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EIGHTY-FOURTH MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Friday, May 8, 1987

Conference Room M-09
First Floor
Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
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MR. KINGSTON: Ladies and gentlemen, the 84th meeting of the National Council on the Humanities is now in order.

PROCEEDINGS

MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

MR. KINGSTON: Council members received in the mail copies of the draft minutes. Are there any additions or corrections to those minutes that you would wish to make?

There being none, they will stand approved as published.

Let me announce as well that, if you did not receive a copy of the Jefferson Lecture, Susan Metts does have additional copies with her, and by all means, feel free to pick up a copy from her.

We turn to the Chairman's Report. Mrs. Cheney.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

MS. CHENEY: Well, I found this to be not only an enjoyable Council meeting, my observations are that it has also been an efficient and productive one. Since we have all our veteran Council members here this time, you are all well aware that this doesn't happen by accident. It happens because of the fine staff here at the Endowment. And I would like to begin this meeting by complimenting them for their fine work.

The Research Division was particularly heroic this time. What was it, 1,200 pages, Rich? An incredible amount

of work, much of it done in response to a need that the Council Committee in Research expressed to have a little more length in some of the write-ups, and this was done. It was an incredible amount of work, but I think very useful for all of us who try to understand the many, many applications that we receive here at the Endowment.

Our main focus of activity, besides, of course, the annual deadlines, or the deadlines that keep coming along, and the Council meeting, and the managing of the grant-making process, has been the Study Group on Elementary and Secondary Education. The Advisory Group on History and Literature has met twice now. There will be one more meeting at the end of May. We also met with an Advisory Group on Foreign Languages, and under the kind auspices of the Wilson Center, we met with the heads of the various humanities organizations and the heads of foundations that have been actively supporting humanities education.

We are now beginning to think, as we approach the final meeting of the Advisory Group on History and Literature, about the form that their report, which we will be issuing in the fall, will take. Part of my thinking about that went into the American Council for Learning Society's speech, which I gave and which I know has been distributed to the Council members.

I have been struck time and again, in looking at the

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state of humanities education in the elementary and secondary schools by how closely related the problems that we find there are with what has happened in the nation's universities. The emphasis in universities on research has meant a de-emphasis on teaching, and in the case of the schools, that has meant a lack of interest in humanities departments in the preparation of those who will teach in our nation's schools.

Specialization of the most focused kind has meant, in the case of history in particular, that the story of the past has been lost. We have more facts. We have more information, much of it very important, but more facts and more information than we have ever had before, but it hasn't been integrated in a meaningful way. It has not been integrated in a way to be useful to educated laypeople, much less to students.

I am reminded of T. S. Eliot's plaintive question,

"Where is the wisdom that we have lost in knowledge? Where
is the knowledge that we have lost in information?" My
sense is that many thoughtful people are feeling an uneasiness
about too much emphasis being placed on the small and the
particular in the humanities right now. Their uneasiness
isn't directed so much as mine is at the result such an
emphasis has on the schools, which is where mine begins and
where my focus continues, but simply at the situation itself.

Some efforts, indeed, many efforts that are highly

specialized, will always be important. But there should also be efforts, many of them, that are large and general — synthesis, as one historian puts it. There should be research projects that reach many people as well as research projects that reach a few colleagues.

We need, at the Endowment, to think how we can encourage such projects, about how we can turn the general concerns that are beginning to be expressed in the field into applications. As the members of the Council are well aware, we have a fine staff here at the Endowment, a really amazing amount of hardworking brain power. You on the Council see their work four times a year; I see it daily and am deeply appreciative. Working with that staff, working here at the Endowment, I plan, in the months and years ahead, to turn attention to this problem, to look for ways to make NEH a part of the solution.

And as a small first step, a very small first step,

I revised the memorandum that goes out to our panelists and
reviewers so that it emphasizes that the projects they recommend for funding must be significant as well as substantial.

Projects should not only be of compelling quality; they should
be of compelling importance.

As we continue to put our mind against this matter, here at the Endowment, I want the members of this Council also to be deeply involved. I value your advice. I value your

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wisdom, and I will be seeking both from you in the months ahead.

MR. KINGSTON: Thank you. I should note that a copy of that memorandum has been placed at each Council member's table. Are there comments or questions about the Introductory Remarks of the Chairman? John?

MR. AGRESTO: I would like to pick up and follow on some of the things that Lynne just raised, looking not so much at what we do here, but what I have seen in the outside world in the nearly five years I have been here. And I think some Council members who have been here that long, or almost that long, will join me in this. So, some general observations on the condition of the humanities in America.

We tend to see things here retail. We see particular proposals and we discuss, fight, and come to judgment on thos particular proposals. But every now and then, it is helpful and wholesome actually to look at things wholesale, and I think the general situation, especially when we look beyond the university, the general situation gives us some moderate cause for optimism.

I think we should note that, at least when I first came here, all the debates in the humanities seemed to be about money. Now, all the debates are about substance or about content and that is a change wholly for the better. We have seen the "Back to Basics" movement and the "Excellence in

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Education" movement take firm root and at least start to grow and flower.

I recently -- and this is personal -- I recently visited an inner-city elementary school just north of the Bronx where the students in that school knew more ancient history and were beginning to learn ancient Greek and were starting in the same class to learn some Latin -- and this was a 4th grade class. It gives us, on that score, also reason for hope.

I think the teachers unions, and especially I want to commend the AFT, have turned around significantly on many issues. If you look at the columns they have been writing recently, the general theme that runs through both Mary Futrell's column and Al Shankler's column seems to be that the best education is the best education for all people in this country. And that is a theme that, I think, is superbly necessary to say.

The AFT also began an Education for Democracy program, which they are working on now, and which, I think, will bear great fruit, wherein they are trying to restore rational, reasonable civic education in the nation's schools. I even think in the Academy, if you look, not only E. D. Hersch's book and Alan Bloom's book, but even the reception those books are receiving, I think there is cause for hope there too.

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And I have noticed, in my traveling around the country, that even those universities that do not have core curricula say they do. So, I know that we sometimes feel when we are here that, you know, that the world will little note nor long remember what we say here. I don't think that is true. I think that, in fact, the work we do here, joined up with the work that others are doing in the vineyard of education, is coming to fruition. So, I think we have reason at least for moderate optimism.

MR. KINGSTON: Jim?

MR. SCHALL: Mrs. Cheney, may I ask you a question about your proposal, this resolution? May I ask you a question with regard to this? Can you hear me? May I ask you how you understand this question about a project being done well and of compelling importance and quality.

I was talking to Harold Cannon yesterday. We were talking about a think worth doing. There is a wonderful passage in G. K. Chesterton that says, "If a thing is worth doing, it is worth doing badly." I am wondering here -- I can see that the concept of compelling importance and the thing being done well could easily be interpreted in a kind of a political fashion.

Many things that are important to be done are not necessarily popular kinds of things. I am wondering in your wording whether you had distinguished that in some way to be

rather clear on that kind of question about what would be the origin of your thinking about what is of compelling importance.

MS. CHENEY: First of all, I see no political dimension to this. I am astonished that someone might perceive that. I don't see any political dimension to it at all. I didn't have Chesterton in mind; I had Goethe in mind. He once said, and he was concerned about the Academy, he once said, "Soon they will only be asking is this to be done well? They will not be asking is this worth doing?" So, that was the origin of my thinking.

This is a very amorphous problem to get hold of, and I think, as we move ahead in the next weeks and months to think about it and to try to deal with it and to try to respond to what I see as real concerns being expressed in the field, one of the things that we have to put our minds against, one of the matters that we have to put our minds against, is defining the problem.

So, I tried to keep the letter on a high and more general plane, partly because the problem is different from division to division. The problem is different from discipline to discipline.

MR. KINGSTON: Other comments or questions? If not, we will move into some more mundane matters.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW STAFF

MR. KINGSTON: First of all, I don't have any new

staff to introduce, because there have been no new staff in this last quarter arriving at the professional levels.

CONTRACTS AWARDED IN THE PREVIOUS QUARTER

MR. KINGSTON: You have, under Tab A of the Council Committee book, one contract. This was a contract for the group that handles logistics for the elementary and secondary schools study group. Are there any questions about that contract?

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST POLICY

MR. KINGSTON: If there are none, I would refer you to the conflicts of interest policy, the conflicts of interest resolution, which appears at the very front of the Council agenday book. As you recall, we asked you to read that over. If there are any comments or questions, we should discuss them now.

ABout every two years, we do ask that the Council adopt a conflicts of interest resolution. George?

MR. KENNEDY: There is at least -- is this audible -- there is at least ---

MR. KINGSTON: Hold the mikes very close to you. We still are -- with the address system. The wiring for a complete new address system is now in the building, but the last steps are not complete. We hope to have that complete by next August.

MR. KENNEDY: As I recall, there are also certain

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other conventions that are thought of as involved in conflict of interest which do not appear in the conflict of interest resolution. The one in particular, which we debated either two or four years ago, was whether or not members of the Council should write letters of recommendation for specific applications, and the Council at that time voted against it, though some of us thought that there were some arguments in favor of it and that it didn't necessarily constitute a conflict of interest.

I think what I am concerned about is the existence of various other kinds of oral traditions, or in this case, Council resolutions that aren't included within this. members of the Council, as they come on, may not be aware of them. Several of us, for example, were not aware of that convention, that members of the Council should not write letters of recommendation for specific applications.

Are there some other hidden things that we don't In any event, should not new members of the know about. Council be informed of that particular provision?

MR. KINGSTON: Are you proposing that we add as one of the conditions in the resolution statement that members of the Council should not write letters of recommendation for ---

MR. KENNEDY: Well, it would be ironic for me to do so since I was the one who tried to get it eliminated.

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I don't think I want to move an amendment to add. Somebody else could if they want to. I accepted the decision of the majority on that occasion, but it was an issue of controversy.

