion, but had some reservations and— just restate the motion for the next meeting of Council.

MR. AGRESTO: If you make a motion, it is necessary

MS. HIMMELFARB: Couldn't we simply endorse--

(Simultaneous discussion.)

MS. HIMMELFARB: So, why not just endorse the memorandum which to many of us is--

MR. BERNS: Well, all right except that Charles made the point the memorandum is somewhat vague. Tom suggested he wanted to accept neither praise nor blame.

MR. KINGSTON: All right. Motion carries.

MR. : What was the vote?

MR. KINGSTON: Ten to eight to two. Ten for, eight against, and two abstentions. The motion carries.

The-- I am sorry.

MR. DILLE: The people who voted for that were consisting of two groups, those who thought the vagueness of the language was offset by the certainty of the meaning and those who thought the confusion of the meaning was offset by the decision of the language.

(Laughter.)

MR. KINGSTON: Thank you. We have had that discussion.

Before we proceed to the Committee reports, George Kennedy would like to address the issue of election of the Vice President of the Council, an action that the Council will have to consider in November.

MR. KENNEDY: Tom slipped and called it Vice

President of the Council. Walter will correct me if I am

wrong in saying that John Nance Garner once described the

Vice Presidency of the United States as not worth a bucket

of warm spit.

MR. BERNS: That is the published.

MR. KENNEDY: That is the published.

(Laughter.)

MR. KENNEDY: The Vice Chairmanship of the Council is somewhat less indignity than the Vice Presidency of the United States so that it perhaps defies description in print or out of print.

One does get to go to fewer funerals, I would say.

What does the Vice Chairman do? He has certain specific

functions and I guess some dates early in my two year term,

I consulted several times with Chairman Bennett and sought

to influence his judgment with probably no more success than

the rest of you experienced in that task, but he did consult

me too a few times on various matters.

The Vice Chairman has been the Chairman of the Budget Committee. There is no legal provision for this office. It was created by the Council and its duties are those determined by the Chairman of the Endowment and by the Council.

The most important one has been the Chairmanship of the Budget Committee. That does involve one additional meeting a year, though about half the members of the Council ordinarily attend that anyway.

It does not seem to be a reasonable objection that someone might not wish to serve as Vice Chairman on the grounds that it is too time consuming. If anything, I have found it less time consuming than it was to be, for example, a member of the Research Committee.

I have also served as Chairman of the Jefferson Committee. I am not sure that that was consistently true in the past of the Vice Chairman. I think that that is a good association of duties in that the Jefferson Committee is also a matter that lies within the jurisdiction of the council.

Some previous chairmen- vice chairmen have been Chairman of the Challenge Grants. That depends, I think, in large part on the kind of background they bring to the appointment.

Mr. Kern (?) the nominee for the Chairman of the Endowment owes his fame largely to having recommended his job be abolished. I thought of imitating that, but it does seeem to me that at perhaps this point in time in particular, there might conceivably be some need for this position. We don't know what the future is going to bring and some council member with considerable experience on the Council might be a valuable communications link between the Council and the new Chairman.

Now, the Vice Chairman has customarily been chosen for a two year term from among those Council members who are moving into the final two years of a six year appointment.

That would mean that if I am not ill informed that the following people would, on the basis of precedence, be considered candidates. George Carey, Lawrence Chickering,

Gertrude Himmelfarb, Ellis Sandoz, Walter Berns, Rita Ricardo-Campbell, Peter Stanlus (?), Jeffrey Hart and James la Force (?).

There is, however, no reason why you---no constitutional reason why you have to restrict yourself to that choice if you do not wish to do so.

So, one question would be to ask whether the candidates should be limited to the people in that category.

The other matter that you would need to consider is the procedure that would befall.

What happened last time was that early in the fall, all members of the Council were asked to make a nomination—make nominations for Vice Chairman and they were asked to clear those nominations with the person they were nominating so that—I suppose that was intended to save the time and effort and conceivably in some circumstances save embarrass—ment.

Then, the candidates nominated and who had agreed to accept if elected were voted on by written ballot in the November 1983 Council meeting.

I think there are very-- you couldn't agree to adopt to that same procedure again. I think there are various options, perhaps some simplification that might be tried.

First of all, could I raise the question then of

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whether or not you wish to limit the number of candidates to those who will be essentially in their senior two years on the Council?

MR. COHN: I would certainly agree with that. It should be limited.

Hearing no opposition to that, I MR. KENNEDY: assume then that it is agreed that the candidates, people that are eligible are George Carey, Lawrence Chickering, Gertrude Himmelfarb, Ellis Sandoz, Walter Berns, Rita Ricardo-Campbell, Peter Stanlus (?), Jeffrey Hart and James La Force (?).

The second question is, do you wish to proceed in the same method as last time? Each council member could nominate one or conceivably more or I suppose themselves as candidates but would be expected to discuss the matter with the person nominated and have that person's permission.

The nominations would go into the Office of the Chairman of the Endowment. They would then be circulated so that you would know in advance of the meeting.

I think we ought to set a deadline. We thought of that procedure -- what, October 15, all nominations to be made by October 15th. Do you wish to follow that procedure? (Responses of yes were heard.)

MR. KENNEDY: Hearing no opposition, I understand that that is agreed to.

Will you, therefore consider various candidates and submit, discuss with them, contact them by telephone or by letter and send by the 15th of October to the Chairman's office the name of any nominees.

MR. KINGSTON: Thank you, George. We will move into the Committee reports on policy and general matters. Some of these reports we have already had in part.

We are going to, in the order of reporting here, switch the State and General programs position, but we will begin with State programs and Mr. Hart.

STATE PROGRAMS

MR. HART: The meeting open to the public began with the introduction of new staff members and the announcement that (inaudible) would be with me in the --- on the one year on arrangement by the Simmons College.

One of his principle tasks will be the conduct of an intensive study of the various projects developed by the State councils.

New guidelines and preparations of biennial proposals were reviewed, discussed and approved. There then ensued the announcement and description of (inaudible) and forthcoming events including the program in connection with the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, June to December 1985, television documentary "Lost in Time, Early Alabama Indians", a conference on southern literature in

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in New Orleans, October 9-11, 1985; and the (inaudible) projects.

All of these are manifestly of high quality and interest. It was noted that the Federation of State Councils will be celebrating the 15th anniversary of state programs on September 12. After that, the meeting was closed to the public.

MR. KINGSTON: Thank you. Are there questions or comments?

(No response.)

MR. KINGSTON: There being none, we will move to the report from the Education Division. Roland Dille.

EDUCATION PROGRAMS

MR. DILLE: We began by noting staff changes. will mention two. John Hale has left to enter a Master of Public Administration Program -- for a great many years with the NEH.

And I mention Eugene Garver because he (inaudible) to go to Minnesota.

The staff members reported on their site visits during the summer and they reported that they have a high level of satisfaction with the kind of rigorousness that they saw with very few exceptions and with the promise of influence on teachers and students.

We asked the staff to consider ways in which

successful projects, new approaches, whatever, can be given greater publicity. It wasn't really publicity we were talking about so much as ways in which states, institutions, consortia, school districts, can be encouraged to replicate our successes.

We also asked the staff to prepare reports for us on its outreach efforts; that is, those efforts through visits to campuses and conferences to acquaint people with our programs and to help those institutions perhaps less sophisticated in preparing grants and developing—develop the kind of skills they need to make proposals.

The declining number of panelists drawn from the state colleges and universities—— a category not including the large universities was pointed out.

A little later at the closed session, but I mention it now to foster coherence, the declining number of awards to such institutions was noted and still the declining number of applications from such colleges was noted. No attempt to trace relationships among these (tape interrupted by mechanical difficulty.)

You can be thinking of the way in which the names of panelists are secured. We did ask too that our Division meet with the academic administrators of the institutions. I have since learned that the Research Division has recently done that. And then we entered the closed

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session.

MR. KINGSTON: Thank you, Roland. Now are there any comments or questions?

(No response.)

MR. KINGSTON: There being none, we will move to the report from the Fellowship Division. Ms. Himmelfarb.

FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS

MS. HIMMELFARB: (Inaudible) you may remember that at the last Council meeting we were told that the Scholars Program was to be moved from the General Programs to Fellowships. It seemed to be appropriate.

We have also then welcomed the present officer of Young Scholars, Lou Branson (?) as well as (inaudible) Colson (?), the new Assistant Director for seminars and Program Officer for the current (inaudible) seminar.

We were also informed of staff changes though they are rather less welcome, of the imminent departures of four staff members who had been serving under IPA appointments, Ron Hertzman, Assistant Director for Seminars, Rick Emerson, Program Officer for the College Teachers Seminar Program, Martha Hodiak (?) and Marsha Jacobson(?), both (inaudible) administrators.

I very much regret losing these four people who have greatly attributed to the work of the Division over these past years and we wish them very much success as they

return to academic life.

We then reviewed the scheduled programs that come before us for the next three meetings. We discussed and we endorsed the memorandum from Mr. Kingston explaining NEH policy on institution endowments and application review.

We decided that that memorandum did, in fact, reflect the actual practice of the Division and was as adequate as any written statement ever is in describing what it is one does and what it is one should do.

I think to expect more precision in an area like the humanities is really quite unrealistic.

We also reviewed the general principles guiding the endowments budget submission for fiscal year 1987. We then moved on to some policy issues which we had reserved for this meeting.

We approved a future of program of bicentennial seminars for law professors to be held in the year 1986 as part of the Endowment's special initiative to commemorate the bicentennial of the Constitution.

These seminars would offer law professors the opportunity to read, write, and reflect in the company of other law professors on the historical and philosophical origins and intentions of the American Constitutuion.

We noted that these seminars are particularly appropriate and welcome since so many of the law schools are

in fact not dealing with this subject at all so far as we can see.

The Committee approved a policy limiting individual applications from Directors of seminars to only one of the summer seminar programs; that is, either the College Teacher Seminar Program or the Secondary School Teachers Program.

When the Secondary School Teachers program was instituted a couple of years ago, it was felt that denying the possibility of dual application would be detrimental to the new program --- that to limit the applicants from the potential applicants to that program.

But now that the program has become established and successful, we feel that this policy is no longer necessary. The duplication led to problems later when we were faced with the reality that some people had been accepted as Directors in both programs and the process became unnecessarily complicated and it is no longer valid.

We also propose to return to the policy of allowing prospective participants to the Secondary School Teacher Program to apply to only one seminar in a given year.

For the first two years in our program, this had been the policy. As an experiment this past summer and in response to requests from teachers, applicants were allowed to apply to two seminars.

The many applications which were accepted in the two seminars, unduly complicated the selection process for both applicants and directors. The directors urged us to return to the original rule and we are now doing that.

We also approved a policy to allow participants in the Secondary School Teachers Program to reapply to the program in three years. Thus, the 225 participants in the original 1983 program would now be eligible to apply again to the '86 program.

There are two qualifications to this. One, other things being equal, preference will be given to new applicants and two, as a general rule, no more than a quarter of the members, one quarter of the members of any seminar, should be former participants.

We also agreed to review and reconsider this policy in the light of the experience of the program in the next several years. Thank you.

MR. KINGSTON: Thank you. Are there any comments or questions about the Fellowship program?

(No response.)

MR. KINGSTON: Then we will move to the report from the Research Division. Walter.

RESEARCH PROGRAMS

MR. BERNS: For the second consecutive Council meeting, the Research Division actually had some public

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business to discuss, although once again we had members of the public present. We discussed the addition's category at some

We were pleased to see statistical evidence of the length. Division's continued strong commitment to addition's projects particularly the usually high success rate among applications for American History renewal applications.

