

# The Profession

## Graphics for Illustrations

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Microcomputer programs that generate graphic images on paper come in many forms including ones that produce statistical plots, maps, and drawings for illustrations. Generally speaking, statistical plots are best produced with statistics packages, although relatively simple ones can be generated with business oriented programs such as Harvard Graphics. Business graphics software is also sometimes used to improve the appearance of images produced by statistics packages. Some also contain drawing modules. Maps, typically containing shaded boundaries to characterize data distributions, are usually best done with dedicated mapping programs such as ATLAS\*GRAPHICS and MapInfo, but a few powerful statistics packages such as SYGRAPH and SAS-GRAPH can also be used.<sup>1</sup>

This article deals with software used for the production of graphics for such purposes as high quality illustrations for articles, book chapters, reports, and professional presentations, as well as transparencies and handouts for classroom use. The programs we examine generate three major categories of images: flow and organization charts; drawings; and paintings.

### Hardware Requirements

Graphics applications are typically the most hardware intensive of any that a political scientist is likely to use. Some of the most powerful new statistics packages, word processing programs, and database management software run reasonably well on early model IBM PC (and compatible) computers or equivalent Macintosh computers. Generally, the same cannot be said for the most powerful graphics programs.

For the best programs discussed below, an 80286 (AT) based IBM or

compatible with 640K RAM, a hard disk, and EGA graphics or a Macintosh with 512K can be considered minimum configurations. Although many of these programs can achieve respectable results with a dot matrix printer, the highest presentation quality can be attained only with a pen plotter or a laser printer. Many journal editors who want camera ready illustrations will accept no less than plotter or laser printer output.

### Drawing Area Size

Graphics programs vary in the image size they can produce. Some are limited to small and simple illustrations that can be drawn on a single 8 1/2 X 11 inch page. If transparencies are being prepared, this is the standard work area.

Other programs can produce the equivalent of 15 pitch type and/or print in both portrait (vertical) and landscape (horizontal) modes or on two portrait pages that can be combined and photoreduced to achieve a landscape effect. The preparation of a camera ready page for a journal article may require such options. Some graphics programs can create very large drawings on multiple pages that can be combined.

### Dedicated Flow and Organizational Chart Software

Flow chart and organizational chart programs are geared to the generation of boxes of various shapes that contain text. The boxes are connected with lines or arrows. Text may also be placed outside the boxes. Box shapes and sizes are pre-drawn or automatically drawn, text is usually automatically formatted, and connecting lines are placed on screen quickly and easily. Figure 1 shows an example of a presentation quality flow chart produced by one of the

products discussed below. We have examined the following programs:

*ABC Flowcharter*, Version 1.0. Roykore, Inc., 749 Brunswick St., San Francisco, CA 94112. (415) 333-7833. \$295. Requires an 80286 or higher IBM or compatible, EGA, VGA, or Hercules graphics board. Supports a wide variety of printers and plotters.

*Charts Unlimited*, Version 1.8. Shareware obtained for \$3.49 from Computer Solutions, P.O. Box 354, Mason, MI 48854. (800) 874-9375.<sup>2</sup> Manufactured by Graphware, Inc., P.O. Box 373, Middletown, Ohio 45042. (513) 424-6733. \$49.95. Can use a minimally configured IBM or compatible with graphics board. Supports a variety of dot matrix printers and Hewlett Packard (HP) LaserJet printer.

*Draft Choice*. Shareware obtained for \$3.49 from Computer Solutions, address and telephone above. Manufactured by Trius, Inc., 231 Sutton St., Suite 2D-3, North Andover, MA 01845. (508) 794-9377. \$45. Can use a minimally configured IBM or compatible with graphics board.