> Yes, Bob. MR. KINGSTON:

MR. HOLLANDER: One of the very few perks we get as members of this Council is not having to write letters of recommendation. I am not speaking in favor of the notion that this be codified, however, and I think an understanding coming from the Chairman's office, either verbal or in writing, would, as far as I am concerned -- if we want to reopen the question and vote on it, I would hope we would do it as voting on a convention and not as part of this official document. But I would be opposed to the motion that you would get someone else to present it.

MR. KINGSTON: Are there other comments or questions about the resolution? It would seem to me that you have either the option of adopting the resolution as it stands now or of adding additional conditions, such as the statement about refraining from writing letters of recommendation. A motion for adoption of the resolution or any amendment is in order. Yes.

MR. HOLLANDER: Excuse me. Before we get there, could I raise the question of the language, which I remember as being here the same as it was sometime in the 1970's and I thought it was changed then. It is a small point, but it

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might be a significant one if I could draw it to your atten-In item 1, the last sentence reads: "Council members should not be designated in an application as the principal investigator nor as serving in a similar role. " That would seem to say that he not be designated as serving, while it means, I believe, that he not serve. That if there were -- a very brief change -- I would recommend it as appropriate to "...nor should he serve in such a role."

You see, the way it is stated, it seems as though we are simply trying to hide the fact that someone might, in fact, serve in such a role. If that is a fair objection, it would also require a change in item 3, in the very last phrase, where it reads now "as having a similar role," it should read "or should serve" -- I am sorry -- "should serve in this role." Do you see the point?

MR. KINGSTON: Yes. Can I entertain that as a motion formally? You are recommending a change in the language of the existing resolution that item 1 would read, in the last sentence: "Council members should not be designated in an application as a principal investigator nor should he serve in such a role." And in item 3, it would read, after the comma: "But, as noted above, a person other than a Council member should be in charge of the humanities aspects of the project and should be designated as the principal investigator or should serve in this role."

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1	MS. RHOME: I second the motion.
2	MR. KINGSTON: The motion has been made and seconded.
3	Is there a further discussion of that change in the resolu-
4	tion?
5	MS. RHOME: I do not believe that this is really
6	a change in the resolution. It simply a style change and a
7	modification of the language.
8	MR. KINGSTON: Other comments or questions? Are
9	you ready for the vote? Those in favor of the modification,
10	signify by saying "aye."
11	(A chorus of ayes was heard.)
12	MR. KINGSTON: Those opposed?
13	(No response.)
14	MR. KINGSTON: I think it would be appropriate to
15	have a motion for adoption of the full resolution as well.
16	MR. BERNS: So moved.
17	MR. KINGSTON: Mr. Berns has moved.
18	MS. RHOME: Second.
19	MR. KINGSTON: Ms. Rhome has seconded. Any dis-
20	cussion of the motion? All those in favor, signify by saying
21	"aye."
22	(A chorus of ayes was heard.)
23	MR. KINGSTON: Opposed?
24	(No response.)
25	MR. KINGSTON: The resolution, as modified, is

passed, and we will include the reformed language in the next 2 Council agenda booklet. 3 DATES OF FUTURE COUNCILS 4 MR. KINGSTON: The next item of earthly business 5 is the dates of future Council meetings. If you turn to Tab B, you will see that we are proposing a series of dates 6 7 for 1988. The May meeting is, of course, the time when we establish the next calendar year's meeting dates. Are there 8 any comments or concerns about those particular dates? 9 MR. STANLIS: (Inaudible.) 10 MR. KINGSTON: A motion would be in order for 11 establishing those dates as published for the next -- for the 12 1988 meetings of the Council. Mr. Stanlis has moved; the 13 second is from -- I am sorry -- Mr. Berns. Discussion? 14 Fran is smiling. 15 MS. RHOME: Well, I will be -- in order to put 16 these on my calendar. 17 MR. KINGSTON: Louise ---18 MS. RHOME: And I will wait until the day before 19 for each time before I cancel. 20 MR. KINGSTON: Those in favor of the motion, signify 21 by saying "aye." 22 (A chorus of ayes was heard.) 23 MR. KINGSTON: Opposed? 24 (No response.) 25

All right. Those dates will be the MR. KINGSTON: dates of the Council meetings in 1988. Now, I will turn the comments over to Mr. Cherrington for the Application Report and the Matching Report.

APPLICATION REPORT AND MATCHING REPORT

MR. CHERRINGTON: The Application Report is in the brown folder. It is labeled Tab C. Every year, it seems like we do something in NEH, an initiative or emphasis, something like this, that is great for the humanities and great for the agency, but the minute I see it I know I will be explaining it for years. Because of what we did, it distorts all our budget tables. These things are definitely mixed blessings.

Last year, John Agresto's special competition for Bicentennial Younger Scholars grants distorted everything. It was a great idea, but applications in Younger Scholars increased from 174 to 983, and I have been explaining that ever since. This year, Lynne did it to me with the Bicentennial Bookshelf program. Again, it was a fantastic idea, but 848 applications with a 100 per cent funding ratio messes up all of our historical statistics.

So, when you try to compare applications received to date in '85 and '86, as the report before you tries to do, you might as well forget it. It is also complicated this year by a lot of changes in deadlines in the Research Division,

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By the end of 1987, when all this sorts out, I think applications agency-wide will be about the same as in '86, largely due to the Bicentennial Bookshelf program. In the next few months, we will be looking at all of our programs in preparation for the 1989 budget submissions, and in that review, we will be looking at all applications received and all funding ratios. And when we do that, I hope we come up with some ideas that are as successful as the ones we have come up with the last few years.

MR. KINGSTON: Any questions about the Application Report? Matching Report?

MR. CHERRINGTON: Okay. The Matching Report is also in the brown folder. It is also labeled Tab C. Matching continues to run strong here at NEH. It is helped and distorted, of course, by the Bicentennial Bookshelf program. It is not the money that really distorts it here. It is the number of offers.

If you look at the chart, we will see the first, third, and fifth columns all refer to the number of offers. Throwing in, again, the 800 applications in there distorts everything. The edition you have before you goes through April 7. As we thought, a later edition -- well, I have a later edition now that goes through April 30, and it also shows that everything is running about the same as last year.

We are especially pleased with matching in Education

and the Office of Preservation, especially Preservation, because it is a new area. We didn't know if we would be able to get much matching there, and also the total effort is so huge that we really do need a lot of private support here.

MR. KINGSTON: Any questions about the Matching Report? Status of Fiscal Year 1987 Funds. Steve?

STATUS OF FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDS

MR. CHERRINGTON: Okay. About half the year is over, and we have spent about half of our money. To give you a brief update, our National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program, you may remember the Administration proposed a recission in these funds. Congress did not act on the recission request so that the funds became available for obligation.

There has been a meeting to go over the applications and awards should go out around next Friday.

We mentioned, I think, at another meeting that, in January of 1987, all federal employees received a 3 per cent pay raise. Provision for this had not been included in our 1987 appropriation. In addition, there is a new federal retirement system that will also cost the agency more money. The total cost of both these items is about \$425,000. Right now, Congress is working a supplemental to our '87 appropriation that would give us \$400,000 for these two items.

MR. KINGSTON: Any questions about the current

fiscal year? Appropriations request for fiscal '88.

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FISCAL YEAR 1988 APPROPRIATION REQUEST

MR. CHERRINGTON: Now, we move into future fiscal The first one is 1988. In the brown folder, there is a memo titled, "Recent Congressional Hearings." It is labeled Tab E.

Spring is hearing session here at the Endowment. We have had four so far this year. Three involved our 1988 budget request and a fourth one focused on preservation, specifically the Brittle Books issue.

The first budget hearing we had was in the Senate on March 19. I mention in the memo the main topics of the hearing, preservation, humanities education in the schools, and so forth. The significant item, as far as I was concerned, was that the Senate gave us 21 pages of questions to answer for the record. Our response to these questions was 103 pages long, which was longer than the budget itself, which was 81 pages.

We think that because of the shift in the party control in the Senate they were trying to get to know us better. At least I hope that was what it was. Questions they asked included the expenses of the pay raise, several questions on the geographic diversity of NEH awards, the student loan issue, peer review, National Capital Arts, and everything else. You name it and they asked four different

questions about it.

The next hearing we had was in the House on April 8.

As in the past, it was a long -- it was an all-day affair.

Congressman Sidney Yates of Chicago was the -- presided.

One of the main topics of the day was the NEH review system.

IMS had been in there the day before, and I believe Mr. Yates was concerned by an impression he got that the computer in IMS has much more to do with the review system than he would like.

We went through our review system quite thoroughly, and he was very pleased with what he heard, especially that the decisions along the way were made by people rather than by machines. Mrs. Cheney stressed that the role of the computer in the review process here is basically as a giant rolodex to give us names of panelists and reviewers.

We also discussed the Africans television show.

Mrs. Cheney stressed that the issue there is that we don't look at the character of the applicant. We looked at the character of the application. It is the product of the NEH grant that must be balanced.

We also discussed the National Capital ARts program again. The way it is designed at the moment it is basically an arts program, and Mrs. Cheney suggested that, if the program were to be continued, that perhaps the humanities could be brought into it. And Mr. Yates said he would look

into that.

The division directors then dazzled Mr. Yates with a truckload of products of NEH grants, books, program, even a poster, and he was very impressed with that. The House knows us a lot better, and they only gave us six pages of questions for the record, and our response was a mere 28 pages.

They asked about the redesign of the Education

Division, the Bicentennial Bookshelf program, changes in the

Fellowship Division, et cetera.

