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## National Endowment for the Humanities: Summary Programs (1976): Report 02

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NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506



November 4, 1975

Material prepared in response to the September 23, 1975  
memo from Stephen Waxler to Joe Hagan.

*See dog-eared  
Page*

# NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506



## NEH Reauthorization Information

The attached material has been prepared in response to requests from staff of the congressional committee considering the reauthorization of the National Endowment for the Humanities. The material consists of the following:

1. A summary of NEH programs -- their purposes, types of grantees and funding for FY 1974-75.
2. Responses to questions concerning the NEH volunteer "state-based" program committees.
3. Description of activities funded directly by NEH compared with those funded through the state-based programs.
4. Information about NEH media grants.
5. A list of members of the National Council on the Humanities.

Office of Planning and Analysis  
November 3, 1975

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Funding/Examples

<u>Program/Purpose</u>	<u>Grantees</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>
<u>PUBLIC PROGRAMS</u>			
<u>State-based Program:</u> To support local projects engaging humanists and adult public in examination of important public issues (i.e. land use, economic growth, taxation, racial problems).	Volunteer humanities committees of citizens operating in each state and regranting NEH funds to locally initiated projects developed by libraries, museums, schools, colleges, other educational and cultural institutions, and business/labor/ civic groups.	\$7,702,599: Operational programs in 42 states, aiding approximately 3,780 community projects involving 5,670 humanists and reaching over 10 million citizens directly or through the media. Planning in 8 states.	\$13,689,834: Operational programs in 49 states aiding approximately 7,350 community projects involving 12,250 humanists and reaching over 20 million citizens directly or through the media. Planning in 1 state and 5 jurisdictions.
<u>Media Grants:</u> To support high-quality television, radio, and film production for broadcast over national public television or radio. Activities have included "The Adams Family" and a series on American history designed for children; both to be shown over PBS.	Organizations with production facilities; institutions conducting pre-production research; public television stations.	\$5,885,419 for production grants and acquisition of series such as the highly acclaimed "War and Peace" Viewing for that production alone is estimated at 15 million.	\$5,315,017 for production grants including a series on the American short story and the currently running "Classic Theater -- the Humanities in Drama."
<u>Museums and Historical Organizations Program:</u> supports museums and historical organizations in their role as public educators through exhibitions, interpretive programs and personnel training.	Museums, ranging from small community to large metropolitan, historical societies, and non-profit organizations and institutions that have collections.	\$2,943,891 which supported 60 exhibitions and interpretive programs including the "Masterpieces of Tapestries" and allowed for 32 personnel development grants which affected approximately 300 museum professionals, volunteers and students.	\$5,265,176 which provided grants aiding students and professionals in internships and training programs as well as supported 65 interpretive programs and exhibitions viewed by over a million citizens--including archaeological finds from the People's Republic of China and the Scythian Gold Exhibit.

<u>Program/Purpose</u>	<u>Grantees</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
<p><u>PUBLIC PROGRAMS (con't)</u></p> <p><u>Program development:</u> the experimental arm of the division, identifies patterns of grant making which complement other areas within division and supports activities designed to encourage and develop imaginative approaches to public humanities programs.</p>	<p>Educational institutions, associations, public libraries, non-profit national, civic, and professional organizations.</p>	<p>\$2,528,586: which supported 23 projects across the nation including several which explored the ways in which libraries can use their existing resources to more effectively make the humanities available to the adult, non-student population.</p>	<p>\$2,008,043: which supported 27 projects including grants to 5 major cities for urban humanities projects, and a planning grant for the League of Women Voters to work with historians, political scientists, constitutional lawyers and classicists to assist citizens to consider the on-going significance of political thought as expressed in the Federalists Papers.</p>
<p><u>EDUCATION PROGRAMS</u></p> <p><u>Institutional Grants:</u> To provide support to colleges and universities seeking to improve the quality and effectiveness of humanities instruction within their own institution.</p>	<p>Colleges, universities, and other educational organizations.</p>	<p>\$9,377,177 which permitted 24 planning grants for institutions to test and evaluate their plans on a pilot basis; 30 grants to institutions to develop and implement a related group of courses or a program of study focussing upon a particular region; culture, era, theme or level of curriculum; and 22 development grants for the reorganization of departments of instruction, and basic revision of curricula. Estimated <u>134,000</u> students benefitted.</p>	<p>\$5,481,547 for 59 planning grants to schools such as Ferris State College in Michigan; 13 Program grants to such schools as the University of Wyoming for a "Humanities Semester;" and 23 development grants for schools such as the University of Florida to relate the humanities to their five professional schools -- law, engineering, medicine, business administration, and the graduate school of arts and sciences. Approximately 139,000 students benefitted from these programs.</p>

EDUCATION PROGRAMS (con't.)