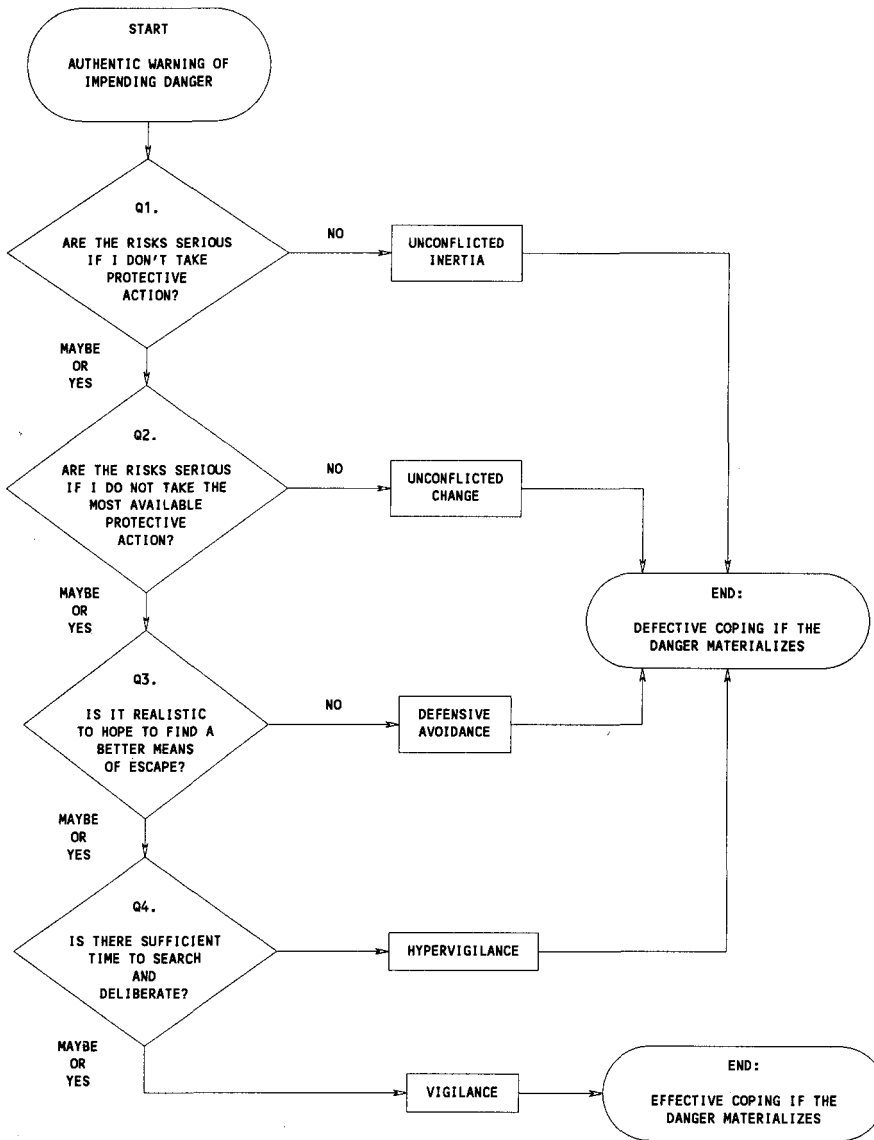
*EZCASE*, Version 1.5. Shareware obtained for \$3.49 from Computer Solutions, address and telephone above. Requires an 80286 or higher IBM or compatible, 512K RAM, EGA or VGA. Can use a math coprocessor. Uses a variety of dot matrix printers, HP LaserJet or compatible, HP plotter.

*EasyFlow*, Version 6.0. Haven Tree Software, P.O. Box 1093-P, Thousand Island Park, NY 13692. (800) 267-0668. \$151.95. Requires an 80286 or higher IBM or compatible. Can use a math coprocessor. 640K RAM is essential. Can use a mouse. Supports a wide variety of printers and plotters.

*Flo Draw*, Version 1.20. Shareware

**Illustration of a Chart Prepared Using RFFlow\***

Illustration of a Chart Prepared Using RFFlow\*



\*A Conflict-theory model from Janis and Mann, *DECISION MAKING* (The Free Press, 1977), 55.