On March 10, there was a public witness hearing in the House. Witnesses, as usual, were very supportive of NEH and its programs. Two witnesses, Professor Alan Kraut of American University and Stanley Katz of ACLS, specifically praised the NEH review system. Generally, witnesses called for a level budget in 1988. Others called for specific increases. I mention in the memo that Shirley Echelman wanted to double the Office of Preservation to \$7 million, and Gerald George of the American Association for State and Local History recommended more funding for museums.

The other hearing we had was a special hearing on March 3 in the House on the problem with brittle books. Mrs. Cheney stressed that brittle books were definitely a problem, but there were other concerns, deteriorating newspapers, the need for training in preservation technologies, and so

forth.

In addition, in regard to brittle books, NEH's main concern here is in preserving the intellectual content of the books. We don't want to preserve 10 copies of the same volume.

MR. KINGSTON: As you can see, spring is a busy time for the Endowment vis-a-vis Congress. Are there any questions about the various hearings in which we have participated? Fran?

MS. RHOME: I would be interested in the comments that you did make at the time -- and I don't know whether you have a summary of it -- but I wonder what kind of statistics you had to offer from the standpoint of the brittle books problem?

MS. CHENEY: There are statistics, but they are so problemmatic every time I begin to talk about them I get a little bit of a stomachache. All right. You start out with 70 million books, and you figure out how many are coming on-line over the next 20 years. That gets you up to about 110 million. This is all -- so much guesswork is involved. How am I doing so far? Oh, it is up to 114 million. Then you assume that of that 114 million volumes there are going to be repeats. So, you decide that over the next 20 years there are going to be 11.4 million volumes endangered that we need to do something about.

what we at NEH do is try to save the intellectual content through microfilming. Steve is being very kind here not pointing out to me that I have already messed up the figures. The 11.4 million, in fact, even once you have got it down to that, even after you have screened out multiple copies, you are going to decide that all those aren't worth saving. Okay? Only about a third of those are worth saving. So, now we are down to 3.8 that NEH is really concerned about.

Half a million have already been preserved and so that means that 3.3 million need to be preserved over the next 20 years, which means we need to do 40,000 a year. Those are figures that people interested in preservation have compiled. But everytime I go through them, as I say, they make me very nervous. It is a very inexact science.

Fortunately, we are proceeding in a very slow and orderly way, making sure, at each step, that whatever preservation action we encourage and fund is fed into a central network so that the same action won't be repeated by another funder or another person interested in preservation in a different place.

MS. RHOME: Thank you.

MR. KINGSTON: Charles?

MR. RITCHESON: Madam Chairman, I think the problem of preservation is really a critical one. I am delighted at the initiative of the Council in taking this -- taking at

least a part of this problem in hand. But those of us who are responsible for large major research libraries have a feeling of desparation about this. I wonder what was the reaction to Shirley Echelman's suggestion that the Endowment, double, or ask for a double, budget in this regard?

MS. CHENEY: We have been asked by the Congress to prepare capability statements at various levels. If we were to be given \$1 million more, \$2 million more, \$3 million more, what would we do and would we feel we could do it responsibly? We continue to emphasize the newspapers are also important; the documents are also important and that it is not simply brittle books.

I have also, though, felt, and made the statement strongly, that what you do not want is a massive infusion of money up-front. That there is not yet in place -- "infrastructure" is the word I began using. Now, I feel a little sorry about it because it keeps coming back and back and it is an ugly word. But the infrastructure is not yet in place to begin with massive amounts of funding.

There are indeed some research universities where the preservation problem has been recognized, preservationists have been put on staff, plans have been set in place, where NEH funding would be useful. There aren't many yet; there will be more. We are also very actively involved in trying to encourage the training of preservationists, because you

need more people who understand the problem and who know how to deal with it.

MR. RITCHESON: Well, I congratulate you on that.

That is certainly a very valuable way to approach this problem. I agree that massive infusions of money up-front are not what was required. But any encouragement to training preservationists, any encouragement at all in that way, is really bread upon the waters.

MR. KINGSTON: Bob?

MR. LAXALT: No, nothing.

MR. KINGSTON: Other comments or questions? Do you want to move to fiscal 1989?

MR. CHERRINGTON: Let's finish it up here.

FISCAL YEAR 1989 BUDGET PLANNING

MR. CHERRINGTON: Fiscal 1989 planning, there is no memo in your folder on this. It is just hard for me to believe that we are starting to be concerned with 1989, but right now is always a very strange time of the year. We are trying to carry out the money we have for 1987; we are waiting to hear about what is going to happen in 1988; and here we are planning for 1989.

As I mentioned a little bit ago, the first step
will be a review of all the programs here at the agency, and
I would like to stress that if any of you have any issues
about the budget or the programs here, please write or call

me, Len, John, Tom. We would really like to hear from you on this issue.

In late July, when we send you a detailed paper, which will outline the Chairman's anticipated budget plan for 1989 and our concerns for each division and program here -- at the August meeting, this will be discussed at length.

The schedule for 1989 -- we submit the budget to OMB in September of '87. We have an OMB budget hearing in October. The budget submission to Congress will go up in January or February of 1988. In the spring of 1988, we will have hearings and then at some point, we get an appropriation. And we never know when that is going to happen.

MR. KINGSTON: Comments or questions about fiscal 1989 planning? If there are none, we will move then to the Reports on Policy and General Matters from the open sessions of the respective divisional committees. Starting with Education Programs, reporting for Mr. Stevens is Frances Rhome.

EDUCATION PROGRAMS

MS. RHOME: Yes. In the wake of Bill Allen's departure from the Council, which we were pleased to see him have that appointment, but we also missed him very much, and we also had Robert Stevens absent from yesterday's meeting, Peter Stanlis and I were the only committee members present.

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The committee devoted most of its open session to a discussion of the division's new guidelines and a consideration of the division's endeavors to make its grant opportunities more widely accessible. Jerry Martin, the chair and director, said that among the most prominent features of the new guidelines were these: (1) a renewed emphasis on teacher preparation programs for future elementary and secondary school teachers; (2) a new program to encourage academic year Masterworks study groups for elementary and secondary school teachers already in these positions of responsibility.

Mr. Martin noted that the division would soon be embarking on several new initiatives on the context of the recommendation of the Chairman's special S udy Group on Elementary and Secondary School Education in the Humanities. This kind of announcement and the discussion was exceedingly helpful and rich for us who were serving here in this capacity.

Celeste Colgan told us of some of the word in one of the study groups, as a matter of fact, and she commented that its focus was on tradition, textbooks, and teaching. She said she hoped it would have a real impact on every aspect of the nation's elementary and secondary school system. It is very helpful for the Board to have some of these examples brought to us, because we can make better decisions in policy.

After her remarks, Jerry Martin called for a report from Carl Dolan, whom he introduced as a man whose mission was to go boldly where no man had gone before. We made no inferences from that remark. Mr. Dolan described some of his recent efforts to introduce the Endowment to those who have not heard about its opportunities. His travel to the various areas of the country are very encouraging because he is going to areas that are areas that need very much to hear about the Endowment.

Among other things, he mentioned that he was meeting with the Departments of Public Instruction -- we like to hear that -- in many states, and he was spending a good time encouraging specialists in -- learning programs to give more attention to the humanities in their curricula planning.

Jerry Martin pointed out that in response to the concerns raised at our February committee meeting the division had changed its procedures with respect to requests for additional information from applicants. Under the new procedures, he said the staff would no longer seek additional information from applicants to Council without explicit approval from such requests from the director.

This policy came about because there seemed to be some grants who perhaps could have been said that they had favorable treatment under such a process. This policy will amend that. He said that in no such instances had it occurred

in connection with our May Council recommendations.

As the public session drew to a close, Mr. Martin told us that the division was losing three valuable staff members, and I might say that the loss of any staff members from this group is indeed a loss: Jean D'Amato decided to return to teaching; Ed Miller, who had accepted a position as Dean of the Graduate School at the College of New Rochelle in New York; and Carolynn Reid Wallace, who had accepted a position as Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs at the City University of New York, a most prestigious position.

We deeply regretted these losses in the division and we join the staff really and truly in wishing success to them in their new ventures.

MR. KINGSTON: Thank you, Fran. Are there any questions or comments about the report from the Education Division? The report from the Fellowship Committee? Bea?

FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS

MS. HIMMELFARB: During the open session, the committee conducted its customary annual review of the division and the nine program officers responsible for the individual programs comprised in the division gave their reports.

If I have nothing new to report about all of this, it is because we found that, in fact, all of these programs were functioning very satisfactorily. I have had occasion

in the past to mention to you revisions that had been proposed and made in the guidelines and in the administration of these programs, and the current guidelines seem to be reasonably satisfactory, as satisfactory as guidelines ever are.

I would like to take this occasion to commend the staff for being very alert to problems as they emerge in these individual programs and for being very thoughtful and sometimes even ingenious in devising solutions to these problems. Thank you.

MR. KINGSTON: Thank you, Bea. Are there any questions or comments about the Fellowship Report? Preservation. Jim?

PRESERVATION GRANTS

MR. SCHALL: Mr. Chairman, the committee did not have any policy issues to discuss at this open session of the Council, so our session was very brief.

We did discuss, in general at least, mention the special hearing held in March by the House subcommittee on post-secondary education, which focused brittle books, as we mentioned earlier. The Chair's testimony opened the hearing and described not only the work of the Office of Preservation in regard to the problem of brittle books, but also in support of a variety of other kind of preservation activity.

We were also interested to learn that two weeks from

1 now, the Chairman, as part of her trip to Montana, which I 2 understand is fairly near Wyoming, to attend ---3 MS. CHENEY: (Inaudible.) 4 MS. HIMMELFARB: From the East, it looks forth ---5 MR. SCHALL: To Montana to attend the opening of the Regional Meeting of the Commission on the Bicentennial 6 7 of the Constitution, will present a special certificate of 8 commendation to the Montana Historical Society for its completion of the Montana State Newspaper Project. We think 9 this is a very good way to signal the importance we attach 10 to the preservation of newspapers and to the United States 11 Newspaper Program. 12 MR. KINGSTON: 13

Thank you. Any comments about the Preservation Report? Research Programs? Walter?