Project Grants: to promote development, testing, and dissemination of exemplary approaches to humanities education (from elementary to graduate) which can be used throughout the nation.

Colleges, universities, educational organizations, and elementary and secondary schools.

\$4,947,001 for 60 higher education projects which were planned and implemented by groups concerned with improvement of courses or programs, training of faculty in new approaches to their disciplines, and educational uses of libraries; 26 awards for projects to improve curriculum materials offered in elementary and secondary schools or providing short-term training institutes for elementary and secondary school teachers.

\$8,270,036 for 68 higher education projects which included grants to Western Michigan University and the University of Utah libraries; 34 elementary and secondary grants to groups such as the Hoopa tribe in California for the development of an archives and tribal history, as well as a grant to the Children's Television Workshop (creator of Sesame Street) for a feasibility study of a Bicentennial program for school children.

Humanities Institutes: to encourage interdisciplinary study and teaching by establishing regional university centers where senior and junior fellows from institutions throughout the country may come together to engage in interdisciplinary study of specific themes or topics. Fellows devote a full year to intensive study, discussion, and curriculum materials development and testing. Upon return to their home institutions, they incorporate new interdisciplinary courses into their curriculum.

Universities, with individuals subsequently applying to the grantee for fellowships.

\$2,759,223 for the four-year Humanities Institute located in New Haven, with fellows attending from such schools as: Emory University in Atlanta; Hope College, Holland, Michigan, and the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee. The Institute is concentrating on the theme, "The Humanities and the National Life."

\$2,769,356 for the four-year Humanities Institute located in Chicago which will enable 60 American scholars from two and four year colleges and universities throughout the country to participate. The theme will be "Technology and the Humanities." Among the subjects to be studied are: bureaucracy, myths, mass media, advertising, and their implications for humanistic education.

<u>Program/Purpose</u>	<u>Grantees</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>
<u>EDUCATION PROGRAMS (con't)</u>			
<u>Cultural Institutions</u> : to aid libraries and museums in providing formal and systematic educational programs designed both for students and the general public.	Museums and libraries	Not operating in FY 1974	\$543,602 for two multi-year projects. The Boston Public Library will explore Boston and its environs as a political, cultural, economic, literary, and social center--its uniqueness and its typicality as an American urban center. The Chicago Public Library will focus on writing in the city, studying its talented past and present.
<u>FELLOWSHIPS</u>			
Residential Programs			
<u>Fellowships in Residence for College Teachers</u> - for teachers at smaller 4-year and 2-year colleges, who are primarily concerned with increasing their knowledge and understanding of the subjects they teach, to study at universities with distinguished faculties and facilities.	Individuals. Universities apply for operational grant; individuals apply for fellowships to attend the special residential program conducted by the university.	Not operating in FY 1974	\$2,570,586 for 160 teachers to study at designated universities. Grantees came from such schools as the University of South Dakota; Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College, Georgia; and Concordia College in Minnesota.
<u>Summer Seminars for College Teachers</u> - for teachers at smaller 4-year and all 2-year colleges to work during the summer with distinguished scholars at institutions with libraries suitable for advanced study	Colleges and universities; individuals apply to the grantee institution	\$1,361,841 funded 34 seminars with 408 participants from such schools as Brescia College, Ky; Quinnipiac College, Conn; and Panola Junior College in Texas.	\$2,484,861 funding 61 seminars with 732 participants from such schools as Kearney State College, Nebraska; Phoenix College, Arizona; and St. Francis College, Maine.