We really then discussed the problem of long term reference works projects and praised the staff's efforts to weigh productivity more heavily in the review of renewal applications from the various projects.

The staff reports that they have launched a study to determine what the relationship is, if any, among three the size of a project's staff, the organization of that staff, and the rate at which the Harris begins in the staff.

What this means in fact is that the staff will begin badgering the various Sumarians and Hittites.

(Laughter.)

We, of course, discussed Mr. Kingston's MR. BERNS: staff memorandum at some length and devoted a good deal of discussion to the revised guidelines that had been prepared by Mr. Ekman and his colleagues in the Division.

In general, the Committee was very favorably impressed with the guidelines, the revised guidelines which we had in draft form and Mr. Ekman reported on comments from

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the field, we had comments from outside members of the public, constituents of the Research Division, and he reported that the response of these people was extremely praiseworthy and laudatory.

The guidelines were widely praised for being clear, simple, and flexible and the new alignment of programs was praised because it does seem to indicate that the Endowment is more willing to be flexible in responding to ideas.

There was, however, we learned from Mr. Ekman consensus on certain points, namely that the emphasis on national impact should be softened since research grants often have an international impact, and that the term significance is ambiguous in its meaning and it should be rephrased throughout the document so as not to give the impression that novice projects of an esoteric nature would no longer receive funding.

In addition, the Committee suggested that the draft section on the Publication (inaudible) Program, that is on page 12 of the draft guidelines, which contains the phrase, quote "priority shall be given to grants not previously funded by the Endowment." That should be omitted.

Nevertheless, the Division's present practice of weighing previous Endowment support in applications recommended by the panel against the factor of excellence

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should be continued.

The Committee felt that the revised guidelines were extremely well written and that the Division should be encouraged to get the guidelines quickly published out of fiscal year 1985 administrative funds and Mr. Ekman suggested by September 1st he would be ready to send this over to be processed, and that the guidelines will finally be adopted and printed.

So much on guidelines. Blanche (?) an update on Matching Fund requirements for the Division in fiscal year 1985, described the activities of staff; the questions that would attribute to the success of these programs and the aggression displayed and we had some questions as to what that aggression meant and I guess it means a lot of telephone calls around to various people.

At any rate, she reported that the Division has gained control of the over-commitment situation in Federal Matching commitments.

The Committee responded favorably to the aggressive approach the Division is taking to managing the call of matching funds and suggested that methods be researched for forecasting matching needs in any given year for projects that are long term.

One final word on this subject. This is really an indication of success and is not really a problem and we are

assured that the thing is really under control.

Finally, the Division received a list of prizes and honors that books resulting from Research Division Grants were awarded in 1984. It is an impressive list, it really And may I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the Endowment could exploit it for publicity and impress various skeptics holding political office, for example, about the value of expenditure of Federal funds on somewhat esoteric projects.

At that point, we asked the members of the public to leave and we went on to other business. Actually, we had a cup of coffee.

(Laughter.)

MR. KINGSTON: You did have members of the public there because you had members of congressional staff.

MR. BERNS: There was some question in my mind as to whether they were asked -- should have been, whether they were members of the public. There was no way that they could stay on in the closed session.

MR. AGRESTO: They are members of public insofar as they are not staff. They can, in fact, stay on for closed There were others there. Someone from the session. Humanities and Arts (?) was also there as well.

MR. BERNS: (Inaudible) to stay (inaudible) be in closed session?

MR. KINGSTON: We simply include that in--

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MR. AGRESTO: Congressional staffers may be present at closed sessions except at those times when we are discussing the President's budget that we would be preparing to send to the Hill.

I think, I don't know, maybe there are exceptions. At that time, they may not be present. They cannot be asked to be present.

Also, they may not be present for the (inaudible) election discussion or specific things relating to their constituents.

Those are the only three exceptions to the rule, but they may be present at other times.

MR. KINGSTON: We did say at this time that we would also discuss, in terms of overall policy, so-called long term grants, multi-year grants in the Research Division.

Rich, it might be helpful for you at this point to describe the programs in which we do have multi-year funding and what kind of funding that is.

MR. EKMAN: Several of the categories-- grant categories in the Research Division typically make multi-year grants which are themselves small fragments and projects whose natural lives can go on 10, 20, and 30 years.

For example, in the Addition's category and the
Tools category where the papers of famous individuals or
where the preparation of dictionaries occur. Those projects

naturally might engage a group of scholars for a generation or longer.

The problem for the Endowment has been that although the rules of the review process give the Endowment the right to make an independent decision each time a proposal comes along, in fact, once the momentum is going on a project that does have a long natural life, it is complicated to make either recommendations that would lead to changes in the design of a project or decisions that would stop the project in midstream while things are straightened out or stop it all together.

And our ambivalence in trying to balance the immediate concerns and criteria of the review process in looking at a particular application in this larger context which is a problem related to particular categories such as tools and additions is a problem we have been wrestling with.

MR. KINGSTON: I think that in terms of Rita's question, the general procedure in the Centers for Advanced Study comes under question. Again, we won't discuss this specific application until Closed Session, but the general policy that governs centers, I think, would be helpful for you to delineate.

MR. EKMAN: Some other long term projects where there need to be a great deal of lead time in order for the

applicant to prepare.

We have taken a number of things into account in trying to plan when to consider renewal application. For example, Centers for Advanced Study which applied for a block of fellowships which they then regrant to individuals do need quite a bit of lead time in order to get word first to the Endowment, they have the funds in hand, then launch a publicity proecess to tell the scholars that the grants are available, pursue those applications, consider them and make the selections, announce them in time for those fellows to arrive at the center. So that—

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: I think that we need to leave this to the Closed Session (inaudible).

MR. KINGSTON: As you wish. We will continue the discussion in Closed Session.

Are there other comments or questions about the report from the Research Division?

(No response.)

MR. KINGSTON: There being none, we will have the report from the General Programs now.

GENERAL PROGRAMS SEE P33

MR. RITCHESON: Mr. Chairman, the General Programs report has been made already.

MR. KINGSTON: Thank you.

MR. RITCHESON: Did you nod off when I made my

1 report? 2 (Laughter.) 3 MS. The rest of us didn't. MR. KINGSTON: I certainly didn't have (inaudible) 4 MR. RITCHESON: Only the subject. 5 Only the subject. Thank you. MR. KINGSTON: 6 Challenge Grants, Marcus. Anything to add to--7 I gave my report too. Do you want me MR. COHN: 8 to read it again? 9 10 MR. KINGSTON: I am sorry. MR. COHN: Do you want me to read it again? 11 MR. KINGSTON: No thank you. 12 (Laughter.) 13 MR. KINGSTON: That was an invitation to add 14 anything. 15 There is one thing that I would like MR. COHN: 16 to add and that is our indebtedness to the staff. 17 were very, very helpful. They were very cooperative -- no, 18 not normally cooperative, but extraordinarly cooperative and 19 led us through a maze of different things that a great number of 20 us who don't deal with it on a day to day basis would have been 21 completely lost but for their guidance. 22 MR. KINGSTON: Thank you, that was a good group 23 of people working on it. 24 Under Tab H, under the Approval section, there are 25

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three emergency grants that were approved funding. Here in Open Session, I invite any questions you may have about the actions. Louise.

MS. KERR: I have a question and possibly a policy question also. In the one-- you can't say anything specific, but there was one for fellowships and I wasn't clear on whether or not one was given and one not or two.

MR. KINGSTON: That is in disapprovals. state generally in that particular instance there was an applicant -- there were -- the same applicant applied for two different kinds of projects and could accept only one.

That is a technical--

MS. KERR: I think -- and I also couldn't tell from the statement -- you might want to clarify the statement because I couldn't tell whether there were two grants given to the same project.

MR. KINGSTON: No.

MS. KERR: Okay. Okay, the other -- the other question is for -- for your consideration has to do with the first one under education and it is, I think, a policy question.

It seems to me, on the face of it, that the reason listed is one which, under -- at the committee level might very well have been responded to with a deferral for getting further information. And I don't know whether or not it--

1 this is very cryptic so it is very difficult to tell--2 MR. AGRESTO: Was it disapproval or--MS. KERR: It was disapproval. 3 MR. KINGSTON: We can't get to the -- we can 4 talk specifically about disapprovals in Closed Session but 5 we are addressing right now the three approved emergency 6 grants. 7 Oh, well I am not going -- I wasn't going MS. KERR: 8 to say anything more than that except that as a matter of 9 10 policy could we-- could it be discussed as to what are the options at that point. 11 I mean, obviously that is one option and in that 12 case, in the first case--13 MR. KINGSTON: Yes, okay, well we can come back 14 to that in Closed Session. 15 MS. KERR: Okay. 16 MR. KINGSTON: The disapprovals can be discussed 17 in Closed Session. 18 If there are no other comments about the approved 19 emergency grant requests, then you should look beyond the 20 emergency grants disapproved to the three approved grants 21 that were consequence of the reversal of Council recommenda-22 tions which have been described before. 23 Any comments there? 24 (No response.)

1 MR. KINGSTON: There being none, let us adjourn 2 for all of 11 minutes. Report back at 11:00-- I am sorry. Robert Laxalt. 3 The Council recommendations on MR. LAXALT: 4 disapprovals will be discussed in Closed Session? 5 MR. KINGSTON: That is right. 6 MR. LAXALT: All right, fine. 7 8 Did you-- I didn't hear you say anything MS. KERR: about the 20th anniversary celebration. Could that be said 9 in public? 10 MR. AGRESTO: I mentioned---I am sorry. I quess 11 I didn't mention it) because I mentioned it yesterday at the 12 breakfast. 13 There are in the works a number of conferences, 14 meetings and so on. We expect that there will be a celebra-15 tion held for us at the New York Public Library early in the 16 fall. 17 We expect that the Newbury (?) Library is also 18 going to put together a meeting, celebration, commemoration 19 for us. 20 We are still waiting to hear from the White House 21 on our request for -- we have a double request there. A, for 22 the designation of a week in September to be National 23 Humanities Week and also a request that Council members, 24

members of the Endowment, members of the public be invited

to the White House for-- we have left it open, for lunch, for tea, some kind of celebration.

I tend (inaudible) to be optimistic about these I think things are moving smoothly along that-along those lines. Obviously the President's illness troubles us somewhat, but that is still--- it is over at the They have letters from us, they have had calls White House. They know what we want and we are just waiting for the answer.

MR. KINGSTON: Other comments for Open Session?

MS. CRESIMORE: Tom, I wanted to ask just a few minutes ago, but-- could I request that all policy papers that come before various Committees for consideration be automatically be sent to me at least if not us without having to request them.

Right now, you send a memo and ask us to request them, but I just feel that maybe this should be sent automatically.

MR. KINGSTON: Yes, anyone in fact--

I don't know if anybody else feels MS. CRESIMORE: this way or-- but I--

MR. KINGSTON: We have already been reporting it as having been so requested. If you don't receive them, let me know.

MS. CRESIMORE: I don't know whether the other

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1 members felt that way or not. MR. KINGSTON: Certainly anybody who wants to 2 work out that arrangement, it is fine. 3 MS. CRESIMORE: Sometimes there is a time delay 4 and we don't-- you know, it takes a little time to get them. 5 MR. KINGSTON: All right, we will close the meeting 6 to the public at this point. We will still reassemble at 7 11:00 o'clock for Closed Session. 8 9 (Whereupon a recess was taken.) 10 <u>CLOSED</u> SESSION 11 MR. KINGSTON: If you will take your seats, we will begin. 12 We are in the agenda at "L". This still entails 13 discussion of the actions that are presented under Tab 14 "H" of the agenda book. 15 We are now open to discussions of applications--16 emergency grant applications that were disapproved. 17 18 Anita. 19 MS. SILVERS: I speak in regretful memory of the 20 baroque (?) and I speak for -- to put this in the record. MR. KINGSTON: Okay. Anita is speaking now about 21 22 reversal of Council recommendations. MS. SILVERS: Right. 23 MR. KINGSTON: This is a--24 MS. SILVERS: This is the proposal from the 25

University of Oklahoma for a summer institute on music for (inaudible) and (inaudible) at the time of Louis IV, but-- I don't take this to be a woman's issue even though it has something to do with music.