RESEARCH PROGRAMS

MR. BERNS: Yesterday was a remarkable day in the Research Division. We were visited by Mr. John Hammond of the National Humanities Alliance, who, had he not already been famous in that capacity, would have achieved a kind of Andy Warholian fame yesterday for being the first member of the public to attend the public session of the Research Division. For his benefit, we actually had a little public business, although I am not certain if he remarks to the wider world as to what went on in our public sessions, we will ever have public visitors again. It was not exactly

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a scintillating session.

At any rate, Mr. Ekman reminded the committee that the reason why so much of the division's annual business was considered at this particular time was the desire on the part of him and his staff to obtain budget flexibility across program lines. That effort is succeeding. Yesterday recommendations, he points out, were on budget and had benefited from the added flexibility of moving funds across program lines as the relative quality of the applications demanded.

We then discussed the problem featured in Mrs.

Cheney's memorandum, this problem, which I think affects the Research Division more than any other division of the Endowment, this problem of the competition, in a sense, between specialized research, in our case, and synthetic humanities programs.

To that end, we agreed, and I think we have the agreement of everyone, that it would be advantageous to have a meeting of senior members of the staff, members of Council in this division, and Mrs. Cheney and her associated next time to discuss this and work this out if we can.

We also asked Mr. Ekman to prepare what he describes here as a background paper that would suggest criteria and priorities for judging significance and breadth. That is my report.

MR. KINGSTON: Thank you, Walter. Are there any

comments or questions? General Programs, Charles.

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GENERAL PROGRAMS

MR. RITCHESON: Mr. Chairman, I am going to ask the guidance of the chair at this point, because as a matter of fact, I want to introduce a topic which does not pertain to my report for General Programs. But I am advised by Don Gibson that this is an opportunity to do so. The second opportunity runs the risk of prolonging the session a bit. I think, Chairman, I would like to raise the subject of a resolution to thank President and Mrs. Reagan for their hospitality of yesterday. If I am in order now, I will offer a resolution; if I am not in order now, I will defer until somewhat later.

MR. KINGSTON: A resolution of thanks is always in order.

MR. RITCHESON: Very gracious.

MR. SANDOZ: May I suggest that we also have a similar thanks to our Chairman, who obviously has a great deal of clout and influence so that we were able to be received at the White House, and we should give her a round of applause.

(Applause.)

MR. RITCHESON: If I may proceed then, I would say something along these lines. I have no pride of authorship and doubtless there are others here who could do a more

finished job. But I have just scratched something out; it would go like this: "The National Council on the Humanities requests the Chairman of the National Endowment to transmit the following message to President and Mrs. Reagan. The National Council on the Humanities thanks President and Mrs. Reagan for their gracious hospitality of Thursday, May 6, 1987, and are gratified at this testimonial of their regard for the Jefferson Lectures, in particular, and the humanities, in general. For its part, the Council expresses a deepened commitment to serve the nation's intellectual, moral, and spiritual welfare by supporting and fostering humane learning and values in the United States." MS. SILVERS: Second. MR. KINGSTON: The motion has been proffered and seconded by Anita. Is there any discussion of the resolution? MR. LAXALT: Should we add anything about a statue for Alexander Hamilton? MR. KINGSTON: Of course, the statue for Alexander Hamilton is in front of the Treasury Building. MR. LAXALT: Yes ---MR. KINGSTON: All of us had forgotten ---MR. RITCHESON: In closed session, we might -- my

friend, Bob Laxalt, and I might well move renaming the

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Jefferson Lectures.

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1 MS. CHENEY: Charles, just one observation. 2 think it was May 7. 3 MR. RITCHESON: Oh, was it? Missed a day. I was 4 so bedazzled, Madam Chairman, that ---5 MR. KINGSTON: We will simply accept an editorial 6 revision of the motion. Any other comment or question about 7 the resolution? All those in favor, signify by saying "aye." 8 (A chorus of ayes was heard.) 9 MR. KINGSTON: Opposed? 10 (No response.) MR. KINGSTON: The resolution is adopted. 11 MS. SILVERS: Excuse me. 12 MR. KINGSTON: Anita, please. 13 MS. SILVERS: May I just add a word of thanks to 14 Susan Metts and her staff for the entire organization of the 15 public events of this week. 16 MR. RITCHESON: May I return now to my ---17 If you will. MR. KINGSTON: 18 MR. RITCHESON: If anything connected with General 19 Programs can be so described. There were no issues of policy 20 before the Committee on General Programs. Instead, we heard 21 brief reports from the Director, Don Gibson, and the Deputy 22 to the Director, Malcolm Richardson. 23 Mr. Gibson announced some news that I believe will 24 be welcome to the full Council. For some time, we have dis-25

cussed the possibility of having members of the National Council attend openings or other project events. A practical difficulty has been that we have not always had enough information about these events, nor have we had it in sufficient time for busy Council members to attend. I am happy to say that the staff of the Museums Program has compiled an impressive and lengthy list of exhibits funded by the Endowment.

This exhibition schedule, I might add, does not cover every Endowment-funded project, rather it limits itself only to those exhibits open to the public this spring. It is quite an impressive document. It lists some 50 exhibits, which by the end of their tours, will travel to 192 sites around the country. These NEH-funded exhibits will appear in 38 states and the District of Columbia, and a few of them will actually be sent abroad to sites in Great Britain, Canada, the Netherlands, and Mexico.

Don promised that these reports on project openings and exhibit tours will be updated regularly. In addition to this welcome news, Don called our attention to another of handsome catalogues issued in conjunction with various exhibitions. In deference to my colleague across the way, Walter Berns, I will not exhibit all these, but I must confess that I have to show you one of these catalogues, an exceptionally handsome product, "Are We To Be A Nation?".

by the Museums Program, but by Humanities Projects in
Libraries, and this serves as a companion to a splendid
exhibit at the New York Public Library on the drafting and
ratification of the United States Constitution. I should
mention that the American Library Association is producing
three smaller portable versions of this exhibit and that it
will be displayed in public libraries in 30 states during
the Bicentennial.

During the open session, we also heard a report from Malcolm Richardson on the Columbian Quincentenary, which as many of you are aware, is fast approaching in 1992. Among other things, Malcolm told us about the work of the commission created by Congress, whose full title is rather cumbersome, but I suspose descriptive, the Christopher Columbus Quin-Centenary Jubilee Commission. And if anyone works out an acronym, I would like to know it.

In addition to nominees from the President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Majority Leader of the Senate, the legislation creating this body also names several ex officio members, and among these, is our own Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities. Even before the commission was formed, NEH had begun planning for this event, and the committee heard an account of these efforts. These are now bearing fruit, and in the

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motion before you, are several projects related to the Columbian Quincentenary.

Finally, Don announced some staff changes. Unfortunately, we are bidding farewell to Bridget Bradley, a program officer in the Libraries Program, who is leaving us to take a position with the American Library Association in Chicago. Happily, however, I am also able to report some good news. Wilsonia Cherry, formerly a program officer, has been promoted and will now head Public Humanities Projects, one of the four programs in the division.

Madam Chairman, that concludes my report on the open session.

MS. CHENEY: I want to add my gratitude too to the General Programs staff for putting together this snapshot -making us able to take a snapshot on any given date of what NEH is doing across the country in museums. It is museum programming?

> MR. RITCHESON: Yes.

It is, I think, a fine way of illustrat+ MS. CHENEY: ing to people what it is exactly we do and also letting our Council members know what is happening at any given time.

MS. CRESIMORE: I have a question.

MR. KINGSTON: Yes.

MS. CRESIMORE: Will this updated list be distributed to the Council members? Is it posted somewhere on a bulletin

board, or you know -- what are you planning --
MR. GIBSON: We will be working with the Public

Affairs Office to provide that information to Council members.

MR. KINGSTON: Other comments or questions about the report from General Programs?

MR. SCHALL: If it is not too distracting, could you pass that catalogue around?

MR. KINGSTON: Report from State Programs? Jos

MS. CRESIMORE: The State Programs Committee welcomed one visitor, Dr. Ronald Benson, Executive Director of the Georgia Endowment for the Humanities. During the open session, staff reported on the progress to celebrate the Constitution, a Guide to Public Programs on the United States Constitution, prepared by the Federation of State Humanities Council, under a Chairman's grant reported at the February Council meeting. Publication is expected at the end of May. This guide will be distributed free to the State Humanities Councils and to the libraries receiving Bicentennial Bookshelf awards. The committee learned that the U.S. Bicentennial Commission will purchase 4,000 copies of the guide for distribution to the state Bicentennial Commissions.

A brief report was given also on the meeting of the chairs of the 53 state humanities councils that took place at the end of March in South Carolina. Chairman Lynne

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1 2 3 4 5 on the part of the volunteer chairs. 6 7 8 9 10 11 comments ---12 JEFFERSON LECTURE 13 14

Cheney introduced the proceedings by delivering the keynote address to the assembled group followed by Celeste Colgan as the next day's luncheon speaker. Staff reported the meeting to be one of the most successful, reflecting the increased maturity and level of commitment to the humanities

No policy issues were discussed, and at this point, the meeting was closed to the public.

MR. KINGSTON: Any comments or questions about the State Report? There being none, the Jefferson Lecture Committee did meet in closed session, but do you have any

MR. CHICKERING: On behalf of the committee, I just wanted to express thanks to Susan Metts for overseeing all of the events connected to this year's very successful Jefferson Lecture.