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obtained for \$3.49 from Computer Solutions, address and telephone above. Manufactured by George Freund, P.O. Box 203, Mentor, Ohio 44061. (216) 942-1059. \$25 registration only, \$35 registration and latest upgrade. Requires only a minimally configured IBM or compatible with a CGA or better graphics board, 320K RAM. Does not use a mouse. Supports Epson MX, FX, IBM Pro-printer, IBM Graphics, Toshiba, and HP LaserJet printers.

*FLOW CHARTING II+*. Patton & Patton Software Corp., 81 Great Oaks Boulevard, San Jose, CA 95119. (408) 778-6557. \$229. Requires only a minimally configured IBM or compatible with a CGA or better graphics board, 256K RAM. Can use a mouse. Supports a wide variety of dot matrix and laser printers. *RFFlow*, Version 1.0. RFF Electronics, 1-53 Banyan Court, Loveland, CO 80538. (303) 663-5767. \$79.

Requires Microsoft Windows, a separate purchase of approximately \$100 or more, depending on which version is selected. Requires an 80286 or 80386 based IBM or compatible and 640K RAM. A mouse is not required, but it is useful. Supports a variety of printers and plotters.

**Working With the Flow Chart Programs**

**Charts Unlimited**

Charts Unlimited is easy to use, provides a very large work area measuring 256 columns X 1000 rows, and produces attractive results on a dot matrix printer. Its symbol library is somewhat limited, but new symbols can be created with a little trial and error. Surprisingly, the program's output on a laser printer is inferior to what it can produce on a dot matrix printer.

**Draft Choice**

Draft Choice only prints a monitor screen size image on approximately one half of an 8 1/2 X 11 inch sheet of paper. Furthermore, shapes and text were badly distorted on a laser printer.

**EZCASE**

EZCASE is a highly specialized tool devoted exclusively to the production of strictly formatted charts such as ones used to illustrate the flow of a computer program. It can produce any one of five standard formats. The symbols (box shapes, arrow configurations, etc.) that it uses are limited to those formats.<sup>3</sup> EZCASE's output on a laser printer is superb, but it offers very limited font choices. It is recommended only for the applications for which it is intended.

**EasyFlow**

EasyFlow is appropriately named. It is in fact easy to use, and it produces excellent results. All the user needs to do is place the cursor where a box should be, specify size and shape with a simple command, and the box appears. Text may be placed in a box (or anywhere else). Only five or six words can fit into each box, although more text can be placed beside, below, or above a box. The text is automatically formatted. Lines or arrows connecting boxes are quickly added. The pro-

gram automatically places them, fitting new ones amid existing lines and boxes. When a chart becomes complex, the automatic rearrangement of lines can produce surprising results, but we found that as often as not the program improved our paper and pencil sketches. Most of the automatic features can be modified or disconnected, but the program becomes very difficult to control when operated manually.

The editing of even a complex chart is very convenient. Boxes, arrows, and text can be moved, modified, or eliminated in a few key strokes. EasyFlow can divide a plot into multiple pages that fit together for later photocopying. With an Epson FX series printer the fit was not perfect. However, EasyFlow's charts on a laser printer have a very clean appearance.

In our trials EasyFlow crashed when an attempt was made to add a title to a completed chart, destroying a chart file on disk. We succeeded on a second attempt.

### Flo Draw

This shareware program's biggest limitation is that it does not support a laser printer, so first rate presentation quality work cannot be produced. The newest version, which we have not had an opportunity to test, will drive an HP LaserJet, but, according to the manufacturer, it does not take full advantage of that printer's capabilities. The results still resemble the output of a dot matrix printer. However, Flo Draw does as good a job with a dot matrix printer as any program described here, and it can do so without expensive hardware.

Flo Draw's second most serious limitation is that, with its crude CGA graphics, its appearance on screen is so unattractive that some prospective users might not take it seriously. Happily, the printed output is much better looking than the monitor would lead one to fear.

Flo Draw prints portrait or landscape modes on 8 1/2 X 11 inch paper, or it can use two portrait pages for a 16 X 11 "large landscape." With small print, a rather complex chart can be rendered.