I want to tell you a little bit about this because I think it brings up a procedural dimension about the time line between Council discussion and the Chairman's decision.

This was a proposal that was rated very, very high as I recall, by panelists and subsequently to the panel discussion— if I understand the Education Division procedures, an outside reviewer's letter was received which raised some points about the impact on education.

The Council Committee knew that some question had been raised in the pre-Council meeting about this proposal, but I think the Council Committee was not clearly focused on all of the details of that objection.

Now I do also want to point out that this was a summer institute in the area of music history and criticism and that is an area with which we have, perhaps, less experience than with some of the more familiar disciplines like history and literature.

John's is convinced he was right in doing this and the reason that is given in the Council book, although it may not be the entire reason, is that the proposal failed to demonstrate how the program -- the Institute would translate

directly into more effective classroom teaching. We noted yesterday, having gone through the file, that the proposal failed in that regard no more than other proposals which were not rejected.

So, part of the problem may be that we have less experience in how institutes deal with this subject matter and involving performance are translated into classroom activities than we do with institutes dealing with familiar texts.

John also, I guess, is convinced that further information— that is, an attempt to demonstrate that the program at the institute does translate into effective classroom teaching, that further information would not have been relevant and that indicates that there is a (inaudible) decision rather than a matter of demonstration.

When I read-- when I read the Council book, I raised the question if the need for more information had occurred during the panel discussion, or had occurred during the staff discussion prior to panel discussion, a typical although not always engaged in practice, would have been to ask the applicant to provide more information.

I don't know whether the applicant could have provided satisfactory information or not, but it is not unheard of that a request for further information go out.

In this case, because of the time line, because

the Council Committee did not see a need for this, and because we don't typically, I guess, after the Council Committee ask for more information, no such requests for additional information was made.

The reason that I am bringing this up is for two reasons. First of all, as it happens, this was a unique proposal. It cannot be done in another year because it has to intercept with the existence of a baroque music workshop at Lake Tahoe which I think may be one of the other problems about this.

And the baroque music workshop does different composers in different years and next summer is (inaudible) and that is why they were going to do this.

But, in general, I have a little bit of concern where it seems as if further information might make the difference. The criticism is that there is not enough information, they failed to show that— they failed to demonstrate— in fact, they didn't address this question very very thoroughly.

I guess I believe they could have addressed it thoroughly and could have been convincing. And, the question comes up so late in the procedures that the Council has already recommended funding; therefore, a deferral presumably cannot occur and therefore, in the absence of information, it appears to be appropriate action, to turn the grant down.

Ordinarily, that might not be a problem because a resubmission could be made in this single case. Now, it is true that this group is likely to apply for other composers in other years, but I keep insisting that some of this is a matter of taste and some of us are very devoted to (inaudible).

MR. AGRESTO: Thank you. Anita and I have discussed this. Thank you, by the way, that was I think a very clear and fair summary of the-- of your side.

MS. SILVERS: I didn't mention Bruce Springsteen.

MR. AGRESTO: I wouldn't want the Council to think, however, that these things are simply tossed offeat the Chairman's office. It seems to be a matter of his tastes.

When-- prior to the previous Council, we had to-we reviewed the proposals before the Education Division and
Bruce Kearns was then Head of the Planning and Budget, asked-looked at the file and thought that there were substantial
problems with the proposal, asked that it be reviewed by
a Council Committee. A Council Committee would in fact read
the proposal and give their judgment on it.

Independent of Bruce, there were-- at least one letter of one outside review on the file who made what I thought to be an extremely compelling argument as to why this is not an appropriate conference for us to fund.

After reading that review, after talking it over,

we then called up after we got the Council vote last time, we called up-- oh, and meanwhile, John Andrews is in fact putting together questions for his staff on this that we think need to be answered. Those questions are in the file and the answers are in the file.

The questions, I think, you can read them if you want but they are in great detail and seem to be very appropriate and penetrating questions.

After Council voted for this the last time, I asked to see this and a number of other grants as you know, and I thought the questions that were raised by the outside reviewer, by Bruce Kearns, by John Andrews were still, still important and at that point, still I thought unanswered questions.

Myself, Tom Kingston, and John Andrews spent the whole day reading this file, going through it and finally unanimously deciding that we did not think we could commit \$100,000, \$60,000 some odd thousand dollars to this project which we had so many great doubts about.

I have no doubt, however, that it is a project that is on a subject that is both lovely and timely and important, but this project—we, in other words, we did this in a thorough, in a conscientious manner as possible and I don't think any further outside review would have answered the question—the questions that we are asking.

Nor, we should realize, (inaudible) in the Chairman's office negative requests—negative resolutions from Council do I hold them up and say well, let's send them out for more and more review.

There comes a time when you just have to make a decision and I thought this was a time when we had to make a decision on this.

MS. SILVERS: John, I think what I am trying to focus on, still, having gone through the file and gone through the discussions, the distinction for me is whether the issue was a failure to provide information because what was of concern to me was that I could find no letter in which they were asked to provide information, or whether they had made an argument that was not a good argument.

It seemed to me that I could not find in their application or in any of the correspondence any request to him to make extraordinary arguments about the effect and I did not find, therefore, their arguments— extraordinary arguments for these matters that one could not have been judging that they made bad arguments.

The question is, were they required to make these arguments and it is not the case that we require all our successful institute applicants to make these arguments in great detail.

That is pretty much what I am focusing on and I do

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understand that you think that they could not have made a good argument, that they do not have a case.

MR. AGRESTO: And also that the questions were different both in magnitude and kind than some of the questions that were made and have been asked of other applicants.

MR. KINGSTON: Are there other questions or comments? Bill.

MR. ALLEN: I want to make one comment about this. I wasn't here in May. Of course, I was uninformed about this proposal, but I was in town at the time of the Budget Meeting and talked with Anita and John about it and discovered there was something to look at.

So, I merely request to review the proposal as well, go through it very clearly and --- and I was --I must say, Anita, rather impressed with the fact that I found the 20 teachers almost (inaudible) to what was a beautiful research purpose that had been designed.

To that extent, I suppose I was persuaded at least that there was a material defect not in the conception of the activity, but in the conception of how it was to be qualified within one of the agencies, divisions of the Endowment.

That raises an interesting question from the point of view of timeliness that you raised because it means, of

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course, that if this were a research conference rather than an institute under the Division of Education, giving the time factors they in fact would still qualify for some kind of consideration even after that last decision.

MS. SILVERS: I think we can pursue this more a minute.

It couldn't have been a research conference because it needed too much money, because they had to have those people there for a longer period-- hang on-- but I -- in my former life, I was a person who helped organize these kinds of conferences for philosophers and they were (inaudible) back to improved teaching.

But the persons who were writing them, never thought when they were inexperienced in writing these applications, that anyone could doubt that introducing teachers to the newest research could fail to improve teaching. Experienced persons know that one must demonstrate that.

I would have been happy had I found correspondence in the file that mentioned this to the applicant.

Let me explain that that is not what MR. ALLEN: I am speaking to.

MS. SILVERS: Yes.

MR. ALLEN: I am speaking to what I think is, at least, an extraordinarly high density or ratio of staff involvement as to the number of teachers involved which I

don't deny for a moment that research conferences can have impact on teaching.

But, this one was so extraordinarly rich, that it seems to me inappropriate — it seems to me the level of research and the point in time of their research was such that they needed to focus among themselves.

And I know that— in looking at the budget that perhaps as much as half of it, and perhaps more, is accounted for by the attempts to include the 20 teachers rather than just to bring these people together for the research purpose.

So, the budget needs to be substantially lower if they come as a research conference, not necessarily fitting all the guidelines but very close to it and giving them participation from Stanford and Oklahoma, they perhaps could have pulled it off as a research conference.

I don't know-- it appeared to me that that was the real problem.

MS. SILVERS: See, this is part of what always worries me a little bit about how we slice up the Endowment and whether it might not be more cost effective. Forget that we think that research and education are two different divisions and do a single application of funds rather than think that we must in education do one thing and we must do the research first or pay for it essentially if not twice one and a quarter times.

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But, the budget was too high. Who gets the

(Laughter.)

MR. KINGSTON: Are there other comments about other actions departing from Council recommendation or about the emergency grants that were disapproved? Bob Laxalt.

MR. LAXALT: I would like to say, --- not to

Excuse me, could you use-- Richard, MR. KINGSTON: could you use your mike? That is the recording one.

MR. LAXALT: I would like to raise a question on the rejection by the Chairman on the Nazi antisemetic films. I am curious as to the-- what was lacking in procedures and use, it would seem to me, the students of propaganda a very valuable archives. Was that anti-semantic, I didn't

> MR. SCHAEFER: No, it created a furor. (Laughter.)

MR. AGRESTO: This proposal caused somewhat less of a difficulty at the Chairman's level when we reviewed it. It did not receive the kinds of grades that the one we just discussed received which really did have much higher ratings.

This had substantially mixed reviews, as I remember, The problem was that it-- not that it created the archives but that it took the archives, took the films from the

archives interspersed into that film, film of Nazi propaganda films, interspersed for classroom use to counter weight arguments.

(Inaudible) was something like this. Look at this film. Look what they are doing in this film. Isn't this terrible what is going on in this film?

Here is the technique they are using for propagating antisemetism in Germany. Look at this film. It went on—it was not, it was not what it seemed to be when you were reading it here last time.

We are talking about-- it was not a collection, an archives of Nazi propaganda films, but rather was an attempt to -- I hate to use the word doctor-- but an attempt to splice, cut and add commentary to film and then use that for classroom use.

There were other-- there were other problems with it as well, but that is what I remember now. I haven't gone back over the file now in three months. Yes, I would be more--

MR. LAXALT: Had there been any examiners or reviewers who viewed the film?

MR. AGRESTO: Oh yes, there were. I am sure there were a panelists, reviewers on that board who had some background in films.

MR. LAXALT: And their reaction was the same?

1 MR. AGRESTO: I would have to look again and see. 2 MR. SCHAEFER: ----the procedure by which the material is prepared for the classroom, some questions 3 were raised about how exactly the film be made available. 4 so that really doesn't address what you just said. 5 MR. AGRESTO: The first part does. 6 speaking to or mentally speaking to was the first part, how 7 they were adapting or changing material for classroom use. 8 9 There was a question as to whether these things 10 were just going to be produced and kept in house or would 11 others have access to it which was another question that we 12 raised. 13 But the first one was the one that I remember now as being--14 (Inaudible) MR. 15 They could certainly resubmit this. MR. AGRESTO: 16 This is unlike the (inaudible) proposal, this is not time 17 This archive exists and they in fact can come in 18 with a revised proposal and they will get consideration 19 from us. 20 MR. KINGSTON: Other questions or comments about 21 the disapprovals? 22 (No response.) 23 MR. KINGSTON: All right, we-- Louise (?). 24

MS. HIMMELFARB: (Inaudible) that is the one I was

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94 (inaudible). I am not clear on how-- what is our procedure (inaudible) something like salary? (inaudible) may not be (inaudible) in the future may (inaudible) MR. CHERRINGTON: There---there was no governing policy. You remember that the (inaudible) moved from research into fellowships. At the time, there was no policy that precluded an individual from submitting two applications to two

different projects. We would not give that individual two travel grants, but there was nothing to preclude application for two.