Program/Purpose	Grantees	FY 1974	FY 1975
<u>FELLOWSHIPS (con't.)</u> <u>Residential Programs (con't.)</u>			
<u>Fellowships and Seminars for the Professions</u> - for professionals outside teaching to study the humanistic dimensions of their professional interests; presently offered to journalists, law teachers, practicing lawyers, and medical practitioners, but other professions may be added.	Institutions; individuals apply to grantee institutions.	\$1,050,505 for 36 year-long fellowships and five seminars with 12-15 participants each.	\$1,132,663 providing 36 year-long fellowships and seven seminars with 12-15 participants each.
<u>Fellowship Support to Centers for Advanced Study</u> - for scholars in the humanities to attend centers for study and research in their own fields and for interchange of ideas with scholars in other fields.	Centers for advanced study.	\$168,000 supported one center with 16 fellows in residence.	\$491,720 provided 8 grants for approximately 45 participants.
<u>Independent Study Programs</u>			
<u>Fellowships for Independent Study and Research</u> - for scholars, teachers, writers, and other interpreters of the humanities who have produced, or demonstrated promise of producing, significant contributions to humanistic knowledge.	Individuals, usually teacher-scholars.	\$4,055,741 supported 389 individuals from schools such as Porterville College, Ca; Harvard in Mass; and the University of Nevada.	\$2,663,015 supported 159 individuals in study or research from schools such as: Brown U. in Rhode Island; Columbia in N.Y.; and the University of Wisconsin at Madison.
<u>Summer Stipends</u> - for college and university teachers, junior and community college teachers and other humanists for 2 consecutive months of full-time study or research.	Nomination by institution; if individual unaffiliated, applies directly to NEH.	\$400,000 supported 200 individuals in study or research at such schools as Ohio State; Purdue in Indiana; and Northwest Community College in Powell Wyoming.	\$408,000 supported 204 individuals in study or research from such schools as the University of Hawaii; Washington University in Missouri; and the University of Washington.



Program/Purpose	Grantees	1974	1975
<u>RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAMS</u>			
<u>Research Tools</u> - to support major research reference works in the humanities, e.g. dictionaries, bibliographies, guides and catalogs.	Institutions and individuals	\$1,884,224 for 40 tools projects including a Navajo/English dictionary.	\$3,065,769 for 51 tools projects including a bibliography on early American law and an atlas of early American history.
<u>Centers of Research</u> - to help significant research collections and institutions, e.g. research libraries, make their humanities collections more accessible to scholars and focus collaborative scholarly efforts.	Institutions	\$887,489 for 8 research center grants.	\$1,953,389 for 27 research center grants, which included a grant to the Society of American Archivists for a program to improve archival security.
<u>International Conferences for the Bicentennial</u> -to support international scholarly conferences in the U.S. during the Bicentennial.	Institutions and scholarly associations.	\$362,160 for planning ten conferences and congresses.	\$879,116 for planning or conducting 21 conferences and congresses bringing distinguished scholars from abroad to the U.S.
<u>General Research Projects</u> -to support collaborative or long-range research projects in all humanistic fields.	Institutions and Individual.	\$7,902,143 for 127 original research projects.	\$4,362,035 for 106 basic research projects including archaeological projects in Arizona and New Mexico.
<u>Editing</u> -to collect or edit historical, literary, or philosophical papers or works.	Institutions and Individuals.	\$2,107,718 for editing projects.	\$1,528,931 for editing projects such as the papers of Darwin and Jane Addams.
<u>State and Local History</u> -to support the location and organization of historical resources and the writing of state and local histories in America.	Institutions and Individuals	\$252,102 for 14 state and local histories including histories of Silcott, Washington and Manchester, New Hampshire	\$615,162 for 12 projects including a study of the early American fur trade in Nebraska and the contributions of labor to the state of Ohio.

Program/Purpose

Grantees

1974

1975

PLANNING: to remain open to new ideas and methods which will apply humanistic knowledge to involve larger numbers of individuals in humanistic study. In fulfilling this mandate the division houses the Youthgrants program, the program of Science, Technology, and Human Values, evaluation and analytical studies, and experimental projects.

Institutions, organizations, individuals

\$2,012,166 which supported development grants such as the Courses by Newspaper, offered in 200 newspapers and reaching 20 million readers; analytical studies which included analysis of humanities education in the two-year colleges; and 35 Youthgrants influencing approximately 150 individuals with topics ranging from archaeological projects to a study of American jazz.

\$4,543,552: Projects include Courses by Newspaper now running in over 400 papers reaching 45 million readers; dissemination of AIF related materials and an analysis of foreign languages in American life. Youthgrants were awarded to 41 individuals and as of October 1975, 9,500 high schools and colleges are participating in the Bicentennial Youth Debates.

2. Questions concerning NEH State-based Programs

2a. How much money goes to the states, and how much is matched by state committees?

Over the five years of program operation, approximately \$28 million of Federal funds have been provided; these funds have been matched by at least \$30 million private and local dollars. Since FY 73, the Endowment has allocated approximately 20% of its annual appropriation to the state-based program -- making it by far the largest single program funded by the Endowment.