Flow Draw comes with many box,

line, and arrow shapes and fonts. It contains a nice variety of tools for moving, erasing, and otherwise editing parts of a drawing. This is a bargain that could satisfy the needs of a large number of teachers and researchers who do not require a perfect laser or plotter rendering.

### FLOW CHARTING II+

This program can produce a chart measuring a maximum of 200 characters wide and 120 lines high. Its operation is very straightforward. The user is offered a choice of many different box and circular shapes. The arrow keys are used to select the box size. Text is then typed inside the box. Text is not automatically formatted to fit the box size which is an inconvenience, although text can be moved around within a box (or anywhere else on the chart). Lines connecting boxes are also drawn manually. Predrawn arrow heads are easily placed anywhere on the chart.

The FLOW CHARTING II+ command structure is very intuitive. Little reference to the manual is required. This program's biggest drawback is that its text and some shapes do not take full advantage of a laser printer. It is also overpriced in comparison with the other programs discussed here.

### The Windows Programs: RFFlow and ABC Flowcharter

RFFlow is an elegant and powerful program. It takes full advantage of the Microsoft Windows environment which it requires. For someone who needs to construct flow or organization charts, RFFlow could, by itself, make the purchase of Windows worthwhile. The fact that Windows comes with a competent painting program that is compatible with RFFlow, makes this package even more attractive.

RFFlow can use both mouse and keyboard simultaneously. Thus menu choices can be made in whatever way seems most convenient.

This program's power can be illustrated by describing how it performs the basic functions of this category of software, creating boxes and text and connecting boxes with arrows. The user selects an appropriate category from a menu. The box menu

provides many varieties (sharp corners, rounded corners, etc.). Other menus offer circular and triangular shapes with many options. When the choice is made, the user is automatically given space to write text which can be centered in the box or justified. The box automatically expands to fit the text. When the text is completed, the box appears in the chart. If the location is not correct, the box can be moved with a few key strokes. Arrows are added with another menu choice.

Moving, deleting, and other editing operations are easily accomplished. RFFlow's output on a laser printer is superb, and charts may measure as large as five by five feet.

ABC Flowcharter also operates in the Microsoft Windows environment. Windows is ordinarily a separate purchase, but ABC Flowcharter comes with its own limited version.

At first glance, the two Windows programs appear nearly identical, but the less expensive RFFlow has more drawing features, and it is easier to use. On the other hand, ABC Flowcharter contains some unusual graphics data features that some users might value.

ABC Flowcharter's drawing board is bordered by a horizontal and a vertical ruler that makes one's position on a page quite clear. This is its only important drawing advantage over RFFlow. Nearly every ABC Flowcharter drawing operation is unnecessarily difficult, and some operations that should be possible are not. For example, to enter text that is not surrounded by a box, one must first define the text as an "object." The text is entered as a single line. The only way to format the text is to stretch and pull its object boundaries (dotted guidelines); the text follows the object's shape somewhat like a lumpy fluid. With RFFlow, text is simply entered directly as one wants it to appear.

Adding text to a box in ABC Flowcharter is also irritating. The precise formatting shown in our flowchart illustration (note the headings followed by blank lines) can be achieved with ABC Flowcharter only with painstaking trial and error involving the addition of spaces the ultimate placement of which is difficult to predict.

Unlike RFFlow, ABC Flowcharter

does not permit cursor control keys to be used. This is a serious drawback because they are better than a mouse for the precise alignment of objects. Also, ABC Flowcharter offers a smaller variety of box shapes, and its zoom is not as finely graded as is RFFlow's.

Despite its weaknesses, ABC Flowcharter can produce large (100 × 100 inches) and attractive charts.

ABC Flowcharter's greatest strengths are in the area of data management. For example, charts can be linked so that by pointing to part of one (perhaps the House Appropriations Committee in a chart of House Committees) results in the display of a connected chart (showing HAC subcommittees). A text search feature allows charts or boxes to be easily found, and reports can be generated that list charts, boxes, or the linkage structure of related charts.