MS. HIMMELFARB: I am just curious as to whether or not in some respect even though I wouldn't approve of -- that she is being victimized by our mistake.

That is to say, that if she in fact-- if she had been given two from two different divisions --

MR. CHERRINGTON: She was being offered support for both projects. She could only take support for one. She had to choose which grant she wanted to take. This is a technical--

MS. HIMMELFARB: I know that, but does that -- did she know that ahead of time?

MR. CHERRINGTON: You are asking did she know ahead of time that she would choose one over the other?

MS. HIMMELFARB: That she had-- she could only take What is the policy about them both? one?

MR. CHERRINGTON: Oh, no. (Inaudible)

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: Does that mean that that is accepted?

MR. AGRESTO: That means that you have advised the Chairman that you want to consider the suggestion.

MS. HIMMELFARB: Where does it talk about that?

Because, the rating is, after all, only one factor in the overall panel recommendation so that in order to complete that you would also have the report of staff and also the report of the Committee.

MR. AGRESTO: And also the outside reviewers.

MS. HIMMELFARB: And the outside reviews. So, in other words you would have to recapitulate the whole process.

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: That may be so, but
we are dependent on those panel members which I think could
be beefed up and one of the things I asked at yesterday's
meeting and I don't know whether it will be raised again,
but I asked it be raised was that it be asked if every
Council member could make recommendations to the panels that
do the reviewing.

I did know that we might be sought for such things. I have a lot of people that I can recommend and have already named one.

It seems to me the quality of the panels may be a

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question to some degree and that maybe people such as yourselves could make recommendations and beef up those panels.

Now, admittedly, they are only one point of view-review of the panelists, but that is really basically a shorthand, I hate to say, description of how at least six people or five people look at it.

And it (interruption in tape) turned over by the Chariman, then we might have a little bit of curiosity about it and that is the way -- I flagged some that I thought I had curiosity--

MS. HIMMELFARB: But the point is that it is the panels recommendation. If the panel -- it was the entire process of review.

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: Then what is the -- we are doing here. (Inaudible)

MS. HIMMELFARB: Including staff review and Committee review.

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: I agree, but it is essentially a rubber stamp. If we can't depend on the panels to some degree to flag (noise on tape), to flag (inaudible), how are we to tell (inaudible) who are (noise on tape).

MR. AGRESTO: Let me see if I can resolve it in the following way. There was a time in the past when a Chairman's overturn was simply -- there was a time when

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they were written down. Then after they became written down, no explanation was given.

Then about --- around that time, we started writing explanations as to why the Chairman would in fact overturn.

I have no objection to having an explanation if the Chairman overturns something, why. I would object just to hinging it on the panel vote, but I will certainly see to it that these write-ups will say such things as questions were raised at pre-Council, the panel was unanimous in the praise of the project; Council members raised issues about this; reviewers had questions about it; the Chairman overturned.

I have no problem -- so long as I think it is perfectly appropriate for me to give you full information. I have always wanted to give full information, but I think in this case if you want more information, I will give you all the information rather than selective information.

> (Inaudible) MS.

MR. AGRESTO: Excuse me?

MS. Not partial.

MR. AGRESTO: Partial information would be worse than none in this.

MR. KINSTON: All right. We will proceed to the discussion in Closed Session of the fiscal year 1987 budget

planning. Mr. Kennedy.

FY 1987 BUDGET PLANNING

MR. KENNEDY: We will take up again the document dated August 1st, the budget.

After the considerable number of pages, some of which are numbered and after a while the numbers give out, in the appendix, you will come to the first page of statistical information. It looks like this.

It is the summary budget giving, for each Division, the 1984 final and the '85 estimate, '86 request and then the three requested: the proposed funding levels for the 1987 budget.

The first of those proposed levels totals at the bottom of the page, \$126 million, I might-- my impression is a (inaudible) figure. We don't know that at present.

If any of you are not familiar with the term

Humanities Studies in the budget, that refers to contracts

and grants as they are known to us.

The Budget Committee went over these figures and recommends them to you and if you agree to the Chairman as the basis for budgetary planning.

If there are any questions, we will try to (interruption in tape).

MR. KINGSTON: Any comments or questions about the financial details?

(No response.)

MR. KINGSTON: There being none, we will proceed to the reports from the specific committees noting that there are some issues that we have deferred to discussion until this time.

First of all, the report of the General Programs

Committee on the review of applications.

GENERAL PROGRAMS

MR. RITCHESON: Mr. Chairman, as the (inaudible) approved the proposed budget for fiscal year 1987.

Applications occupy most of our attention in an extraordinarily long and exhausting though very rewarding day.

I think that it was one of the best days I have had on this Council in terms of (inaudible) and exchange of ideas.

The Committee reviewed, at the start, 169 media applications requesting a really staggering \$49 million.

On page one of the book, I refer you to the application from (inaudible) projects, a one hour documentary on the construction of a pyramid in ancient Egypt.

Pyramids are (inaudible) so that the staff (inaudible) evaluation of the two previous programs in the series, one called Castle and the other Cathedral.

Both were based, as is pyramid, on books by David McCauley (?).

The evaluation was undertaken at 11 sites around the country by a research communications (inaudible) in Boston.

The Committee was pleased with the highly professional and detailed assessment which was also quite favorable Consequently, (inaudible) production of pyramid. We believe, however, that the Endowment has demonstrated substantial support in an important series and that the applicant should not seek other sources of funding.

Thus, we recommend support -- outright support and an increase in matching funds.

The Committee was not convinced that GN22527,
Visions of Social Order, page four, should be denied support.

The applicant requested funds to write 15 (?) scripts. The proposal received a mixed rating from the panel and outside reviewers and the staff recommended no support.

Bill Allen read the whole proposal. We had an extensive discussion and then voted unanimously to provide the funds to write scripts for two 30 minute programs.

We found the idea compelling and we want to see how well they execute it.

On page seven, application GN22586, I note a recommendation— the panel recommendation to support scripting only, but we engaged in extensive discussion due to favorable reviews and a request for the script production

funds. The vote to accept the scripting recommendation was three in favor with one abstention.

Also, application GN22594, Rights of Passage, is really—is a departure from normal practice. The applicant, Learning in Focus, seeks support for a series of literary adaptation for television of short stories designed for teenage audiences.

We recommend support sufficient to provide full support for production of one short story or matching funds for up to four programs.

On page 24, you will find GN22579, Stillwell in China, a request for funds to produce a documentary on General Joseph Stillwell's experiences in China.

The staff proposed a scripting grant, but the Committee by a vote of three to one, recommends no support. The proposal was endorsed by the panel, but after lenghthy discussion, the Committee concluded that the Endowment should not support a script that varied very little from previous submissions.

Now, GN22580, on page 24, the Divine Comedy-- three Committee members voted to support the staff recommendation not to fund this request for scripting funds and there was one abstention.

There was some rather facetious remark that at least one Committee member thought the words had already been

supplied.

We also, at the request of a Council colleague, paid special attention to GN22557. On page 22 of the motion, which is found on page 22 of the motion, we debated the merits of the proposal and voted to accept the staff recommendation that no support be given.

Our consideration of these applications encouraged considerable discussion of procedures and practices. We urge the staff to seek aggressively— a favorite word today, apparently— means to distribute television and radio programs broadly, especially to schools and libraries.

We were encouraged to learn that the Division is updating its catalogue of film, television, and radio projects.

The media log lists each entry by discipline and topic, thereby helping teachers, librarians and others to organize programs by theme.

The staff undertook to explore other ways to encourage secondary distribution. The Committee also instructed the staff to re-examine phased funding of media projects.

We turn now to humanities projects for adults. Starting on page 28 of the motion are the applications in humanities projects for adults.

The Committee approved the staff's recommendations

with one exception.

In the case of a planning grant application from the Indianapolis Museum of Art, GP21270, page 29 of the motion, the Committee noted the relatively favorable panel vote and concluded that the criticisms raised could be remedied in the course of planning.

Thus, we altered the recommendation from reject to support for this project. We agreed further that the applicant should be asked to address criticisms and any future implementation requests.

We turn to humanities projects and libraries. In the libraries program, starting on page 33 of the motion, the Committee paid particular attention to applications from Fisk University, GL20629, page 34, Ohio University, GL20643, page 35, and Southwestern College, GL20651, page 36.

In this last case, a small college in Winfield,
Kansas, with a rare collection of material on Robert
Browning will present programs for citizens in that part
of northern Oklahoma.

The Committee was impressed and encouraged.

The Committee also discussed an application from the Orange County Public Library, GL20642, page 40, which was not recommended for support.

Although the Committee members accepted the staff recommendation, they instructed the staff to work closely

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with the applicant and encourage resubmission.

We turn now to the bicentennial applications which are included in the separate draft motion in front of you. Two applications drew our special attention and extensive discussion.

I call your attention to GB20085, page 2 of the motion, and GB20086, page 3. The Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, California, GB20085, proposed a three year program of research and public activities on the bicentennial.

It received a mixed review from the panel with ratings from excellent to poor, but the principle criticisms focused upon the lack of specific plans for the second and third years.

The Committe saw considerable merit in the proposal and elected to recommend support for the first year at an appropriately reduced level of funding.

All members of the Committee read the full proposal from the American Federation of Teachers, GB20086 to conduct a research project and a conference on the status and future of American Civic Education.

This engendered extensive and fascinating discussion. We questioned the practicality and appropriateness of the proposal and whether democracy is a subject which can be taught as mathematics or history can be taught.

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1 Some members doubted further that a Government 2 agency should be funding this type of project arguing that NEH should not impose or inculcate political principles. 3 The Committee voted three to one not to recommend 4 the proposal. All of the staff recommendations were 5 sustained. 6 Mr. Chairman, that is the end of my motion. 7 MR. KINGSTON: The motion has been received and 8 to act in accord with the printout here, is there a second 9 to the motion? 10 MR. GIBSON: Second. 11 MR. KINGSTON: All right, so seconded, comments, 12 Walter. questions. 13 MR. BERNS: I am moved to say something because 14 of the sums involved here, so -- all right, what happens after 15 you make a film of the early life of Catherine M. Porter(?). 16 Do we give it an outright \$312,000. What happens to that 17 film? 18 MR. GIBSON: What do you mean, what happens? What 19 is done to that film to distribute it? 20 MR. BERNS: Yes. 21 MR. GIBSON: All-- everybody in east Texas sees 22 it or what? 23

MR. BERNS: Pardon?

MR. GIBSON: Who sees that film? All television

programs produced by funds from NEH which in must be offered to Public Broadcasting within one year after the project is completed.

Almost all of our films are aired, with very few exceptions, on public television. In addition, a number of them will be--- some of these are on cable television, some public, which is rare but has occurred, others we will use in schools -- in elementary and secondary schools and finally (inaudible).

MR. BERNS: Okay. How many stations are likely to show the finished film?

MR. GIBSON: I don't know that I can give you any estimate of the number of stations, though as a general practice as I stated earlier most are accepted by public television and most stations -- the majority of stations will pick up most of the offerings they make.

MR. COHN: There is a whole procedure for the public television stations where they vote on and agree to carry certain programs.

Normally anything which is funded by the NEH is That is not always true, but generally it is true. carried.

MR. KINGSTON: Louise.

MS. KERR: And most of them are carried by the major markets so that the -- it is not like we are talking about--

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MR. COHN: Oh, yes.