In FY 1975, \$13,689,854 was granted to the state committees which were operating in 49 states with the final state completing its planning and ready to begin operation. Since its inception, the program has required a one-to-one match in private and local dollars. In FY 1975, as in each year, state committees more than matched the \$13.6 million awarded by NEH, and it is expected that the \$15.6 million to be awarded in FY 1976 will also be matched.

The following chart shows the growth of funds and operating state committees since the inception of the program in FY 1971:

<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL GRANTED</u>	<u># STATES OPERATIONAL</u>
FY 1971	\$ 654,900	6
FY 1972	2,346,022	17
FY 1973	5,354,545	32
FY 1974	7,407,458	42
FY 1975	13,689,854	49
FY 1976 (est.)	15,600,000	50

The average grant to state committees has almost tripled in the five-year period --- from \$100,000 in FY 1971 to over \$280,000 now. State committees have had no difficulty in matching these increased funds, and in fact the volume of high-quality applications received by state committees has out-paced their capacity to fund them.

The scope of the program remains as it was in 1973, when the Congressional committees reviewed the program's purpose and procedures extensively. State committees have a specific developmental mission: their activities aim exclusively at the general adult public, and all of their funded projects relate the humanities to broad public concerns of the adult citizens of the state. This purpose reflects the urging of the House authorizing subcommittee in 1970 that the Endowment expand its activities aimed at the adult public, the Senate authorizing subcommittee's concern in 1970 that the Endowment experiment with programs within each state, and the concern of both subcommittees that the Endowment give particular attention to relating the humanities to "current conditions of national life."

In 1973, after thorough review (including the testimony of four state committee chairmen), neither subcommittee found reason to change the

program's procedure or scope. At the end of FY 1974, the Endowment conducted a review jointly with all state committees and concluded that the program was achieving important results under existing procedure and with the existing focus on the adult public and on issues of broad public concern.

2b. NEA and NEH funding of state groups

Listed below are the amounts of NEA and NEH funds provided through their respective state programs for 1975.

It should be noted that all NEA state arts councils receive grants for, and operate on, the Federal fiscal year schedule (July 1-June 30). The NEH state-based programs, however, have been developing over the past five years, and only this year has the last state (New York) become operational. Because of this phased development and because the Endowment has attempted to be responsive to the particular needs and most efficient operating schedule determined by each state group, the humanities programs do not all run on a uniform July-June basis in all 50 states.

In addition, as the humanities committees have gained operating experience, the National Council on the Humanities has welcomed requests from them for 18-month grant periods (rather than 12 months) in order to facilitate longer-range planning. (This procedure also makes for a more efficient Council review and agency administration of state-based grants; but it should also be noted that most state committees have not yet requested to change to an 18-month basis.) Thus, some state groups received 18-month awards in FY 1974 which extend through 1975, while others have received 18-month grants in 1975 which extend into FY 1976.

In order to permit comparability between the two agencies' funding for their state programs, it has been deemed desirable, while presenting the actual NEH grants, to express these grants in terms of a 12-month period regardless of the date awarded and regardless of the total amount actually granted. Therefore the table below shows the following for each state:

1. The actual current grant award made by the Humanities Endowment to each state-based program committee. Grants for more than a 12-month period are noted with an asterisk.
2. The amount available from the NEH grant for the 12-month period comparable to the period covered by the Arts Endowment's grant either actual or pro-rated from an 18-month grant.
3. The FY 1975 Federal-State program grants made by NEA to state art councils.

The data reveal that total funding available to NEH state-based programs amounts to \$14.1 million. Correcting for the grants covering more than one year, it can be seen that slightly over \$13 million was available to the state-based humanities programs for a 12-month operation. On a comparative basis:

NEH -- average current grant:	\$283,214
NEH -- average grant for 12-month period:	260,509
NEA -- average program grant, FY 1975:	240,633

It should also be noted that both the Arts Endowment and the Humanities Endowment programs require that Federal funds be matched on a one-to-one basis; the total matching amounts required are, therefore, the same as the totals listed for each state.