#### **Summary: Dedicated flow and organization chart programs**

For presentation quality work the choice in this category falls between RFFlow and EasyFlow unless the user is restricted to an 8088 (original PC) based computer which would rule out both programs. RFFlow allows a greater variety of designs than EasyFlow. The box sizes can be larger and more text can be placed in them. The lines and arrows are more fully controlled by the user. However, EasyFlow, despite its occasional crankiness, is, with its many automatic features, a more efficient tool for the construction of a large and complex chart.

Flo Draw would be the first choice for someone with an original PC and only a dot matrix printer. Charts Unlimited is a close second.

#### **Drawing and Painting Program Differences**

Drawing and painting programs can be used to create very complex and attractive illustrations. Some of them are quite reasonably priced, but they are less convenient to use and take longer to learn than dedicated flow or organization chart software.

The major difference between drawing and painting programs is that the former specialize in producing *lines* comparable to sharp pencil

lines while painting software is more oriented to creating varieties of graphics ranging from pencil like lines to broad brush strokes. A drawing program would be the first choice to produce a diagram while a painting program is better suited for artistic work.

Painting programs have more demanding hardware requirements than drawing programs. All of them that we tried on IBM or Macintosh computers produced very unattractive text even on laser printers.<sup>4</sup>

Like drawing programs, dedicated organization and flow chart programs specialize in producing lines rather than the equivalent of brush strokes. Given the superiority of dedicated organization and flow chart programs and drawing programs for political science applications, no painting programs will be discussed.

#### **Drawing Software**

The drawing software category could include sophisticated and costly computer aided design (CADD) programs. Our focus here is on only relatively inexpensive and easy to use CADD and drawing packages that are appropriate to political science uses.

A few word processing programs can create simple line and box drawings that are sufficient for some applications. We do not examine word processing graphics because someone who already uses a word processing program is probably aware of its capabilities in this area, and few word processing purchasing decisions will or should be based on line and box drawing features.

Drawing programs vary enormously in features critical to political science applications, but they provide the same basic tools. When they are booted most of the screen becomes a drawing board. A cursor that is moved with keyboard arrow keys or mouse becomes the equivalent of a drafting pencil. One edge of the screen is devoted to menus of command choices that can be selected with a cursor or a short keyboard command.

All of the programs allow the user to draw straight lines and dots. Various shapes such as rectangles, circles, and curves can be created and modi-

fied as single objects (as opposed to constructing them out of straight lines or dots). Text can also be added and edited. Parts of the drawing can be erased or moved. Frequently used shapes such as arrow heads can be created, saved on disk, and then used repeatedly in any drawing.

Some drawing programs rely on so-called screen dumps for printing. Such an approach is unacceptable for most serious applications because it limits the size and resolution of the drawing to what appears on a single screen. With a CGA or even EGA monitor the resulting printout has a very unprofessional appearance. No screen dump programs are discussed below.

A high quality drawing program must have a software component called a printer or plotter driver compatible with the user's printer or plotter. A driver can generate printed images that are much more attractive on paper than they are on screen.

The drawing programs examined are:

*Codraw*, Version 1.03. CoHort Software, P.O. Box 1149, Berkeley, CA 94701. (415) 524-9878. \$101. IBM PC and compatible with 512K RAM although 640K is desirable. Neither hard disk nor mouse are required. Will operate with a CGA or better graphics board. Can use a wide variety of dot matrix printers and HP laser printers and plotters.

*Finger Paint*, Version 1.30. Shareware obtained for \$3.49 from Computer Solutions, address and telephone above. Will run on a minimally configured IBM and compatible with 320K RAM and any graphics board. Can use a mouse. The version distributed by Computer Solutions contains only an HP LaserJet printer driver. The user must register with the program author at a cost of \$19.99 to obtain a different driver.