But I wanted to find out on the first--MS. KERR: page one, GN22447, the Post Office project. Is that the Post Office?

> MR. GIBSON: This Post Office or what?

MS. KERR: The U.S. -- United States Post Office?

MR. GIBSON: No, no, no, no, no. That is the name that the film makers have adopted for their own group.

> MS. KERR: (Inaudible)

MR. GIBSON: Yes.

MR. KINGSTON: Other comments and questions?

Yes, could I ask for just a little more MR. KASS: comment on that proposal that you said was discussed on the film Roosevelt and Churchill.

MR. GIBSON: The-- that-- excuse me, that project was reviewed thoroughly by a panel in addition to our outside reviewers. It is an exciting topic of the relationship between Roosevelt and Churchill. They are doing the correct one.

We would eagerly like to see something like that It is true we also have some funds in another project on Churchill in the early war years, but that is not relevant but I thought I would point that out to you.

In general, the panel and the outside reviewers praised the scholarly research and scholarly content for that

film.

However, the professional film makers and other media professionals whom we consulted were sharply critical of the dramatic qualities and the ability of the script which they have submitted to sustain the interest of an audience for more than a few minutes.

It is in the area of improving the scipt or improving dramatic qualities that the application would need to be improved in order to get a favorable recommendation.

MR. RITCHESON: Talking heads.

(Laughter.)

MR. AGRESTO: I wouldn't (inaudible) in public discussion. Could you clarify or elaborate on the question Charles. I am not sure what you meant, speaking of the AFP proposal that you couldn't teach democracy.

Surely you could teach the spirit of democracy, principles of a democratic society, basic foundation of democratic theory--

MR. RITCHESON: We are getting—you are giving inundations, John. You are getting footnote explanations to go along, principles of. You have to find something different.

We found the proposal vague for precisely the reasons that you are now , perhaps unintentionally.

MR. AGRESTO: I just wouldn't want to have left the

2 democracy. MR. RITCHESON: What was that? 3 MR. AGRESTO: I wouldn't want to have left the 4 discussion that things related to democracy were unteachable. 5 All those in favor of democracy. MR. 6 (Laughter.) 7 MR. AGRESTO: The Council should-- no, this project 8 which is here for rejection, didn't receive any money. 9 had an emergency grant ahead of this and the Chairman of this 10 was-- is the former chair, I think Sidney Hook is the 11 Chairman of this project. 12 MR. RITCHESON: I don't know that he is the Chair-13 Is that vital to you? 14 MR. AGRESTO: Chairman of the conference, I thought. 15 MR. RITCHESON: I don't recall that he is called 16 the Chairman of this project and it certainly was not -- the 17 proposal was not in his name. 18 MR. AGRESTO: Chairman of the conference, Chairman 19 of the (inaudible) it was to be called. I thought that the 20 Council should know that as they voted. 21 MR. : That is---22 MR. AGRESTO: Yes. 23 MR. KINGSTON: All right, no other comments, we will 24 vote on the motion. 25

discussion that you could not teach things related to

1 MR. RITCHESON: I don't think we did. Like-- my 2 memory at this point begins to fail. I don't think we did. 3 (Inaudible) the title (inaudible) the MR. ALLEN: 4 Conference is set for the spring of 1986. 5 MR. KINGSTON: Those in favor of the motion, 6 signify by saying aye. 7 (A chorus of ayes was heard.) 8 MR. KINGSTON: Opposed? Charles and Walter, the 9 motion carries. 10 Charles and Walter, it would be appropriate at 11 this time to introduce your comments about the congressional 12 interaction. We have deferred that discussion until now. 13 MR. RITCHESON: I don't know if they are my comments 14 I am interested, in the first place, to know how soley. 15 16 many of us-- members of this Council or staff, received a letter on the letterhead of the Congress of the United 17 States, House of Representatives signed by Claudine Schneider 18 and James Schoyer, and dealing particularly with a grant 19 application, Humans in Nature. 20 MR. KINGSTON: How many Council members did receive 21 this letter? 22 (A show of hands was seen.) 23 MR. KINGSTON: Eleven of the Council members. 24 MR. RITCHESON: What is the matter with the others? 25

(Laughter)

MS. SILVERS: Well, what-- when did you receive it? Remember, some of us have--

MR. RITCHESON: The letter is dated August 2nd,
1985, and I assume from George Kennedy's copy-- I am comparing
it with my original, that it is precisely the same language.

It does deal with the application, Humans in Nature directed by Joseph Meeker (?), which application has actually been turned down.

Mr. Chairman, many of us feel, other colleagues with whom I have touched base about this feel, that this is a highly inappropriate intrusion by members of the Congress, by these two specific members of Congress, in the workings of this Council.

And I think we are morally obliged to take some position which should be conveyed in rather strong terms, to these two members of the House of Representatives.

MR. LAXALT: (Inaudible) diplomatic. I think from the brief-- I just read the letter now. Obviously, a constituent placed a letter previously written right in front of the Congressman and he signed it automatically.

MR. COHN: I intend to--

MR. LAXALT: I can't see a public reprimand-- I think that would be out of place.

MR. COHN: I intend to write in my own personal

capacity. I find it highly, highly offensive and indeed if this kind of a letter were written to a judge either on the appellate level or on trial basis, the writer of the letter would be cited for contempt of court.

And, in one sense we are a court. We hear different points of views, we make decisions. This contamination of the entire process-- and I don't-- I intend to write, as I say, in my own individual capacity.

I hope I will temper somewhat-- my opening sentence which I scribbled as we were talking yesterday and this is just a draft of an opening sentence. This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 2, urging me to vote on August 7th, for the application of the College of the Atlantic which letter I consider highly improper and indeed bordering on criminality.

Because the whole idea of attempting to contaminate a judicial process is one of the most repulsive things I can possibly imagine.

Now it is quite possible, of course, this was done on behalf of a constituent, but even so, on behalf of a constituent doesn't give extraordinary sanctity to this kind of letter.

So, I do intend to write on my own behalf.

MR. LAXALT: If I could interpret what I just read, right now I would say it would be ignorance on procedure on

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the part of the Congressman.

MR. COHN: I will add a footnote.

(Laughter.)

MR. COHN: And the footnote, which I scribbled this morning, if a staff member wrote it for you and you just automatically signed it without giving too much thought to what you were doing, I can understand parenthesis (and perhaps be forgiving).

(Simultaneous discussion.)

MR. AGRESTO: I had not seen the letter until a few minutes ago when it was handed to me.

My office receives letters like this 50 times a week. They come from Congressmen, they come from Senators. They do not come from the other two branches. We never get letters from the Executive Office or the Judiciary. (Inaudible).

We get letters from governors. We get letters from honorary societies, from academic societies; we get letters from, you know, ACLS. Letters from all kinds of people asking us to take into account these matters.

It may be, although I am not sure I could put my finger on it-- it may be a difference in kind if it goes to you rather than it goes to me.

But I would not write a letter back to a Congressman on my behalf that carried any of the tone or--

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MR. COHN: John, I agree with you 100 percent and (inaudible) in the anger with which I am replying or anywhere near that. MR. AGRESTO: This is, to my office, an absolute formal letter for which we have a courtesy reply that we give all--MR. COHN: I understand. MR. AGRESTO: We have gotten-- we have gotten letters from Congressmen that have been considerably stronger which we give considerably stronger replies. But, at least at my level, this is not -- this is not, I don't think either these Congressmen -- neither of them wrote this. It clearly 13 was written by one of their staff members or--(Inaudible) where it also said to members of the Council. 15 MR. AGRESTO: Perhaps not, I don't know--16 MR. COHN: As far as I know, this is the first time I have ever received a letter like this, after some five years here. MR. LAXALT: I think it might have been a clerical error; they probably had some extra copies and started filling in the Council.

> I don't--MR. AGRESTO:

MR. COHN: Did I understand you to say that among these 50 letters you get every week, that you get letters

from members of Congress?

MR. AGRESTO: I told you.

MR. COHN: Yes. See, I think that is inappropriate.

I don't think Congressmen should write you letters.

MR. AGRESTO: Well, I think it would be difficult to break them of the habit.

(Laughter.)

MR. AGRESTO: And I don't mean to be facetious about that. Congressmen, when asked by their constituents will you please intercede for me, will write a letter saying you know, so and so has a grant before you, please make sure it is given all due consideration.

That is the spirit in which the letters are generally written. That is always the spirit in which they are taken and of course we give due consideration and therefore, I write-- you know, thank you for having sent me a letter. We will inform you of the results when they are done.

I take no offense at these kinds of letters directed at me. I would not use my situation to bind the Council on its feelings.

MR. LAXALT: If these discussions are (inaudible) to the center of (inaudible), I suggest we think about it a little bit.

(Laughter.)

MR. KINGSTON: I think that---

MR. KENNEDY: I think that is true. I have never heard of either of these Congressman before. They had not the slightest influence on my sentiment one way or the other.

I took the letter as a courtesy done for their constituents. I sometimes ask Congressmen to intervene in matters that I am interested in and I don't really see very much difference.

It hasn't affected our judgment in any way. I think the proper way to react to the letter is to ignore it, not even to—— I would urge you not even to make personal responses, but of course you will do what you see—— feel you should in that respect.

MR. KINGSTON: Louise.

MS. KERR: I am not sure that I didn't pay any attention at all and I would caution or urge that you separate your reactions.

First of all, it seems to me that if there is a reaction, there is a potential negative for the applicant and if you are to respond in any way, personally or from the Council-- both of which I would not endorse -- that you would caution them that they may in this instance have jeopardized their constituent rather than supporting them.

Furthermore, I too have never received anything of

this, on a particular application from any Congressman and it seems to me that to respond— if you are going to respond, respond to those Congressmen, not to the Congress.

It seems to me that you are raising an issue where there is no issue to be raised with the whole of the United States Congress.

MR. KINGSTON: Marty (?).

MR. CHICKERING: John, it occurred to me that if you wanted to issue a short denunciation to Congress, Congress might retaliate by reducing the endowments and appropriations.

On the other hand, if they felt really punitive, they might increase what they issue.

(Laughter.)

MR. KINGSTON: Other comments on this issue?

MS. CRESIMORE: What makes this a little more sensitive, I think, and of course if I had received one from a Senator, I would have been very unnerved because some of us are still pending confirmation and it makes it a little special situation, I think, now.

For Congress, under ordinary circumstances, I think, we just handle it the best way we feel we should individually.

But, it is a little special right now in that we are pending confirmation.

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MR. KINGSTON: Harold. MR. CANNON: I would just like to complete the circle on this because I think it is informative to the Council. John has told you that he gets 50 letters a week. I would guess that probably Division Directors get some three or four letters of this sort a week. By completing the circle, this is what I mean -- when a grant is awarded in such instances and this of course happens in some occasions, I have actually seen in the introduction to the resulting book which is the product of a research grant, thanks to Senator blank and Congressman whozit, I received a grant from the National Endowment for 13 the Humanities. It is that that is prompting applicants to write 15 to their Congressman so there is a kind of circularity here 16 that is going on. MR. KINGSTON: Other comments? 18 (No response.) MR. KINGSTON: There being none, we will--MR. DOUGHERTY: Yes there is. MR. KINGSTON: I am sorry, Jim.

MR. DOUGHERTY: If I could expand the circle and It isn't unusual from time to time for an complete it. assistant director or a program officer to receive a letter

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from a Congressman or a Senator in support of a project.

MR. KINGSTON: I should also note that when we do have any kind of congressional interest, we immediately send that letter or a copy of it to our Congressional Liaison Office and they keep track of expressions of interest on the part of Congressman.