	<u>NEH State-Based Program</u>		<u>NEA Federal-</u>
	<u>Current</u>	<u>12-month</u>	<u>State Program</u>
	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Grant 1/</u>	<u>Grant</u>
Alabama	\$163,300	\$163,300	\$246,300
Alaska	300,000	300,000	280,500
Arizona	161,000	161,000	236,500
Arkansas	68,000 <sup>2/</sup>	116,000 <sup>3/</sup>	216,000
California	540,000*	359,640	252,000
Colorado	262,660	262,660	223,565
Connecticut	262,500	262,500	271,000
Delaware	220,000*	146,520	212,500
Florida	400,000	400,000	274,922
Georgia	325,000	325,000	211,000
Hawaii	255,000	255,000	222,500
Idaho	202,442	202,442	235,760
Illinois	484,340	484,340	270,845
Indiana	602,400*	401,198	230,796
Iowa	231,934	231,934	235,218
Kansas	240,500	240,500	259,791
Kentucky	215,000	215,000	242,800
Louisiana	246,000	246,000	200,000
Maine	200,000	200,000	222,900
Maryland	280,000	280,000	325,500
Massachusetts	400,000*	266,640	283,000
Michigan	200,000	200,000	281,900
Minnesota	275,000	275,000	272,000
Mississippi	275,000	275,000	224,000
Missouri	410,000*	273,060	223,395
Montana	297,500	297,500	214,800
Nebraska	200,000	200,000	221,000
Nevada	180,000	180,000	222,775
New Hampshire	166,500	166,500	263,700
New Jersey	300,000	300,000	214,950
New Mexico	200,000	200,000	250,800
New York	646,000	430,236	243,500
North Carolina	367,000	367,000	217,350
North Dakota	275,000	275,000	210,000
Ohio	340,000	340,000	210,000
Oklahoma	250,810	250,810	237,150
Oregon	250,714	250,714	261,595
Pennsylvania	300,000	300,000	244,500
Rhode Island	200,000	200,000	249,225
South Carolina	240,000	240,000	222,525
South Dakota	445,000*	296,370	217,600

NEH State-Based Program (Continued)

	<u>Current Grant</u>	<u>12-month Grant</u>	<u>NEA Federal- State Program Grant</u>
Tennessee	\$278,233	\$278,233	\$263,995
Texas	353,870	353,870	229,000
Utah	280,000*	186,480	226,500
Vermont	200,000	200,000	213,075
Virginia	200,000	200,000	208,250
Washington	375,000	375,000	377,327
West Virginia	220,000	220,000	200,000
Wisconsin	200,000	200,000	239,300
Wyoming	<u>175,000</u>	<u>175,000</u>	<u>218,050</u>
Total	14,160,703	13,025,447	12,031,659

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1/ Amount available for 12-month period.

2/ 8-month grant to complete planning and begin operations.

3/ Extrapolated on basis of 8-month grant; actual subsequent grant will be higher.

\* 18-month grant.

## 2c. Membership of state volunteer committees

All 50 operating state committees have autonomous responsibility to make their membership broadly representative of their state. Typically, members serve staggered three or four year terms, so that one-third or one-fourth of the committee changes each year. As the membership rotates, state committees make serious and elaborate efforts to consult broadly within their state. For example, the Oklahoma committee in advance of adding a group of members asked for recommendations from over 5,000 people in Oklahoma, including the leadership of every state agency and state organization in the state, as well as of media, religious groups and community organizations. Each committee is required by the Endowment to maintain broad representation of the many viewpoints and publics found in each state, and to maintain roughly proportional membership drawn from three categories: leaders of community groups and organizations (including business, labor, minorities, farmers, civic organizations), leaders of educational and cultural institutions, and scholars in the humanities. Nationally, the breakdown among the three categories is: leaders in the community 42%; leaders of educational and cultural institutions 29%; scholars in the humanities 29%. At each grant period, the National Council on the Humanities reviews the breadth and representativeness of the membership of the state committees.\*

The state-based committees now have more than 850 members and are richly diverse in both geographical representation and background. For a few examples:

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To initiate the program in each state, the Endowment surveyed the state's demography and cultural resources, and invited four or five leaders, known to have interest and experience in the humanities and public education, to consider developing a program within the state. (The Endowment consulted the most reliable sources available, within and without the state, in order to identify these four or five initial representatives from each state: in New York, for example, over 150 leaders in the State were personally contacted, many of them in state government or public life in the State.) In each state, as this "nucleus" of four or five people agreed to carry the idea forward, the Governor was notified while they went about expanding themselves into a committee of fifteen to thirty people, by consultation with academic and cultural institutions, community and civic organizations, and public leaders throughout the state. Thus each state committee came to exhibit its own character, reflecting state needs, available expertise and a broadly representative nature. After the Endowment's initiation of the idea in each state, the state committee proceeds autonomously in the manner described above.