MR. KINGSTON: Anita, did you ---

MS. SILVERS: Yes. I asked for a brief opportunity to make a swan speech. One of the Endowment's objectives is to enlighten and educate. The privilege of the most elevating education the Endowment offers is reserved for Council members. During my years as a Council member, I have been fortunate to learn from the Endowment's very able and talented staff, who collectively are experts in the standards

and the subject matter of all the humanities disciplines.

NEH personnel constitute, I think, a unique resource for the humanities in this country.

Individually, I would like to thank all of the staff for their great generosity and professionalism. I want also to thank my fellow Council members, both those that are here and those who have preceded me in departing, for your warm friendships and many challenging and enjoyable discussions. I want particularly to thank Chairman Cheney for her generosity and her fresh and vigorous direction for the Endowment.

Finally, I would like to thank all of you for the patient that you have shown to me when I rode my hobbyhorses excessively. As you know, throughout my Council service, I felt a special obligation to urge that Council procedures be adjusted to make Endowment programs accessible to the public education institutions that have a special mission in instilling appreciation for the humanities in first generation college students and students from under-represented populations.

I appreciated being permitted some successes here; more recently, I had a small success in the Younger Scholars Program. And given the generosity of all those I have met in association with this agency, I feel confident in commending these institutions and their students to you. Thank you

1 I will miss all of you. very much. 2 MS. CHENEY: We will miss you, too, Anita. 3 (Applause.) 4 MR. RITCHESON: Madam Chairman, I want just to 5 observe that swan songs have a way of turning into cygnet I want to make two. 6 songs. 7 MR. KINGSTON: Is there other business before the 8 open session of the Council? There being none, we will adjourn until 10:25; at which time, we will resume in closed 9 session. 10 (Whereupon, at 10:15 a.m., a brief recess was 11 taken.) 12 MR. KINGSTON: Will you be seated, please. We will 13 resume the Council in closed session. If you refer to the 14 section in the Council agenda book, listed Emergency Grants, 15 you have there reported to you the grants requested and the 16 approvals and disapprovals for each. Are there any questions 17 about any of the emergency grants? 18 ACTIONS DEPARTING FROM COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS 19 MR. KINGSTON: If there are none, the next section 20 has the Actions Departing from Council Recommendations, both 21 approvals and disapprovals. Are there any questions about 22 any of those actions? If there are none, we will move on to 23 the grants before each of the respective divisions. Education 24

Programs, Mrs. Rhome.

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EDUCATION PROGRAMS

MS. RHOME: Mr. Chairman, during its closed session, the Committee on Education Programs gave especially careful attention to six tagged proposals: ES-21459, which is on the first page of the green sheet that you have before us, which was from the National Council for the Social Studies proposal for a Conference to Develop and Disseminate Standards and Guidelines for Teaching History in the Schools.

We also took a very careful look at 21461, which is somewhere -- page 4, at the top of the page, from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, proposal for a Summer Institute on Stories and the Child, and ES-21466, which is on page 1, a Central Missouri State University proposal for a Summer Institute on the Eighteenth Century as An Age of Revolutions, and ES-21452, which is page 3, near the top of the page, the Westminster College proposal for a Literature, Culture and Language Institute for High Schools Teachers of German, and finally, EH-20667, which is on page 7, the Associated Colleges of the Midwest proposal for a Summer Institute on the New History in Undergraduate Curriculum, and EH-20673, which is on the bottom of page 7, the Middlebury College proposal for a Conference on Undergraduate Teacher Education in Liberal Arts.

In all of these three instances -- but three instances -- the committee was highly satisfied with the staff

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recommendations and voted to sustain those with no conditions. But in one instance, that ES-21459, the one I first mentioned, on page 1, the NCSS proposal for a Conference on Standards and Guidelines for Teaching History in the Schools, we spent a good time discussing whether the applicant's track record in curriculum matters warranted a grant for this particular purpose and whether the proposed conference would, in fact, lead to better elementary and secondary school programs.

Jerry Martin responded to our questions in this regard, and he reported that Robert Stevens had also expressed concerns about the question. We eventually concluded that the proposed conference did merit support, but only on the condition that the project budget be reduced, and the final motion reflects a budget designed to support only the publication and dissemination phases of the project. We believe that the organization of a workshop and the other elements that were contained within this report could very well come from the NCSS staff itself.

In the second instance in which the committee departed from the staff's recommendation, we voted not to support the Summer Institute proposed by the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. We concluded that the reading list for this institute on stories and the child was too thin in its attention to the traditional tales that would be considered as background for the contemporary stories that would provide its primary focus.

This was a very exciting kind of a program and the program itself delighted us. But we felt that the readings were limited in their scope, and we moved that this proposal, ES-21461, from the recommended to the not recommended category.

In the third instance in which the committee failed to give the staff recommendation its full support, we split, one on one. There was only Peter and myself, and I thought we did a very good job of compromising in most instances, didn't we, Peter? In this particular one, we split, one on one, on ES-21466, which was the Central Missouri State University's proposal for a Summer Institute on the Eighteenth Century, An Age of Revolutions.

You understand that my period if Renaissance. You understand that Peter's period of academic excellence is in the 18th century, and he expressed concern that the reading list reveals a possible bias in favor of revolution. Of course, I thought, gee, that would be fun. But, no, we didn't go that route. For example, Burke's Reflection on the Revolution in France is omitted, while Paine's Rights to Man, which is the reply to Burke, is included. Moreover, a number of relatively minor works are included to the exclusion of more important texts that Peter felt would have made a more coherent syllabus.

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I felt more positive about the institute, which covers an important period, and it had received favorable reviews by the panelists. But since our vote was divided on the proposal, it remains in the recommended category on the final motion and will be referred for the -- recommendation.

I do move adoption of that motion and of the other elements that are contained within our report here.

MR. KINGSTON: Are there questions or comments about the motion?

MS. RHOME: Peter, would you like to make some comments?

MR. STANLIS: Yes. One additional point concerning the Eighteenth Century: An Age of Revolutions, I think we also stated that the amount requested was excessive and should be cut down and that we were going to leave this to the discretion of the Chairman.

MS. RHOME: That is right.

MR. STANLIS: You didn't mention it, but I think it should be mentioned.

MS. RHOME: And it should very definitely be mentioned and that this amount was the full amount that was requested.

MS. CHENEY: I just have one matter I would like to seek a little further advice from you on, the NCSS proposal.

I think that your decision to reduce funding was absolutely

Jim.

I am a little troubled at hanging that funding on correct. dissemination, because if our worst fears were to come true and the proposals were indeed to reflect more the track record of this organization than the new directions in which it is purported to be heading, then it might look as though the information we are disseminating was, in fact, what the Endowment thought was the correct approach to elementary and secondary education.

MS. RHOME: I may have brought that incorrectly to you in the remarks as we prepared them. We wanted to fund the conference and also the dissemination activities that would come out of that conference, but we were reluctant to fund the preparatory activities which would normally come from a staff and should come, we felt, from other sources.

> MS. CHENEY: I will look at it very carefully.

MS. RHOME: Take a good look at it.

MR. KINGTON: Other comments or questions on the Education Report? We will skip over Fellowships for the time being because their motion is now stuck in the xerox machine. We do have some copies available. I have only a dozen copies available, but I think we will try to get enough copies for We have enough to work with if we need to. come back to Fellowships, though, and go on to Preservation.

PRESERVATION GRANTS

MR. SCHALL: The final motion for the Preservation

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applications is in your basic gray here. We are recommending 18 proposals for support as a result of the second cycle of Preservation applications in fiscal 1987. Of these, 8 are for state newspaper projects and 10 are for other varying kinds of preservation activity.

I would like to call the attention of the Council to three of these grants. On page 1 of the motion, the third project down, PS-20120, University of Missouri, we are pleased that this award of a planning grant to Missouri will enable a 26th state to join the United States Newspaper Program. At the completion of this group of newspaper projects, 18,600 new titles will have been added to the National Data Base, and two states, Iowa and Kentucky, will conclude their participation in the program.

On page 4 of the motion, second project from the top, 20154, University of Illinois, this planning grant to the Consortium for Institutional Cooperation will inaugurate a microfilming project among 11 midwestern universities, which evaluators believed would be of national importance for the preservation of scholarly resources in the humanities.

Finally, on page 3 of the motion, second from the bottom of the page, 20150, the New York State Education

Department, this project for the microfilming of selected documents relating to the social, legal, and economic development of New York in 1760 to 1860 was the most highly praised

2 of its material and for a plan of work that was considered a 3 model for the Archival Preservation Project. 4 Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of this motion. 5 MR. KINGSTON: Second? Any questions or comments 6 about the report from Education? You remind me that I did 7 not formally ask for a vote on the Education motion. 8 should have done so. May we back up for a moment and let me ask for a vote on the motion from Education? All those in 9 10 favor, signify by saying "aye." (A chorus of ayes was heard.) 11 MR. KINGSTON: Opposed? 12 (No response.) 13 MR. KINGSTON: And now on Preservation, all those 14 in favor, signify by saying "aye." 15 (A chorus of ayes was heard.) 16 MR. KINGSTON: Opposed? 17 (No response.) 18 MR. KINGSTON: It passes. Report from Research 19 Programs. 20 RESEARCH PROGRAMS 21 I have already noted we had a lot of MR. BERNS: 22 business yesterday and a lot of discussion during the closed 23 session, very good discussion. We spent a good deal of the 24 time discussing some linguistic grants we ended up approving, 25

Preservation proposal in this round, both for the significance

but these would be grants that some of us would point to if we wanted examples of specialized research that perhaps ought not to be supported if other more synthetic, general programs in the humanities could be identified.

I tell you I share some misgivings about these things. On page 2, for example, there is a grant, RT-20764, Lushootseed Research, and on page 5, a similar grant, Upriver Halkomelem and Nooksack. These are languages that no one can speak and in which nothing has ever been written. And, therefore, I have some doubts about whether we really should support them.