MR. ALLEN: I was trying to stay out of this because I wanted to wait until I got home, but I have been away since July 31st, I don't know if I have heard from them or not.

(Laughter.)

MR. ALLEN: I must say that I think it is entirely appropriate for Congressmen to address themselves to the substance of applications to the Endowment.

They should do so the way when others recommending certain references do, that is by appending letters to the applications when they submit it.

I see nothing wrong with that. And I see on the other hand, this particular letter is entirely inappropriate. I would ask you all to make the distinctions.

Sometimes Council members are contacted by the office's staff, which I also consider in the circumstance inappropriate.

The difference between the office and Congressman is we are able to say to the office, look, don't talk to me about that or whatever you find appropriate in the case to

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dismiss them because we have no fears of reprisal.

The situation with Congress is, of course, that there are kinds of implications which Mr. Chickering humorously referred to, and further considerations that we have no recourse.

MR. KINGSTON: Other comments?

MR. BERNS: John, I am sorry, but I think there is something more that has to be said here.

If, for example, these letters were to come from members of the Committee that— dealing with appropriations and so forth, there would be the implication that unless you make this grant, we will something, something, something and therefore, I think it inappropriate for Congressman to do this sort of thing.

Now, I am persuaded by some of the things that have been said here, that I will not do-- you know, submit a telegram, go to hell, strong letters follows sort of thing.

(Laughter.)

MR. BERNS: But, if there is—— I think there is something inappropriate about this and it ought to be recorded. That is my view, at least, my view and I think Charles' view.

MR. LAXALT: I must say that anybody who had been close to a Governor's office or a Senator's office, that that is so routine that it would be paid any attention to at all.

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I would totally disregard it. Anyway, we lobby Congress so can't they lobby us for a change? (Laughter.)

MR. AGRESTO: I must say that I have not seen in the three years I have been here, a letter from anybody with any direct authority over us, Senator Yates, or whoever is writing --- if they would write letters they would be at least the kind of courtesy letters for the constituents.

We have never gotten from anybody in authority over us in Congress any kind of letter that I would have ever taken to be even any kind of strong arm tactics against us at all.

If we did, we would respond to that in kind and if pressed, then these-- we are a public agency and such things would be public.

Everyone knows this on both sides and nobody pushes.

MR. KINGSTON: Anita.

MS. SILVERS: I just wanted to agree with Bob. This is a -- I cannot get excited about it because it is totally-fathe people who wrote it know that it is totally ineffective. They are doing it as courtesy and we are behaving, I think, a little bit as if it could possibly be effective, but it is inconceivable that it could.

We should send the letter to a panel and have them

rate it not recommended.

MR. KINGSTON: Yes, Jim.

MR. SCHALL: I think it would be quite dangerous for a Congressman or a Senator to write a letter like this. I mean all you have to do is give it to the appropriate journalist who would say Congressman X is trying to lobby an agency.

I mean I would think from his political viewpoint or even-- I mean there is a kind of a free speech question in here in some sense.

do, they are citizens too and if they want to write you a letter, it is perfectly all right as far as I can see.

But, if it tends to be, shall we say, threatening, that is a very dangerous position. Maybe what you should write to your Congressman or Senator-- your Congressman back and say that don't you know you are compromising yourself to write this kind of a thing. I mean, it gets dangerous from their viewpoint, perhaps more so than the threat to influence some poor member of the board.

MR. LAXALT: Well, again, if I were a newspaper man and had been-- had been contacted by both very closely, that I would not consider it a story at all.

MR. KINGSTON: I gather we have exhausted the discussion on this topic. Should we move to the report from

the Education Division?

EDUCATION PROGRAMS

EDUCATION PROGRAMS

MS. KERR: Chairman Dille had to leave so I will give the report instead.

During its closed session, the Committee discussed the policy paper which we have already discussed, I suppose, so to speak.

We had a very brief report on the budget and considered staff recommendations and all of the programs.

There were two, actually three applications in specific that we gave some time too, one of which Anita has already talked about.

The Education Programs, by the way, are in green.

The first proposal— the first application that we gave any

time to was ES21260 on page three and it was relatively speaking
a minor matter.

Central Michigan University called for university support for a program leading to a Master's degree and we noted and note for you that this is an exception to normal division policy but it was justified by what were considered to be-- by everyone, staff, Council, Committee and Panel, exceptional circumstances in that the program-- the university's program had been developed at the express request of the teachers from the region.

We also discovered -- discussed in specific application

EG20027 from Mercer University.

MR. BERNS: What page is that?

MS. KERR: That is on page eight; which called for a humanities project and humanities education for prisoners.

The Committee reviewed and had position papers from several of the staff members and Steve McCleary (?) was there to guide us in our discussion of the matter.

We were-- it was a discussion designed to determine whether or not we should evolve a policy or state a policy, enunciate a policy.

It was decided that up to this point, we had not had very many applications from prisoners, although indeed there have been two in the last six months.

They-- we decided that there are various kinds of prisons which might require different kinds of responses, and we have asked the staff to monitor the number of applications and the kind of applications.

At this point, we do not want to preclude prisons from applying to our nontraditional program, but it may be necessary in the future so that we recommended funding of that proposal without— at the same time recommending any particular further policy.

There was, as Roland Dille suggested this morning, some discussion which covered the whole of our application process. There was some discussion about the panels and the

process. We have asked the staff to follow that and to provide some strategies for correcting any imbalances that may have occurred.

MR. KINGSTON: The motion is before you. Is there a second?

MR. : Second.

MR. KINGSTON: It has been seconded. Any comments or questions?

(No response.)

MR. KINGSTON: There being none, may I hear a voice vote for approving the motions?

(A chorus of ayes was heard.)

MR. KINGSTON: Opposed.

(No response.)

MR. KINGSTON: The motion is carried.

With your permission, we will proceed on to the report from the Fellowships Division.

FELLOWSHIPS DIVISION

MS. HIMMELFARB: There was discussion and approval of the new budget. The budget was similar to the '86, (inaudible), with the suggestion that the awards will be raised \$500 to \$750 to offset the higher costs of travel, and so the stipend awards will increase from \$3,000 to \$3,500 to help offset higher costs.

These stipends were not raised last year when

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Fellowships were increased.

The proposed increase in stipends for participants in the Seminar Programs: \$3,500 for the eight week college teacher seminars and proportionate increases for the secondary school teachers— teacher seminars; \$2,750 for six weeks, \$2,375 for five weeks and \$2,000 for four weeks.

The Committee reviewed and passed upon applications for the four programs. Summer seminars for secondary school teachers, summer seminars for college teachers—

We also discussed the seminars for undergraduate fellows. The (inaudible) now includes the other scholars program, the Committee recommends that the Division discontinue these seminars and concentrate its efforts for students on the (inaudible) Scholars Program.

I therefore submit our motion which includes the following items: the bicentennial law professor seminars and some seminars for college teachers which, for some computer reason, have been included in the same batch. The law professors seminars are the last three items on page 12.

Summer seminars for secondary school teachers-- I should say that we include -- the law professors seminars, we have approved three of the three submitted; of the summer seminars, we approved 60 applications; of the summer seminars for secondary school applications, we approved 52 applications,

and of the Faculty Graduate Study Program, we approved 10 2 applications. 3 MR. KINGSTON: All right. Any questions or comments of the seminars programs, graduate programs and so forth. Rita? MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: I don't think it is about the seminars. I had a question that I might as well ask it now. I notice two of the fellowship grants which I presume is part of this page eight (inaudible) examples on Humanities and Medicine. Now I understand the difference between fellowships and research divisions, but I was under the impression that that was the science-- humanities and science and technology programs. That is, I would have anticipated that application as strictly a matter of procedure would have fallen under the research area. MS. HIMMELFARB: What item exactly are you --MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: It is on page 10. MS. HIMMELFARB: Oh, ten. MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: SF21553. There are some others scattered (?). I just wanted a point of clarification. MS. HIMMELFARB: This one-- this is not a fellowship. This is a summer seminar. MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: They are all seminars, but 25

1 that is--2 MS. HIMMELFARB: The only-- did summer seminars. MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: So, the humanities, science 3 and technology doesn't encompass the whole group of that area, 4 subject area? 5 MS. HIMMELFARB: No. 6 MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: Thank you. 7 MR. KINGSTON: Other comments, questions? 8 (No response.) 9 MR. KINGSTON: Those in favor of the motion signify 10 by saying aye. 11 (A chorus of ayes was heard.) 12 MR. KINGSTON: Those opposed. 13 (No response.) 14 MR. KINGSTON: The motion carries. 15 A report from the Division of Research Programs --16 RESEARCH PROGRAMS 17 MR. BERNS: Our motion is in the-- the Research 18 Division ought to be the envy of all other Divisions, the 19 envy of staff members and Council members. 20 I say you ought to all envy us because as is 21 usual we finished our matters with the dispatch that should 22 be envied. We were finished by 1:00 o'clock yesterday. 23 24 (Laughter.) MS. HIMMELFARB: Well, in that case we should get 25

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a medal, because we were done by five (?).

The Committee considered applications MR. BERNS: in two categories and had their regular cycles of reviews scheduled for this meeting, conferences and publications and also considered a few applications in other categories.

On pages one and nine of the motions, some 55 conference applications are listed, of which 14 are recommended for approval.

Council members' attention is called particularly to the item on page one, RD20679, Spellman College. proposal received high ratings from the panel, but the same panelists made substantitve comments about the proposal that were really quite critical.

This sort of mismatch between panelists comments and their use of the summary ratings happens from time to time and we on the Council will be grateful to the staff for their reference to sort out these matters and to advise us.

In this Spellman College case, the Committee felt that the deficiencies of the proposal could be handled in the form of a few conditions to be added to the grant award and saw little to be gained by rejecting the proposal and considering it in a revised form at a later date.

So, this is one item that -- where we differed from the staff advice given to us.

On pages 10 to 14, the motion--MS. Where is this? MR. BERNS: That was on page one, Spellman College Conference, \$10,000 and we granted that.

On pages 10 to 14 of the motion, 27 applications in the HST program are listed; only one recommended for support, 20 of 26 recommended for rejection, originated in the joint NEH, NSF EVAS(?) program and that program was not slated to be discontinued.

Pages 15 to 27, applications in the Publications Program are listed: 34 are recommended for approval, 30 for rejection and four deferrals.

I should mention here that the members of the Council saw, particularly to appraise the report of the staff here and also for the way in which this was handled.

Pages 28-- on page 28 are four Tools applications, stragglers left behind from the main group. Tools applications were considered at the May meeting.

Pages 29 to 30 listed six additions applications that are recommended for approval. Three of these were deferred at the May meeting for normal substantive reasons pending the completion of staff work.

The remaining three, RE20425, 20531, 20535 were judged in May to be excellent programs and were deferred pending the availability of additional funds.

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The added clarity of being three months further along in the fiscal year, additional funds do appear to be available. We are pleased to recommend these proposals today in the motion.

Page 31, two applications in an International Culture Program are listed and on page 32, three applications for renewed support of the ACLS regrants program.

The Committee discussed these particular grants as a group, expressed concern about the appearance of large administrative costs in these programs, praised the NEH staff for their efforts to make these grantees more accountable to the Endowment's usual renewal procedures than had been the case in the past.

One year ago, the Fellowships Division began the practice of formal review of these applications and the Research Division has followed in a similar vein.

In discussing RI20265 listed on page 31, the Committee noted that the-- the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China's Humanities Program with China, abbreviation CSCPRC-- anyway, page 31, 20265.