2d: Was discussion held in those states which do have a designated state humanities council with that designated body before a volunteer committee was established?

Yes, in every instance. There are twelve state arts councils which bear "humanities" in their title. Although the work of these agencies has focused almost exclusively on the performing and creative arts, the Endowment did engage in both informal and formal discussions with each one prior to the establishment of a state-based humanities program in their state. Of the twelve:

-- two were asked to receive grants for the program, and to serve as the body responsible for the program; both subsequently advised that their judgment was that the program did not lend itself to state agency operation, and recommended the formation of volunteer committees independent of state agencies.

-- four were invited by the Endowment to participate in the establishment of the program in their state, and to have membership on the volunteer committee.

-- the other six were briefed in advance, and they usually suggested names of people who would serve usefully as members of a volunteer committee.

It should be noted further that the governors of all fifty states were also notified of the program, as were other relevant state agencies, and that in no instance, either in states with "arts and humanities" councils or in states without them (38), was objection raised. In all instances, the governors indicated enthusiastic endorsement.

3. Activities funded directly by NEH compared with those funded through state-based committees.

The Endowment is open to applications from any American citizen and institution desiring to carry out work in the humanities. However, to assure attention to the most pressing needs and to provide for the most efficient agency operation, NEH grant-making activities are organized -- guided by recommendations of the National Council on the Humanities -- into operating programs, each with a specific purpose and serving a defined target audience. As such, each NEH program tends to attract, and accordingly provide grant support to, certain kinds of applicants. The purposes and grantees of each program are described in section 1 above. Briefly summarized:

-- Research Programs aid scholarly groups and research institutions (e.g. research libraries possessing humanities collections and resources) desiring to produce new humanistic knowledge;

-- Fellowship Programs support individuals (teachers, scholars, and non-education professionals) who seek to engage in some aspect of humanistic study in order to improve their skills, expand their knowledge, or make a contribution to humanistic thought;

-- the NEH Education Programs, designed to improve teaching and update curriculum in the humanities, provide support to educational institutions, i.e. schools, colleges, universities, and groups developing educational materials; and

-- Public Programs aim at bringing humanistic knowledge to the general adult public, the two-thirds of the American population not enrolled in educational institutions.

It should be further noted that Public Programs fall into two categories: (1) the volunteer-operated State-based programs, designed specifically to support local projects which attempt to relate the humanities to broad public issues of concern to citizens of that community and (2) programs supporting national, regional, or experimental projects. Projects aided under the second category include the production of media programs suitable for broadcast nationally or regionally, the design and mounting of exhibitions and educational programs in museums and historical societies, and the development and conducting of large-scale models of adult-oriented programs.

With the exception of the State-based programs, all of the NEH programs use national competitions to allocate the limited funds available. In this process applications are judged (1) by nationally distinguished experts and (2) in terms of national criteria in order to assure support is provided to the projects promising to make the most valuable contributions to the nation's stock of humanistic knowledge, to maintaining high levels of humanistic education and training, or to providing quality programming to national or regional audiences.

It should be clear that the kinds of projects supported through the state-based humanities committees are therefore categorically different from those supported directly by NEH. State-based projects:

(1) are oriented to adult citizens (rather than to scholars, educators, or students);

(2) focus on relating humanistic knowledge to specific societal issues or problems like economic growth, land use, taxation, governmental operations (rather than on literature, philosophy, archeology, or some other humanistic discipline per se);

(3) support informal education, that is, discussion between humanists and citizens designed to enlighten the general public about the humanistic aspects of public policy problems (rather than supporting scholarly research, formal education courses, teacher training, or expansion of library or research collections); and

(4) are developed by and addressed to residents of a specific community (rather than developed for national or regional audiences).

Because of their nature and purpose, the projects supported by state-based programs are small in scope (average regrant per project is \$4,000-\$5,000) and require review by persons familiar with the conditions within a defined geographical area (rather than review by panels of nationally distinguished experts regarded as leaders in their field and using criteria of national importance and contributions to the humanities nationally).

It should be noted that the concept and operations of state-based programs are now so well established that the Endowment rarely receives inquiries about support for projects which are more appropriately supported by state-based committees. Thus the distinction between projects eligible for direct support by NEH and those eligible for funding through the state-based groups is clearly perceived by potential applicants.