*Generic CADD, Level 1*. Generic Software, Inc., 11911 North Creek Parkway South, Bothell, Washington 98011. (800) 228-3601. Versions available for Macintosh (\$149.95) and IBM (\$35 mail order discount). Macintosh requirements are Mac Plus or larger, 1MB of RAM. Hard disk and math coprocessor recommended. Rated to be used on minimal IBM and compatible configurations with 256K RAM and a CGA graphics board. It is not very func-

tional on such systems because it is too slow, and a CGA board does not provide sufficient resolution for fine work. Supports but does not require a mouse and a math coprocessor. Can use a wide variety of mice, digitizers, video displays, printers, and plotters.

**MacDraft**, Version 1.2b. Innovative Data Design, Inc., 2280 Bates Ave., Suite A, Concord, CA 94520. (415) 680-6818. \$269. Macintosh. Requires 512K RAM. A hard disk is highly recommended.

**PC-Draft II**, Version 3.2. Shareware obtained for \$6 through PC-SIG, 1030D East Duane Avenue, Sunnyvale, CA 94086. Manufactured by Natural Software, 19 S. 5th St., St. Charles, Illinois 60174. (312) 377-7320. \$50. IBM and compatible. Requires only minimally configured IBM or compatible with 384K RAM and graphics. Supports but does not require a mouse. Can use a wide variety of printers including laser printers.

**PC-KEY-DRAW**, Version 3.5. OEDWARE, P.O. Box 595, Columbia, MD 21045-0595. (301) 997-9333. Available from shareware distributors or from the manufacturer with a printed manual and support for \$100. Can operate on a minimally configured IBM PC and compatible with only 256K RAM. Can use, but does not require a mouse or joy stick. Can use a wide variety of dot matrix printers and the HP LaserJet.

**Perfect Illustrator**, Version 1.10A. The Software Machine, 2450 East 7000 South #210, Salt Lake City, UT 84121. (801) 944-9212. \$39.95. IBM and compatible. Requires 640K RAM. Supports but does not require a mouse and a math coprocessor. Can use a wide variety of mice, digitizers, video displays, printers, and plotters. Can operate on a dual floppy system, but a hard disk is highly recommended. Requires approximately 4 megabytes of hard disk space if all included clip art is loaded.

## **Working With the Drawing Programs**

### **CoDraw**

Drawing, inputting text, and editing with CoDraw are extremely easy. It can produce very attractive results even on a dot matrix printer. The

quality of its text on a dot matrix printer is one of the best of any of the programs reviewed here. Its output on a laser printer could be better, but it is quite attractive. CoDraw is especially notable for its variety of fonts which it generates itself; it can produce them even on a laser printer that has no fonts added. Unfortunately, CoDraw only creates a drawing in portrait mode on a single 8 1/2 X 11 inch sheet.

### **Finger Paint**

Finger Paint has one of the most attractive and easy to use screen displays of any of the programs described here. However, the quality of its printed text is poor even on a laser printer. It can only draw in portrait mode on a single 8 1/2 X 11 sheet.

### **Generic CADD Level 1**

Generic CADD Level 1 is the most elementary version of a line of drawing software manufactured by Generic Software, Inc., but it contains a range of tools that should satisfy most political science needs. Versions are available for Macintosh and IBM and compatible machines. We tested the IBM version.

Generic CADD can be used to produce highly detailed and very attractive illustrations. The program's impressive capabilities are initially shrouded beneath a needlessly obscure user interface. Menu choices can be accessed with mouse or cursor keys, but it is much faster to type them with two letter codes on a command line. Oddly, the menus provide little hint as to what the command line input should be. For example, the command to generate a curve is CV. The user can make the program much easier to use by adding the commands to the menus with a text editor that produces pure ASCII files.

Generic CADD is unnecessarily inconvenient in many other ways. Getting it to produce dimensions on the monitor identical to those that will appear on the printed page and then convincing it to print an image according to a desired size requires considerable experimentation. Erasing mistakes can be very difficult. In some instances lines could not be erased at all. Another Generic CADD weakness is that its text is

limited to thin, somewhat faint characters.