The Committee noted that this -- our Committee, us in other words, we, noted that this Committee is a conduit for funds from such Federal agencies as NEH, NSF, and USIA as well as from private foundations such as Ford, Star and

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and is a responsible and ideologic endowments organization. We discussed this matter at some length.

Finally, Mrs. Ricardo-Campbell asked to be reported as having abstained from voting on this particular application and Professor Kass asked to be reported abstaining on the ACLS grant proposals which are 201--2001, 2, and 3.

I move adoption of the motion.

MR. KINGSTON: Are there comments or questions about the Research Division's motion?

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: I am just assuming that my affiliation with the university which is heavily or somewhat represented and also I (inaudible) universities, Santa Clara University of the Pacific, but it is true that I am a director of the (inaudible) college of northern California and I hope that continued good work-- and keep track of all 12 universities affiliated with it. But that I be recorded as abstaining otherwise.

> MR. KINGSTON: It will be so noted. Other comments or questions about the motion? (No response.)

MR. KINGSTON: There being none, those favoring the motion?

> (A chorus of ayes was heard.) MR. KINGSTON: Those opposed? (No response.)

MR. KINGSTON: Motion carried.

It is appropriate at this time to bring forward the issues that we have deferred. That is, the points made in Rita Ricardo-Campbell's letter and the question of long term grants within the division. Rita, why don't you begin.

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: I don't have the letter in hand, but I think I have a good memory.

I am concerned that the grant-- in fact three grants were made to three different centers in May of 1985 when I unexpectedly could not attend the meeting, that start in September 1, 1986 which is almost a year-and-a-half lead time and go all the way to August, the end of August and the beginning of September in 1989. That is four-and-a half years advanced.

Now, I will understand and understand Dick

Edman's arguments that you need advanced time for screening fellowship grants and things of that nature.

In all three instances, the only one I know anything about individually is the Center for Advanced Behavioral—Study of Advanced Behavioral Sciences or whatever. We call it the (inaudible) and here is the term.

Because, what you are doing is guessing that one and a half years hence or three and four years hence this is going to be rated good or just as good as when you gave the grant for one thing.

Another thing is you are tying up funds which might be weighed against other alternatives, and for making better applications.

These are established grants, there is no need for a great deal of lead time for advertising, they were all well known. One was in (inaudible), the other is in the Folger Library of Shakespeare— certainly you can't say their programs aren't known in the academic community and they need lead time for advertising.

And I would like to say that we didn't as a general policy matter— also I— let me finish all I felt because I resented very much the leaving out of the dates and therefore my reason in the minutes and the——— the telegram was read at the last meeting because it seems to center on the subject of whether there were women or no women at the Think Tank.

The Think Tank is well known to have a lot of women invited and in fact there are some unkind Stanford professors who say that is the screening for the declining quality of the males that are there.

I am not a feminist and yet I have been approached by two people at this meeting in casual conversation saying oh good, a feminist. When the discussion that occurred, whatever it was, it made me the-- I am a feminist in an old fashioned sense. I believe in equal pay for equal work

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and I don't mean work-- it is like a letter I had from the Attorney General recently where he -- well, I quess he didn't notice when some secretary transformed work to word in it. But let me go on. I am just saying that I don't

think money should be granted that far ahead whether it is this particular group or some other group.

I think three-and-a-half years is plenty of time for a lead into these programs, especially when there were existing programs.

I would like to hear other peoples points of view and maybe they can persuade me on this way.

MR. AGRESTO: If I may for a second. I do not wish to speak right now to the issue that seems to be presently on the floor, namely the lead time or the length of the grant. But, when the telegram was read, I thought I had read the telegram in full.

It is correct, however, that when it was printed in the minutes that date along with the heading and a few other things were not printed.

I do not think this Council was wrong in thinking that the substance of the telegram was as it thought it was. I will read the telegram now.

Regret cannot attend meeting. Why rush on FC20029-82 renewal 9-1-86 dash 8-31-89 for \$720,000 as deferral.

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No complaints against the Center's method of selecting Please read to whole Council this telegram before Council's vote on renewal FC20029-82. I have no conflict of interest. Rita Ricardo-Campbell, Hoover Institution, Stanford University.

That was the telegram that was read and the discussion that followed did not in fact, I think, impute to Mrs. Campbell any feminist or anti-feminist bias.

What -- since the telegram raised that as an issue, we wanted to know what in fact was said about the Center regarding its recruitment procedures and that is how we got into that discussion.

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: I would like the minutes -to look at the minutes.

MR. AGRESTO: The telegram will be reprinted as a telegram totally in the minutes.

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: The selection process was discussed and there is, may I say, informally, a great deal of conversation on the Stanford campus about the method of selection fellows at the Think Tank.

I think if you would talk to somebody who are unhappy about it -- I didn't want to protest this, but Mr. Ekman noted that panelists and site reviewers had all commented on the selection process and agreed that the proposal was excellent despite its unusual procedure.

And if this --- whether this process led to the selection of women, minority, and other --- of scholars -- and I can understand why she asked because she doesn't know.

Mr. (inaudible) said that large numbers of women and minorities have been invited to the Center. Anita Silvers stated that there were many women scholars at the Mr. Ritcheson-- he wanted to know what my objections Center. are which obviously were tied up with the date that was omitted.

Basically, Ms. Griest talked about the grant from the Center in the past because of concern about the procedures. She stated that the Center has been very candid and so forth.

You feel when you read the minutes that the major objection was that there were not women invited and this that this was being corrected, very correctly by comments made by Anita Silvers and others.

It is just the way it was read to the Council members when somebody said to me-- I won't mention who-- I was waiting in line to go get some coffee and somebody said, oh yes, you go ahead but not because you are a feminist and wouldn't want to do that or something.

I am perfectly happy to take both the advantage of being a woman and I hope a qualified, competent woman. I am just telling you the way I feel about it.

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That is— and this aside from the policy issue involved and the policy issue is how far ahead should the funds be committed under all sorts of grants and whether into the year, well into the year 1989 should monies be committed so that future Counsils on which probably very few people present will even be involved will have their hands tied by these grants that already existed.

It is for this reason that I have asked for a compilation of all outstanding grants much as companies keep backlogs and other ways of orders, that you have all your grants laid out for you into the year 1986, '87, '88, and '89.

What are-- I guess in Congress, for example, there are not funds that you can play with because you have (inaudible) assumed to be constant that you-- not constant but tied up. You have entitlement programs. What are the funds that you can play with?

There are no funds here which can be played with if you gradually increase the percentage of far off grants. That is what I am asking about.

MR. KINGSTON: If I may, I would like to separate the policy issue from the mechanical issue of submission of the letter, the telegram into the record if there are no objections. We would submit a copy of the letter-- a copy of the telegram as appended to the minutes.

That being the case, I would like to call the

1 question on approval of the minutes as corrected and amended 2 at this point. 3 All those who approve the correction and amendment of the minutes, please signify by saying aye. 4

(A chorus of ayes was heard.)

MR. KINGSTON: Opposed?

(No response.)

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MR. KINGSTON: All right, now we will come -- and one abstention. Okay.

We are coming back to the issue, the policy issue of long term funding. Louise.

MS. KERR: On the issue of long term funding, I would -- I would like to separate that as well, specifically with the matter of centers for -- which is what we are talking about now.

I did have a reason for asking about the selection process because in fact before, when it was under Fellowships and I was on the Fellowships Committee, there were questions raised about it. Those questions have obviously been addressed.

But, besides the -- because of those questions and the difficulty, I would, in this instance, for Advanced Centers, I would think that long range funding is very, very important for purposes of having a good selection procedure and for notifying people -- there may be modifications to

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of whatever the grant procedure or purposes may be even, for example, at a place like the Newbury (?) which is one of the major recipients. There are sometimes slight alterations and they need the lead time.

So, in this instance, I would applaud long range funding and I would think it would continue.

MR. KINGSTON: I should note (inaudible) answer to the question about conditions on long term funding, we operate under an annual appropriation, the majority of funding that we are talking about here is Gifts and Matching Funding and those offers are always made contingent upon appropriation.

There are also conditions and requirements for interim reporting and review of those reports. Anita.

MS. SILVERS: Yes, I just wanted to ask some technical questions about the funding.

There was a time when the Endowment used to engage in funding multi-year projects, but the entire amount was committed out of the current fiscal year's budget. There was a time once.

And, in that case, of course, it was not an issue of tying up future funds. I understand that can't really be done with Treasury funds.

On the other hand, wherever we use Treasury funds, put, presumably, an outer limit on the date at which the

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date at which the matching can occur. We can't really, I suppose, tell when during the time period the claims will be made on those funds, whether folks will raise the money the next day or not. ()

So that -- there is a problem inherent in that alternative fund motion that specific to centers.

The question that I want to raise though in respect to long term funding now is that while I understand there is a defect of tying up funds, what are you noticing in the Education Division in that we are not funding ordinarily multi-year projects.

What we are doing is saying, do the first year and then produce an evaluation. That doesn't always happen, but that is -- is becoming somewhat more typical.

The problem then becomes the time line and we happen to produce an evaluation at the time that you are back in the middle of -- engaging the year's activities in order to support the next year's application.

So, I think what I am suggesting, Rita, is that in discussing long range funding, we need to find a happy medium between the issue of the matter of tying up funds in the future and the matter of not requiring a cycle in which evaluation for the next application must occur before a reasonable period has been completed.

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: Let me ask you a question.

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I can understand-- possibly, this is why my reaction was so strong-- that when you have open competition for a fellowship, it takes quite a long while to go through the applications, get the references and consider them.

We do it every year for one year applications, and we do it within two years. That is, we do give 10 to 15 (inaudible) the actual grants in the \$30,000 up range which people might be interested in hearing.

This case doesn't And we do do it in two years. even have the excuse as the Think Tank of having applications.

It is an invitation only so that it is true that the permanent staff members sit around and discuss who knows whom and whom should we invite this year and do we want a particular subject covered in some depth so that we have more people concerned.

It is very much an in house thing, not concerned with a great deal of review time of applications. And I guess that bothered me, too.

MR. KINGSTON: Trudy?

MS. HIMMELFARB: The invitations, as you point out, often include prospective years. That is, sometimes the invitation will be for two, three years hence and they are open ended invitations so that the other applicant is permitted to say I am not available next year nor the year

after, but I will be available in that third year.

So, there is a great deal of lead time that is required ---

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: The third year is probably the end of the lead time. Four-and-a-half years, I think, is a bit much.

MR. AGRESTO: I don't mean to cut off a healthy discussion, about this proposal in particular, but just for one minute.

Clearly having a three year funding cycle or three year grant is not strange, not only in this program,

Challenge Grants as well. We know for a fact that the

Hoover Institution recently had a three year Challnege Grant from us.

Three year grants are not unheard of in this agency. This proposal received, in that program at that time, the highest rating of all the proposals that have come in. Not only received the highest rating, but we in fact sent out a team of site visitors to look at it.

That site visiting team was headed by Tom Kingston, came back with fine reports on this project and on the Center. I stood by my word and I said, however, that I would look at the project, look at the proposal, myself after Council meeting last time. I did. I found nothing amiss in this project and only things to praise.

I do not mean to put off a discussion that we should have long term grans or not, but if we are going to talk about this particular project, I certainly-- for my money-- have nothing out of the ordinary or remiss in it.

MR. KINGSTON: Frances.

MS. RHOME: I (inaudible) you said all-- there was one reject on page 173 (inaudible). There was a great deal of discussion in terms of the panelists about method of selection.

Another-- let's see, however, we took a strong stand against the Center's method of selecting fellows, in the process of deciding which.

Of the nearly 1400 currently eligible scholars to invite in any given year, involved too much power on the Director of the Center.