But we ended up following staff's recommendation, and this is one of the things that, Rich, I think you will have to persuade in a memorandum that there is merit to this beyond the benefit to anthropologists and linguists. This, therefore, is a bit sarcastic about it. I apologize, but I am willing to be persuaded.

That aside, it should also be remarked that we reversed staff's recommendation, I think, in seven cases yesterday, which in terms of numbers is probably a greater number of reversals than ever, although, as Rich points out, I suspect in lieu of the large number of propositions that were -- (inaudible) -- the motion contains 496 applications. It is on the old gold paper of which 118 are recommended for approval, 373 for disapproval, and 5 to be deferred.

I call your attention, on page 4, to RG-20794, the Sosnoski proposal, the Vocabularies of Criticism and Theory. We discussed this at some length and then the committee was divided two and two. The staff had recommended it for approval. We discussed it, and as I say, could not come to some agreement.

The next one, on page 20, RT-20803, the Princeton Encyclopedia of Poetry and Poetics, this had been recommended for rejection. We discussed this at some length. Ellis Sandoz pointed out that he uses it, this particular encyclopedia. The proposal is for the updating of it. He finds it very useful. He is not persuaded of the reasons for rejecting it, and we ended up recommending that the project director should be given the opportunity to respond to the criticisms. Therefore, we made it a deferral.

On page 20, RT-20853, the Completion of Family Life and Conditions in the United States, this had been recommended for approval. The committee members were divided. There was a criticism by one reviewer so strong it would warrant rejecting the proposal. The deferral recommendation is intended to give the applicant a chance to address these criticisms. So. it is a deferral.

On page 21, RC-21314, Wyoming -- do you have to leave the room here -- Wyoming State Archives Historical Public Records Project. This had been recommended for

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approval. After considering the general policy question of 1 whether cataloguing recent state and local government records 2 ought to be eliqible for NEH support, and a lot of talk about 3 whether Wyoming ought not to have done all this by themselves, 4 and without depending upon NEH money, the committee recom-5 mended support with two conditions. The first that the cost 6 sharing needs to be increased to excess (?) of 50 per cent 7 to bring it in line with access projects of this type, and 8 secondly, that plans for the appraisal stage of the project 9 need to be detailed and approved before we can support it. 10 On page 24, RC-21383, Creating Access to the Vermont 11 Historical Society's Broadside Collection, this had been 12

Historical Society's Broadside Collection, this had been recommended for rejection by staff despite very favorable ratings from reviewers and panelists. The committee sensed that this project had more significance than some other projects, and therefore, recommended support.

Page 49, a biggie, RO-21392, Jack Hexter's the Making of Modern Freedom, we discussed this at some length, and in the end, the committee agreed with the staff's recommendation to support this project. But we did so with a divided vote, three to one. It should be noted that the initial inclination of most of us was to reject this proposal altogether, but the staff persuaded -- it might do some good.

On page 51, RO-21457, a History of Ethiopian Land
Tenure and Its Social Context, there was no disagreement

about the proposal's -- and the modifications of the people 2 who do the work. Our discussion, our misgivings, here had 3 to do with the critical conditions inside Ethiopia as to 4 whether, in fact, the work could be done. With various 5 assurances, we believe that the project is solid and should be supported. 6 7 RO-21528, on page 67, was another biggie. 8 project had been recommended for support. We were not persuaded, however, that a large national center on this particu-9 lar subject, Rhetoric of Inquiry, was warranted, so we recom-10 mended rejection of the proposal by a vote of three to one. 11 This is a major reversal of staff recommendation. 12 The next one, RH-20812, on page 74, is also a 13 reversal of staff recommendation. In this case, the committee 14 rescued it. It had been, as I say, recommended for rejection. 15 The committee feels that panel and reviewer comments were 16 more critical than -- so we recommend approval. 17 MR. KINGSTON: I am sorry, Walt, which one is that, 18 the number? 19 MR. BERNS: That is 20812 on page 74, St. John's 20 College, Guided Studies of Classics in Geometry and Astronomy. 21 You have the motion on this old gold paper and I move 22 adoption. 23 MR. KINGSTON: It has been moved and seconded to 24

adopt the motion. Are there questions? George, please.

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MR. KENNEDY: Is this working?

MR. KINGSTON: Yes.

MR. KENNEDY: My question, I guess, is more of a comment relates to the four projects in support of various Cambridge histories of this and that, China, Latin America, 17th century philosophy. The background for this is that I, myself, am one of the editors of the 9 volume Cambridge History of Literary Criticism. We haven't sought any money from anybody.

I feel that I am reasonably well paid for my editorial responsibilities. I can see that an editor who didn't have some of the facilities that I had available to me might need some editorial help, hire somebody to put things in the word processor. There are some postage and telephone costs. It might be desirable to get the contributors to a particular volume together. I went around and visited mine instead. We thought about getting them all together but decided it really wasn't practicable and probably not necessary if we exchanged the contributions with individuals.

Thus, I guess I find it somewhat difficult to see why \$518,333 of taxpayers' money should be used to support these very worthy, indeed, authoritative projects.

MR. KINGSTON: Can you refer to the numbers?

MR. KENNEDY: I didn't write the numbers down.

They are -- Rick may be able to get them more quickly than I.

MS. RHOME: 49 was one of them.

MR. EKMAN: These are all listed in the Interpretive Research section of the motion, which begins on page 49, the positive recommendations -- on the pages following that.

There are a number of questions embedded in your question, George, and I will try and sort them out. First, there is the question of eligibility, whether a publishing house, and a foreign publisher at that, ought to be an eligible applicant for this sort of a project.

On technical grounds, Cambridge Press is an eligible applicant. What is requested, of course, is not anything that would give commercial advantage. It is a work of scholarship and research rather than the manufacturing costs themselves. One might wonder why the Cambridge University Press seems to submit so many applications for these large, synthetic, multi-volume history projects rather than, say, one of our familiar American university presses.

We speculated a lot about that among ourselves.

The fact is that Cambridge Press is much, much larger than any American university press. It produces approximately 1,000 books a year, whereas the largest of the American university presses produces about 300 books a year. That is Chicago. Maybe there is something in the size of the operation that gives them an ability and an inclination to think ahead and to project and design large-scale projects of this

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sort in a way in which I think we would welcome if American presses would do it more frequently.

As for the particular merits of the case, there is -- I could outline them, but I don't think that is one of the issues in your question. In all four cases, the panelists and reviewers are satisfied this is a high quality enterprise bringing together some of the very best scholars on this particular subject in projects that are conceived in very, very broad terms.

Indeed, it is the breadth of the conception of these projects, echoing some of the things Lynne was saying at the beginning of the meeting, that leads us to think that are particular commendable. They do bring specialized scholarship together in a way that is a very broad gauge, and we hope, therefore, that the resulting books will shape directions in the particular fields and broaden the horizons of those who think about these fields.

MR. KENNEDY: I agree with everything you have said. It just doesn't seem to me to address the budgetary question. What are the funds for? Are they for travel? Is it possible to categorize them briefly?

MR. EKMAN: Yes. Why don't we take them case by case -- Dorothy Wartenberg -- question.

MR. KINGSTON: Dorothy, would you come to the table and the microphone so that we can hear you?

MS. WARTENBERG: 21508, Frank Smith. This is an application from the press itself. It is for two editorial conferences. They have already had one. They have already invested more in this particular history, at the beginning of it, than a press normally would, and they ask for some additional help.

MR. KENNEDY: That is a -- modest ---

MS. WARTENBERG: I recognize that. The Cambridge
History of China project has involved a great deal of original
research, done not only by Denis Twitchett, who is considered
one of the foremost, if not the foremost, scholar in Chinese
history. We have all gone through this quite carefully and
agreed that this project deserves the amount of money that
is going into it.

MR. KENNEDY: What is the money for?

MS. WARTENBERG: It is partly for part-time salaries for the project director, two research assistants, travel to England, supplies and services, and the purchase of two microcomputers which save time in the end, because it is cheaper to purchase the microcomputer rather than lease it -- and, of course ---

MR. KENNEDY: Cambridge will not provide the use of computers for a project like this?

MS. WARTENBERG: Well, they provide mainframe computer services. Yes. But the microcomputers are to assist

the editor -- the cost sharing on the part of Princeton is 24 per cent.

MR. KENNEDY: Is what ---

MS. WARTENBERG: 24. What is next? Oh, yes. The Cambridge History of Latin American Literature is just beginning. This is a point at which they -- the two project directors, Pupo-Walker and (?), feel that this particular project can be put in for. Again, this is for partial salaries, wages -- secretaries. This is for three years, not one year, and we feel they provide -- get some third party gifts -- we have dealt with that. Did I have another one?

MR. EKMAN: Page 50 ---

MS. WARTENBERG: There was a good deal of discussion about the 17th century philosophy -- because some of the -- the previous volumes were done with relatively little support, but somebody who wrote in support of this particular volume pointed out that he had worked nights and weekends and had had some support -- a lot of support -- from the university to do this. And one just couldn't do it that way. It just wasn't possible and that the budget was a reasonable one. This would support Garber for two years.

I am afraid I looked at the wrong page before.

This is core support for part-time salary for the project director and for the microcomputers. It is Garber who would

get the microcomputers and some travel arrangements, because he has a co-editor. Twitchett does not have it. He has a computer -- but not a computer. That is the Chinese one.

And the cost sharing there is 33 per cent.

MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Chairman, I think my conclusion is that, because of the great value of these projects, they are being used as a way of fundraising that is probably not strictly necessary. I think that some support of these projects is well worthwhile, and if there are some costs something on the order of \$9-10,000, it seems to me to be a perfectly reasonable contribution, or maybe a little bit more than that.

But it begins to be in the area of \$100,000 and \$200,000 for these projects, I think we are, in a sense, being taken. And I would like to be recorded as voting against these projects.