The attached table shows the amounts of funding provided to state-based programs in FY 1975 and direct NEH grants made through other programs. The direct grants are broken down between grants for (1) individual and institutional projects (primarily fellowships, research projects, grants for college and university development, and museum and historical society projects) and (2) grants for national and regional activities (media programs, regional seminars, model humanities curriculum projects designed to serve many school districts and institutions, and activities serving educators, scholars, or the general public nationally).

## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

## FY 1975 Grants

State	Grants for State-based Programs	Grants for Individual/Institu- tional Projects	Grants for National and Regional Projects	Total
Alabama	\$163,300	\$ 15,200	--	\$ 178,500
Alaska	310,000	--	--	310,000
Arizona	161,000	251,715	\$ 37,987	450,702
Arkansas	68,000 <sup>1/</sup>	6,000	--	74,000
California	568,400	3,824,091	1,987,591	6,380,082
Colorado	295,953 <sup>2/</sup>	470,059	225,606	991,618
Connecticut	262,500	1,149,500	174,098	1,586,098
Delaware	220,000	311,583	--	531,583
D.C.	11,652 <sup>2/</sup>	623,518	651,562	1,286,732
Florida	400,000	683,434	43,109	1,126,543
Georgia	325,000	162,496	41,104	528,600
Hawaii	255,000	32,000	--	287,000
Idaho	202,442	40,560	--	243,002
Illinois	484,340	2,568,704	3,234,450	6,287,494
Indiana	967,900	728,037	119,845	1,815,782
Iowa	231,934	226,750	108,343	567,027
Kansas <sup>5/</sup>	10,500	266,908	42,518	319,926
Kentucky	215,000	294,976	66,963	576,939
Louisiana	246,000	86,596	37,584	370,180
Maine	3 <sup>/</sup>	114,933	--	114,933
Maryland	308,984 <sup>2/</sup>	560,077	64,814	933,875
Massachusetts	400,000	2,801,667	886,921	4,088,588
Michigan	200,000	867,673	448,167	1,515,840
Minnesota	307,040	1,097,684	36,928	1,441,652
Mississippi	275,000	269,038	30,000	574,038
Missouri	410,000	1,182,100	100,000	1,692,100
Montana	297,500	54,703	--	352,203
Nebraska	200,000	87,580	325,000	612,580
Nevada	180,000	65,465	--	245,465
New Hampshire	166,500	115,000	82,312	363,812
New Jersey	3 <sup>/</sup>	595,545	361,404	956,949
New Mexico	200,000	447,103	--	647,103
New York	42,000 <sup>4/</sup>	4,468,523	5,204,861	9,715,384
North Carolina	367,000	379,972	307,133	1,054,105
North Dakota	275,000	21,164	--	296,164
Ohio	673,263	1,478,076	595,433	2,746,772
Oklahoma	250,810	17,928	43,336	312,074
Oregon	250,714	254,084	38,842	543,640
Pennsylvania	300,000	1,314,013	342,050	1,956,063
Puerto Rico	--	14,000	--	14,000
Rhode Island	200,000	341,875	116,166	658,041
South Carolina	240,000	93,088	--	333,088
South Dakota	445,000	91,342	--	536,342
Tennessee	278,233	165,433	41,394	485,060
Texas	353,870	1,435,366	419,211	2,208,447
Utah	300,000	89,737	--	389,737
Vermont	200,000	59,331	--	259,331
Virginia	200,000	542,794	310,753	1,053,547
Washington	375,000	580,002	--	955,002
West Virginia	220,000	39,980	--	259,980
Wisconsin	200,000	725,567	132,925	1,058,492
Wyoming	175,000	180,000	--	355,000
Total	13,689,835	32,292,970	16,658,410	62,641,215
National Organi- zations	--	--	9,599,567	9,599,567
Grand Total	13,689,835	32,292,970	26,257,977	72,240,782

<sup>1/</sup> Eight month grant to complete planning and begin operational program.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes contract funds for State-based national review conference.

<sup>3/</sup> FY 1974 grant provided funding through FY 1975.

<sup>4/</sup> Planning grant.

<sup>5/</sup> Supplemental award on FY 1974 grant which provided for funding through FY 1975.

#### 4. NEH Media Grants

##### Coordination with other agencies

The basic purpose of the Endowment's media (television and radio) program is to provide high-quality programs in the humanities for the general adult public. Just as the National Science Foundation supports television programming on the sciences and the Arts Endowment aids the telecasting of programs on the performing arts, NEH television grants are made specifically to further public understanding and use of the humanities.