But for this principle objection, the panelists would have rated the application E so there were several, I guess six E's and one R.

MR. KINGSTON: Technically there were six E's and one E over R. The dissenting panelist agreed to a split rating. When we report a split rating, we always report the lower one.

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: I am still interested, however, in the policy issue of three funding years, which is what this was.

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MR. KINGSTON: Frances.

Mine was a question of information. MS. RHOME: think they relate to what we are talking about and that is, when we are funding additions, quite often they are numerous volumes that are going to be involved.

How is the time devised there for the length of-period of the award?

MR. KINGSTON: I will defer that question to Rich (?) Ekman.

MR. EKMAN: Yes, both in the case of the Center's applications and in those other potentially mutli-year applications that are submitted, the judgment as to which ones are awarded in the form for multi-year grant and which in the form of the one year grant depends very heavily on the review process and upon recommendations of the panelists.

MS. RHOME: My question is, how do you determine the years, for example, of a -- for a project that I think is in its now eighth year receiving funds from the NEH.

And, it is a 20 volume edition (inaudible) of additional process, I think it would undermine the entire project, but I don't know how that decision is made by NEH.

MR. EKMAN: Let me try and sort this out. Most additions applications that are submitted are for two, three, four, even five year periods, but the normal way in which the Endowment proceeds is to make a grant, of course, something

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for a period that is shorter than the time period requested in most cases.

Following the panels recommendations, however, some proposals are recommended so enthusiastically, that the Endowment response is to make a grant for a long period, say three years.

Now, when proposals come back as renewal applications for these long term projects, the same questions are asked again, but there is an added ingredient of the track record of the first grant.

And, as the panelists then rank the proposals and judge relative quality and have the additional information available to them about the what the productivity was in the previous grant, it then becomes an ad hoc ranking process for that particular group of applications where some projects that are first timers may be ranked higher than some that are renewal applications, but not all.

MR. KINGSTON: Isn't it fair to say that there are different mechanisms which you just described than we do for centers.

Absolutely. The case in question in MR. EKMAN: which the Stanford application was considered, the panel was clear in recognizing that some proposals were significantly better than some of the other proposals under consideration.

So, in Stanford's case, which was very, very highly

regarded, it was -- pardon me, Rita.

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: Tom incorrectly called it Stanford, but the Center for Advanced Behavioral Studies—it has no connection with Stanford University.

MR. EKMAN: I stand corrected. I think I will use your term. The Think Tank's proposal impressed the panel of reviewers to a great degree, and therefore their recommendation was that the longest possible grant period be awarded.

MS. RHOME: I wondered for how many years we supported it and got through the B's and C's or something of that nature. I see in addition's where we just simply have to have long term considerations.

MR. KINGSTON: Other comments, questions you wish to raise. John.

MR. ANDREWS: Just a point of clarification, Tom.

I would like to point out that it is not that we do not fund

multi-year projects. In fact, I have just counted 22 projects

that are recommended at this Council are two years or longer.

It is just that in certain categories such as some of the Summer Institutes for Elementary and Secondary Schools, we feel that it is necessary to make a special case for funding for more than one year, or a year-and-a-half counting that time.

MR. KINGSTON: Any other question or comment?

(No response.)

MR. KINGSTON: Hearing no motion of any kind.

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: May I make a request that

I have already made to the Committee and I think Richard Ekman does very fine work and I am looking forward to seeing him-I think we should have an overall look of funding going out.

That is, what are our commitments already made for the year 1985, well '86, '87, '88.

MR. KINGSTON: Steve, perhaps you can answer that question.

MR. CHERRINGTON: We have a report that would answer some of those questions prepared by the Grants office that would have every commitment that is currently outstanding and the end date for that offer.

As far as (inaudible) funds, most divisions don't really have commitments that project into many years.

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: I am only-- the only Division of my research with all those additions, one started in 1968.

You see, once you have given the grant, there seems to be the feeling that you keep on renewing and renewing.

MR. EKMAN: It does happen-- you will occasionally have a series of grants, but generally restricted to research.

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: Does all the research

(inaudible). I would still like then just to see that--

particularly the Divisions outstanding grant commitments.

MR. KINGSTON: Richard.

MR. EKMAN: The longer we talk, it is beginning to dawn on me that there are really two policies that are twisted together here.

One is the issue of how long a grant period a particular project ought to have and the second issue is how much in advance of the proposed starting date of a project it is appropriate for the Endowment to consider the application.

In the case of this Think Tank's proposal, there were good arguments consistent with the two policies in the different areas which had the effect of increasing the period of time involved.

So that, Rita, as you look at the proposal and the way it has been handled, the dates you see-- 1989 and the last thing that will happen related to this project, does seem further into the future than we usually see.

MR. KINGSTON: Although I did notice that the (inaudible) 1990. I felt you should be aware of that.

MS. SILVERS: There may be two-and-a-half because the issue, I guess, is not that grant period which can be extended, it is whether extending the grant period increases that money. Does that help with this issue? If you give \$50,000 to an institution to do something in one year or two years is still \$50,000.

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: But it still competes with new grants and applications that may come in say '87 for that+-I thank you for finding out-- you see I thought it was a very innocuous request to ask for a deferral on something that would start in 1986, you know. That was May of '85, so-

But it is true, it starts much after when they-there was no rush and that was my telegram. What was the Instead of having it out then on those particular set of grants; they started in '86, the meeting was in May '85 and then it goes into '89 all the way.

MR. KINGSTON: I think there are two partial explanations to that. One is the fact that the Center's program there is an annual deadline, one deadline. And secondly, the actual designation of NEH fellows at that Think Tank would begin next spring, before our next deadline action.

The funding period itself indicates when the money is going to be released.

MR. ALLEN: Are you saying, Tom, that it has--Rita's request to defer consideration to this Council meeting, for example -- you mean that there was no difficulty in treating that application?

MR. KINGSTON:

MR. ALLEN: That is what I thought.

MR. KINGSTON: Other comments or questions?

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MR. CHERRINGTON: I would like to make one comment. There is a difference between commitment and expectation.

As far as official commitment, we have that with (inaudible). As far as expectation, there is probably more of that.

If you sat down and projected our commitments, that would be much less than the expectations in the field.

MRS. RICARDO-CAMPBELL: Why don't you do both problems. That would be helpful. Thank you.

MR. KINGSTON: If there are no other comments, I will ask for the report of the State Programs Division. Frances is sitting in for Jeff, I believe.

STATE PROGRAMS

RHOME: Yes, Jeffrey Hart had to leave but MS. he has left his report and asked me to read it to you and I do that on his behalf.

In the Closed Session, there was a discussion of the 1987 agency request budget which remains the same as year with general satisfaction with the proportion allocated to the Division.

A new formula exists for the allocation of Treasury funds within the Division. The principle discussion of the Closed Session concerned the 27 states which had submitted two year proposals and the nine outstanding State councils that were recommended for Merit Awards. This provided the

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the meeting with an opportunity to hear in some depth from program officers about the strengths and weaknesses of the various state programs.

There are soft spots here and there, but continuing improvement with the point made several times that our expectation of quality has risen considerably.

Our report is on the white sheet that is before you and the South Carolina recommendation carries a condition that appears on page 11. That is on the very last page of the report. You will see at the bottom of the page the recommendation by the staff which is an award of up to \$263,000 in definite funds and a matching authorization of \$51,000 subject to the following conditions: of the above amount, \$126,400 will be released immediately.

Program funds will be released upon condition that the South Carolina Committee for the Humanities submits for Endowment review a description of the rationale and implementational plans for program development including the new initiatives.

This is done occasionally within the state council, I might add, because of various concerns as to whether or not the projects which sound good in their proposals are really definitive enough for their implementation.

Those states that were recommended for Merit Awards for excellence were: Arkansas, Connecticut, Kentucky, Maine,

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Minnesota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Wyoming, and as an aside, I will tell you that we were highly impressed at some of the things that the states were doing there and the use of their funding. The Council members voted a special commendation for the new Council in the Virgin Islands which has developed

They have had one year with a full time staff individual and the projects and programs that have been initiated there we found were superior and exciting.

exceptionally in about one year.

Finally, the meeting discussed the states submitting progress reports with the funding requested. recommendation for the biennial proposals and the progress reports is before you.

And, Jeffrey Hart also says he would like to make mention of the footnote to all pages to the effect that amounts recommended are based on fiscal year '86 requests level. That concludes his report.

MR. KINGSTON: All right. Any questions or comments about the State Councils? Anita.

MS. SILVERS: I would like to ask a question about (inaudible) for programs which as I understand it was going to be evaluated because I am a little bit curious when it was initiated originally.

I took it to be-- I think it was-- it was it was

in part as a way of simply excellence among the State

Councils and I am a little bit curious with that, the

percentage of State Councils which applied for this award

hasn't remained the same year after year.

And I am also a little bit curious about the (inaudible) issue, that is, are we finding that certain State Councils are getting the award more than once. Is there any Council, for instance, which had the award at least more than once? The answer is yes.

MS. RHOME: I can answer your question in part because I have been through as a Council member, to a couple of the regional meetings when the states were there and I can tell you that their interest in the Merit Award is high.

They see it as a competitive thing. They wish it from a pride standpoint plus the fact that it does, indeed, carry with it a \$50,000 additional award which they can use for other projects.

As to the actual date it started and to the percentage of those who are applying which appeared to me most-this appeared to be---

MS. MERLINCOURT: I think we should make a distinction when talking today about Merit Awards which are based on the biennial proposals.

The exemplary projects are a special competition (inaudible). And, the evaluation will be going on next year.

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CHALLENGE GRANTS

MR. COHN: The 1987 budget request, the staff reported that the proposed budget request for the year 1987 will enable the Challenge Grant program to meet all of its continuing commitments under prior year awards and to offer, in addition, \$14,500,000 to new awards.

It will also provide \$2 million to support our Challenge Grant offer that we made to the New York Public Library.

These funding levels are the same as those in the Endowments fiscal year 1986 budget request and the amount budgeted for new awards is nearly the same as the amount offered for new awards in-- for the year 1985 which was \$14,884,000.

While this level of funding is lower than that of former years, it will be sufficient to support all of the excellent rated applications for first time awards and almost all of the excellent rated applications for second time awards.

Increasing the numbers of applications and rising average grant amounts in recent years make it seem likely that the success rate of applications will decline.

Experience with this year's application cycle will make clear the extent of that particular problem. We had one application before us. It is in your tab X, Y, Z

or the sheet, the white sheet that has just been handed out.

It is an amount requested of \$210,000 from North
Texas State University. This is a peculiar quote "conjoined application" which requests support from both the Challenge
Grants program and also the Division of the Education
(inaudible) Disciplines Program.

The Challenge Grant support is requested to help provide an endowment to sustain and strenghthen the activities initiated with the project funding requested from the Education Division.

Funding for the project component is not being recommended in accordance with established policy; we also recommend against the award of a Challenge Grant.

MR. KINGSTON: Any comments or questions?

(No response.)

MR. KINGSTON: Those in favor of the motion signify by saying aye.

(A chorus of ayes was heard.)

MR. KINGSTON: Opposed?

(No response.)

MR. KINGSTON: That carries for the reports of the Divisions. Is there any other item of business to be addressed in Closed Session?

MS. KERR: Could I just reiterate-- or iterate Walter's request on behalf of his bloody hands for all

Division Directors to send us-- when they send us the things for November, that they give us appendable packets.

MR. KINGSTON: We relate that message to the Director of Administration who will do her best.

Lunch is being served in the back room. The meeting is formally adjourned.

(Whereupon the meeting was adjourned at 12:55 p.m.)