MS. SILVERS: One of these projects I do know something about, and it is, of course, the 17th century philosophy. It is a project that covers a period for which there is and has been no natural organization within philosophy. The Greeks and medievalists already have their organizations. There are exciting things that are happening in this area because, for the first time in a very long time, American philosophers are working together with authors — to look historically at this period. It is a revision of our account

of 17th century philosophy which is much more historical, which does not look at Descartes as a single -- philosophical stimulus.

And what has happened -- this has come out, in part, of a conference which the Endowment funded -- did the Endowment fund the Spinoza conference that occurred a couple of years ago? It was one of the first gatherings of scholars under the leadership of American scholars from many countries in this area of 17th century philosophy. I know that Dan Garber is working night and day to forge a kind of collaboration that has not existed.

As you know, we are always complaing in philosophy that we don't get funding from the Research Division because collaboration is not one of our natural modes of research, and this is in a place where Dan is trying, and a number of other people, are trying to forge the collaboration. And I really do think that it is deserving of support. It is going to make a great impact in my discipline. It cannot do that if it does include this scholarship from other countries.

MR. KINGSTON: Charles? I am sorry.

MS. CHENEY: I just would like to add a comment here
I think your objection is something we need constantly to
think about. We are not a needs-based agency, and we never
have been a needs-based agency. The main questions we have
to ask when we look at applications are two: is it worth

doing and does it promise to be done well? Nevertheless, I think in the back of every panelist's and reviewer's mind, in the back of the Council's mind, certainly in the back of my mind, as I look at what we are planning to fund, I do say, would it happen without us?

An absolutely perfect application would be one that was eminently worth doing. It would have solid promise of being done well, and it would also have no chance of happening without us. In a less than perfect world, though, if I get the first two, and if the third is a little equivocal, and I think it is the case here that it is a little equivocal, well, Rich is going to fix it, though, so we get applications from now on that do all three of these. Right?

MR. KINGSTON: Charles?

MR. EKMAN: I should add another thing too. With projects of this sort, that are very large scale, we recognize that a certain amount of money we award is going to go into the cost of coordination, the superstructure, as it were, in a way in which it wouldn't in an individual scholarly project.

We try to offset that by setting the terms of the award in a way that maximizes both cost sharing and the use of the gifts and matching component. As you can see in these offers, except for the small one, the others do include hefty amounts of fundraising responsibility on the part of the

grantee so that the burden of continuing to support for this is spread well beyond the federal government.

MR. KINGSTON: Charles and then Bea.

MR. RITCHESON: I wanted just to associate myself with George Kennedy's reservations about these projects. I think that in almost every instance -- I will not speak about the 17th century philosophy one, which may, as Anita has suggested, require a greater integration or cooperation of scholars -- I am not authority on that -- but almost without exception, these other projects without us will still take place.

I am troubled by this fact. We have left unfunded many, many good projects because we don't have the where-withal to do it.

MS. CHENEY: As good?

MR. RITCHESON: Well, that is a very real question.

I would say yes, yes. And I am troubled by this. I don't know that I will go so far as to vote against them, but I may do that in light of the discussion -- but I think this requires a very close look, Madam Chairman.

MR. KINGSTON: Bea?

MS. HIMMELFARB: Yes. While our attention was being called to some other applications, my eye fell upon one that I would like some explanation for, and this is RO-21583, page 53. This is Kenyon College, Peter Rutkoff,

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New York Modern. Now if my memory is correct, we, in the Fellowship Department, gave fellowships to both Rutkoff and the co-author of this projected work, separate fellowships, full fellowships, for this work. And I wonder why they are requesting additional funds and whether this is consistent with the original fellowship applications we received.

MR. EKMAN: It is true that both of the Rutkoff ---This is page 53, the second one from MR. KINGSTON: the bottom.

It is true that both Mr. Rutkoff and MR. EKMAN: his co-collaboratory, Mr. Scott, have been offered fellowships by the Fellowships Division. Rutkoff is currently doing the work on his fellowship. Scott was offered the fellowship but has not decided whether he will accept it or not, depending on the outcome of the review process for the Division of Research Programs.

Our offer would be an offer that would -- consist of two one-year fellowships. That is the regular fellowship cycle -- 27,500 -- rather than the full amount requested by Rutkoff and Scott ---

MS. HIMMELFARB: Why didn't it go to the Fellowship Division?

MR. EKMAN: Because it came in as a collaborative project, including not only larger amounts for their salaries but other costs as well. They framed the thing not as two

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independent fellowships but rather as a project which purpose was to produce this study, a finding by the end of the grant period from the Research Division rather than the individual fellowships, as I understand it, represented in determinate stages towards that ultimate goal.

MS. HIMMELFARB: That makes it even more disturbing than at first sight. We gave him this fellowship in good faith on the assumption that they had a project; they presented it to us; we judged it on that basis; we assumed that it could be done within the time that had been framed and I don't understand why they should reformulate the project and ask for additional funds and not come through the -- I don't understand that process at all.

I mean, the only thing I get from all of this is that indeed there are larger sums involved. But that surely is not sufficient justification for this going to the Research Department. They are, in effect, getting three fellowships to do this one book, which we have already evaluated. We have given them the fellowships, and I don't understand what are the grounds for requesting still more money in addition to fellowships.

MR. KINGSTON: In this particular case, it was one that we had supplied the background information for. So, at least the division -- they were not unaware of the fact that there had been funding history behind the project.

I am sorry. I didn't get the point

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2 of your remarks. MR. KINGSTON: Only that the funding history was a 3 matter of record before the committee, and Walter, you can 4 speak to the committee's deliberations ---5 MS. HIMMELFARB: I find it disturbing unless there 6 is some -- if they have reformulated in some way, it should 7 perhaps come back -- well, I just don't want to go into 8 it any further. But there is some problem there. 9 MR. KINGSTON: Bea, in the action on this motion, 10 would you prefer us to break this particular application out 11 and vote on it separately? 12 MS. HIMMELFARB: I am sorry? 13 MR. KINGSTON: Should we break this application out 14 of the motion to vote on separately? 15 MS. HIMMELFARB: Unless we get a very satisfactory 16 explanation what this is all about and are assured that it 17 is not in conflict with the original fellowships that we 18 approved and that we have already partially funded. We have, 19 approved, in fact, both applications. 20 MR. EKMAN: Bea, I cannot provide assurance to you 21 that there is absolutely no overlap between the work plan 22 of the pending Research Division application and the work 23 plan of the previous Fellowship application. I can assure 24 you that the Research Division application, however, was 25

MS. HIMMELFARB:

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up-front about the fact that previous support had been received from the National Endowment for the Humanities, and further, the panel, knowing that and reading the work plan for the Research Division application, was persuaded of its merit as an genuine collaborative project.

MS. HIMMELFARB: I remember this application and I remember -- I may even have voted against it. That I don't actually recall. I can't remember what my decision was finally after the discussion in committee and whether I was persuaded by staff on this one.

The objection that I raised was that I did not think that this was a workable application. I thought that it was an enormous ---

MR. RITCHESON: Excuse me, we can't really hear you.

MS. HIMMELFARB: Oh, I am sorry. I am just not persuaded initially, on my first reading of this application, that it was workable. It was an enormously ambitious project. It encompassed a great many things that I think could not have been done within any reasonable timespan, let alone that they were prepared to give to it, and intellectually, I have, you know, great problems with this application. Perhaps, that is why I remember it so well.

I raised these objections. I was assured that this was not the case. That this could be done originally by

Peter Rutkoff. The next year we got an additional application

1 for the same project. I can't again remember what my per-2 sonal vote was on this, but the committee hadn't voted to 3 approve that. Now, we are told that perhaps the plan was, 4 in fact, not workable, or at least that is what I deduce from 5 these remarks, and that it requires still additional work. 6 You see, I think there may be an intellectual flaw 7 in this and that any number of applications, you know, couldn't produce very satisfactory results. But, in any case, 8 I think this ought to be inquired into, and I would like to 9 propose that it be deferred until we can ---10 MR. CAREY: Your memory is correct on these applica-11 tions. 12 I am sorry? MS. HIMMELFARB: 13 MR. CAREY: Your memory is correct on these applica-14 tions. 15 MS. HIMMELFARB: Yes. Some of us, I think, have 16 this problem with it, not just myself. 17 MR. KINGSTON: I should say that it is not altogether 18 uncommon for some applicants to apply to two divisions at the 19 same time, knowing that we know that. 20 MS. HIMMELFARB: But this is not the same and that 21 is the point. This is not the same. If it were the same 22 time, then we could properly evaluate it. Fellowship could 23 say, maybe this would be more appropriate for the Research 24