In carrying out this purpose, NEH responds to applications from non-profit organizations who wish to develop humanities programs for television or radio. In all instances the Humanities Endowment supports media projects originated and developed outside the agency; the Endowment itself does not initiate, produce, or commission television programs. Thus, the Endowment does not duplicate the role of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, which is essentially to strengthen the overall capacities of public television and public radio as intrinsically valuable social assets.

To insure careful coordination of grants for the media, close liaison is maintained between the Endowment, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, and the Public Broadcasting Service, as well as with the Arts Endowment.

##### Funds for Foreign Producers

Since FY 1967, the Endowment has made 103 grants for media projects; of these, only four involved funds leaving the United States. Total Federal funds spent on the 103 projects over the past nine years are \$14,866,524; funds which left the United States totalled \$641,500 (4% of the total) in the four projects in question. These funds went to the following sources:

<u>Humanities Film Forum</u>	\$250,000	to American distributors of English, Russian, and Italian films.
<u>War and Peace</u>	137,500	to BBC
<u>The Japanese Film</u>	94,000	to American distributors of Japanese Films
<u>Classic Theater: the Humanities in Drama</u>	160,000	to BBC
	\$641,500	

5. Members of the National Council on the Humanities

Current members of the National Council are listed on the following pages according to their term. The Council consists of the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities plus 26 persons appointed for six-year terms. There is one vacancy on the Council at the present time.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HUMANITIES

Mr. Ronald S. Berman, Chairman

Terms Expiring in 1976:

Mr. Robert O. Anderson  
Chairman of the Board  
Atlantic Richfield Company  
515 South Flower Street  
Los Angeles, California 90071

Mr. Lewis White Beck  
Burbank Professor of Moral  
and Intellectual Philosophy  
University of Rochester  
Rochester, New York 14627

Miss A. Louise Blackwell  
3945 N. Monroe Street  
Tallahassee, Florida 32303

Mr. Leslie H. Fishel, Jr.  
President  
Heidelberg College  
Tiffin, Ohio 44883

Mr. Leslie Koltai  
Chancellor  
Los Angeles Community College District  
2140 W. Olympic Blvd.  
Los Angeles, California 90020

Mr. Sherman E. Lee  
Director  
Cleveland Museum of Art  
11150 E. Boulevard  
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Mr. Herman H. Long  
President  
Talladega College  
Talladega, Alabama 35160

Miss Rosemary Park  
University of California  
407 Hilgard Avenue  
Los Angeles, California 90024

Mr. Arthur L. Peterson  
Department of Political Science  
Ohio Wesleyan University  
Delaware, Ohio 43015

Terms Expiring in 1978:

Mrs. Hanna H. Gray  
Office of the Provost  
Yale University  
New Haven, Connecticut 06520

Mr. Jeffrey Hart  
East Thetford, Vermont 05043

Mr. Sidney Hook  
c/o Lou Hoover Library Bldg. Rm. 226  
Stanford University  
Stanford, California 94305

Mr. Martin Kilson  
Professor of Government  
Harvard University  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02173

Mr. Irving Kristol  
THE PUBLIC INTEREST  
10 East 53rd Street  
New York, New York 10022

Mr. Richard R. St. Johns  
Richard R. St. Johns & Associates  
4024 Radford Avenue  
N. Hollywood, California 91604

Mr. Sheldon H. Solow  
Nine West 57th Street  
New York, New York 10019

Mr. Frank E. Vandiver  
Provost  
Rice University  
Houston, Texas 77027

Terms Expiring in 1980:

Mrs. Caroline Ahmanson  
Beverly Wilshire Hotel  
9500 Wilshire Boulevard  
Beverly Hills, California 90212

Honorable Luis Alberto Ferre  
G. P. O. Box 6108  
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936

Mr. William A. Hewitt  
John Deere & Company  
John Deere Road  
Moline, Illinois 61265

Mr. Robert Hollander, Jr.  
Department of Comparative  
Literature  
Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Mr. Truman G. Madsen  
Professor of Philosophy  
Brigham Young University  
Provo, Utah 84602

Mr. Robert A. Nisbet  
220 East 72nd Street, Apt. 20B  
New York, New York 10021

Mrs. Blanchette Rockefeller  
1 Beekman Place  
New York, New York 10022

Mr. Ted Ashley  
22012 Pacific Coast Highway  
Malibu, California 90265