Division. That is not quite what happened. These are -- all

2 the two co-collaborators' proposals in the same year so that 3 we could judge them simultaneously. 4 MR. KINGSTON: One fellowship request that you 5 approved in November is on hold at this point. 6 been awarded because he wants to await the decision here. MS. HIMMELFARB: Of course, we didn't know that when 7 we approved it. 8 MR. BERNS: May I bring this discussion to an end 9 then by offering an amendment to my original motion that 10 this would be approved -- this one be pulled out of my motion 11 and put in a category of -- until we are satisfied that all 12 your objections, Bea ---13 MR. KINGSTON: Is there a second to the motion that 14 we pull -- let me get the number right -- RO-21583 -- out 15 of the printed motion and place it into the deferred category 16 for review ---17 MS. CHENEY: But I am a little puzzled by whose 18 plate this ends up on. Mine? Is that correct? 19 MR. BERNS: Well, I think it should come back up at 20 the next meeting ---21 MR. KINGSTON: It would -- if it is on the deferred 22 motion, it would go back to the committee in August for their 23 review and then they would form a recommendation at the August 24 meeting. All right. All those in favor of that motion? 25

three are now in successive years. We did not even receive

1	(A chorus of ayes was heard.)
2	MR. KINGSTON: Any opposed to that motion?
3	MR. KENNEDY: I am voting against the
4	MR. KINGSTON: Now, let's come back to George's
5	issue
6	MS. CHENEY: May I make a suggestion? I think that
7	your statements were very much to the point, and I would
8	be happy to look at these grants very carefully. Moreover,
9	I know we are calling a lot on the Research Division here, but
10	it might be very useful for the Council to see next time a
11	poll, a counting, a full report of exactly how many Cambridge
12	editions we are involved are and what the funding history
13	has been and what the targeted completion dates are so that
14	we have some overall feeling for our relationship with the
15	press.
16	MR. KENNEDY: That is satisfactory to me. That
17	would be fine.
18	MR. KINGSTON: What? We didn't hear you.
19	MR. KENNEDY: The Chairman's suggestion is satis-
20	factory to me.
21	MR. KASS: Before we move on at this point, could
22	I ask George is the implication of your comment that
23	release time for scholars and senior staff is somehow
24	inappropriate because this thing is going to be produced and
25	this is somehow part of the accepted activity of senior

academics to do this? Do you think that it would be just inapropriate for us to ---

MR. KENNEDY: Well, I certainly don't want to subscrube that as a general opinion. But it doesn't seem to me -- I guess it is a matter of size. It doesn't seem -- these are projects in which no single person is writing the whole book. In most books, people are writing only a chapter, roughly the equivalent of a scholarly paper.

The editor has somewhat more responsibilities,
but they are largely of an editorial nature. Maybe some
release time in some cases. I am just reacting against what
seems to be the total size of the commitment to a very valuable
project which is, however, commercially viable.

MR. KINGSTON: Did you have something to say?

MR. LAXALT: Oh, I just wanted to be put on record as abstaining from page 3, RT-20765.

MR. KINGSTON: RT-20765?

MR. LAXALT: Yes.

MR. RITCHESON: I want to add just one thing to follow George's comments. You know, over the past 25, oh 30, years, the commitments of the ordinary university professor have changed considerably. We took the stand a generation ago that we were being asked to teach too much and hence could not do our research. Now, we have been very successful in convincing university administrators that our teaching

	should, in fact, he cut down so that now, normally, I suspose,
2	the teaching load is two courses, a general course, and
3	perhaps a graduate seminar. The implication is that, in the
4	ordinary course of events, the university professor should
5	be doing research and writing on his university's tab. I
6	think that point ought to be registered.
7	MR. KINGSTON: George, let me ask the crucial
8	question. Do you wish to move for these four applications
9	to be considered aside from the larger motion?
10	MR. KENNEDY: I don't think so. From the sense of
11	the meeting and from the nature of the question, I am essen-
12	tially asking for a budgetary review. I think, maybe, that
13	can be best accomplished in the Chairman's office.
14	MR. KINGSTON: Fine. Are there other questions
15	about applications on the motion? If not, those in favor, sig
16	nify by saying "aye."
17	(A chorus of ayes was heard.)
18	MR. KINGSTON: Those opposed?
19	(No response.)
20	MR. KINGSTON: And the motion carries. We proceed
21	to the motion from the Division of General Programs.
22	GENERAL PROGRAMS
23	MR. RITCHESON: In the closed portion of our meeting
24	Madam Chairman, the committee examined 145 applications
25	submitted to humanities projects in museums and historical

On our second question, GM-23379 -- that is page 3 of the motion -- entitled, "First Encounters: Spanish Explorations in the Caribbean and the Southwestern United States, is a traveling exhibition based on the University of Florida archaeological and historical research into the vogages of Columbus. The committee urged that full consideration be given to the culture and politics of Spain, including, specifically, the Basques, on the eve of the encounter.

I want also to mention an exceptionally large request from the Carnegie Museum of Natural History. That is GM-23430, page 7 of your motion. Frankly, the committee was left somewhat breathless by the size of the request, a modest \$1,442,000 and some odd dollars. The staff recommends an award of \$650,000 in outright funds and another \$250,000 in matching funds for a total award of \$900,000, the largest single item on the motion before you.

After some discussion, however, the committee agreed unanimously with the staff that these costs were in order for a permanent installation of this size and importance. I should add that the planned reinstallation will encompass nearly 600 objects, illustrating early Egyptian history, and that the proposed display promises to be an exciting and intellectually rewarding experience.

We also spent some time discussing a few of the applications not recommended for funding. In the case of

GM-23365, an application from the New Haven Colony Historical Society, page 12 of the motion, devoted to the AMISTAD Mutiny, we pressed the staff for a fuller account of this re-submitted project's defects. We agreed, however, that the project was too vague on crucial details and that it remains too descriptive to do justice to this important episode in the fight against slavery.

On another matter, a proposal from the Metropolitan Museum of Art for an exhibition devoted to Suleyman the Magnificent, GM-23474, page 23 of the motion, I must confess my own disappointment that we were unable to recommend support for this simply splendid, visually spendid, exhibit.

Once again, the staff explained its reasons, and I accept them, reasons for urging against the project, and the committee, I might say, was generally -- was unanimously convinced of the recitude of their position.

Essentially, this exhibition simply displays art objects, brilliant as they are, and beautiful as they are, without providing sufficient interpretation, and as a consequence, we concluded the public wouldn't learn much from the exhibit about the Ottoman Empire as it is mounted. Even so, if you have a moment, get over and see it.

MS. CHENEY: Charles, I would like to interrupt a minute. The senior staff of the Endowment had the same reaction, seeing that the Suleyman had gone down. So, we

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took a field trip and went over to the East Wing. Don Gibson was kind enough to go along with us and let us educate ourselves, and indeed though stunned by the objects, conclude that it was not enough of an educational experience to warrant Endowment support.

MR. RITCHESON: That was the view of the committee also, Madam Chairman. One more case, the case of GM-23467 -that is page 22 of your motion -- a request from the Pierpont Morgan Library. The committee proved that not all requests related to the Columbian Quincentenary received funding. In this instance, the Pierpont Morgan Library seeks support for a temporary exhibit based on a fascinating manuscript that describe the expeditions of Sir Francis Drake against the Spanish colonial empire.

Here, too, we sustained the staff and agreed that the applicant needs to provide more interpretation and a more cogent rationale for some of the exhibit items. we urged the staff to work with theapplicant to encourage them to make their case better next time.

I conclude by saying, Madam Chairman, that I enjoyed tremendously working with Kathleen Kilpatrick and with Robert Laxalt on our committee. We were unanimous on every single vote, and if I can return to my high regard for the staff, I would like to complement them especially on the prudence they have shown in paring down grant requests. Congratulations to

them on that score too. Thank you very much.

MR. KINGSTON: Thank you, Charles. Any comments or questions about the General motion? Those in favor, signify by saying "aye."

(A chorus of ayes was heard.)

MR. KINGSTON: Opposed?

(No response.)

MR. KINGSTON: And the motion carries. We will move on to the motion from State Programs. Jo?

STATE PROGRAMS

MS. CRESIMORE: The committee reviewed 28 applications in state and regional exemplary awards, including applications for planning grants. This year, for the first time, the competition was opened to applications for small planning grants. These grants are intended to enable state councils to undertake the research and planning required to advance an major state-wide project and for projects that can lead to regional cooperative programming and have the potential for realizing administrative efficiencies.

In addition, the application from the Federation of State Humanities Councils for national services was reviewed. The committee was pleased with the quality and the imagination evident in proposals submitted by the state humanities councils in this competition and with the range of important topics addressed.

Constitutional projects included a drama discussion series, entitled, "A More Perfect Union," SO-20770 on page 001, specifically designed to reach rural areas in California and a statewide program in New Hampshire on its role in the ratification process, which is SO-20783 on page 002. As a part of the program, a series of articles taken from New Hampshire and New England papers in 1787 and '88 on the ratification process will be published bimonthly in the state's newspapers.

Statewide reading and discussiong programs in Delaware, SO-20773 on page 001, will center on Heroes, Heroines, and the Heroic, while small communities in Iowa, SO-20775 on page 002, will consider works of literature on the theme of Sense of Place.

The request from the Federation for funding for its 1987 annual meeting, to be held in Chicago in December -that is SO-20794 -- also for publication of a bimonthly newsletter, a series of research reports, and for planning for the 1988 Federation meeting -- is recommended for approval

So, we recommend approval of the applications listed on pages 1 through 3, SO-20766 to SO-20794.

MR. KINGSTON: Any comments or questions about the State Programs? All in favor, say "aye."

(A chorus of ayes was heard.)

MR. KINGSTON: Opposed?

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(No response.)

MR. KINGSTON: That motion passes. And, now, we will return to the stuck motion from the Division of Fellowships.

FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS

MS. HIMMELFARB: Yes. I think you now have before you the complete motion. The committee considers 641 applications to the Travel to Collections Program and discussed several of them, I think, 10 of them in detail. We are recommending 229 applications for funding and disapproving 412 applications.

The 229 come to a total of -- a grand total of -- \$171,750. I recommend -- I move the adoption of this motion, the yellow pages.

MR. KINGSTON: Any questions or comments about the motion? All those in favor?

(A chorus of ayes was heard.)

MR. KINGSTON: Opposed?

(No response.)

MR. KINGSTON: And the motion passes. We will, at this time, adjourn the Council into executive session. The luncheon, of course, is down to Council members and Division Directors and is scheduled for 12:30. I will tell Division Directors that we, of course, don't know how long the deliberations on the Jefferson Lecture will take, but I

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will have Janet give Division Directors a call as soon as we
are done. We may be a little later than 12:30. If I can,
I will break for five minutes and then we will resume in
executive session.
(Whereupon, at 11:35 a.m., the meeting was
adjourned.)