Generic CADD can produce extremely intricate images using its large collection of drawing and editing tools. Unlike the flow chart drawing programs, it includes no library of images. Such images are available at relatively modest cost, and the user can create his or her own libraries of images (such as arrow heads) that can be stored on disk for later use.

Generic CADD generates attractive drawings even with a dot matrix printer. It is capable of rotating its images 90 degrees for landscape printing. The program also has a printing preview function that shows how an image will appear on the printed page. Given the difficulties we had producing images of the size we wanted, this became a much used feature.

### **MacDraft**

MacDraft takes full advantage of the Macintosh's superior graphics capabilities. It is by far the most powerful drawing program represented here even though its hardware requirements are relatively modest, especially in comparison with most Macintosh painting programs. MacDraft offers a greater variety of easy to use tools than the other drawing programs described, and it is capable of producing the largest printed output (4 ft. X 4 ft.). On a laser printer the appearance of its output is excellent.

### **PC-Draft II**

This program contains a solid array of drawing tools, but innocent key strokes can make it crash. We cannot recommend it.

### **PC-KEY-DRAW**

PC-KEY-DRAW is a drawing program with many painting options. Although rich in features, most of them are far too difficult to use. For example, it can produce large drawings, but they must be saved on disk and retrieved one screen section (roughly one half page) at a time, and text entry requires far too many keystrokes.

It is too easy to make mistakes with this program. For example, the move command did not move a box, it disassembled it. In another instance, a slip of the fingers shifted

us into a mode that resulted in the loss of most of a drawing.

### Perfect Illustrator

Aside from a substantial library of clip art pictures and symbols (arrows, fill patterns, etc.), Perfect Illustrator contains only rudimentary drawing tools. Unfortunately, its bare bones aspects do not make it a particularly easy program to operate. For example, a rectangle must be drawn using four lines. Perfect Illustrator regards those lines as separate objects. Thus if it is determined that the rectangle is too small, there is no way to expand it. The lines must be erased and redrawn. A square can be drawn using a Polygon command, but we had difficulty creating squares whose sides were parallel with the edges of the screen or paper and not tipped on one corner. Perfect Illustrator treats the sides of a polygon as separate objects so that here too expansion or contraction of the figure as a whole cannot be done.

This program requires far too much use of its documentation. Too many things are unobvious. Just getting an arrow onto the tip of a straight line requires considerable first time effort.

Perfect Illustrator appears to offer no way to stop a print job. And, if the printer is not connected, the program hangs up, requiring a return to DOS and a reboot.

With all of its flaws, Perfect Illustrator has its virtues. It can make the

most of an 8 1/2 X 11 sheet by printing in landscape mode in reduced form. Its fonts are clean and attractive, and it is designed so that its drawings can be easily inserted into WordPerfect and Ventura Publisher.

### Conclusions

If all that a user requires is the production of a simple line and box diagram, he or she should use the dedicated organization/flow chart program that fits available hardware. If a wide variety of charts is needed and the quality of output is important, RFFlow is the program we would pick for IBM and compatible computers. We would also select it because of its ease of use. However, the reader is reminded that RFFlow requires the use of Microsoft Windows which can bring the total cost to approximately \$180.

If more complex graphics must be produced, MacDraft is by far the best choice. Even someone who has never used a Macintosh will find MacDraft a far better drawing tool than comparably priced IBM and compatible programs. We were unable to obtain access to other Macintosh drawing programs, but we believe that if they are available to the user, they should be tried before IBM programs.

If all that is available is an IBM or compatible, Generic CADD is the best drawing program value that we

have been able to locate including many shareware programs. However, the prospective user must expect to devote several hours to learning basics before even a simple drawing can be produced. If only single page portrait output is needed and the user does not want to deal with Generic CADD's many irritations, CoDraw is a good choice. It is especially effective for the preparation of transparencies because of its bold if not perfectly formed fonts and the ease with which various fonts can be used on one page.

### Notes

1. Carl Grafton and Anne Permaloff, "Microcomputer Statistical Packages," *PS: Political Science and Politics* (Winter 1988), XX, 1, 71-82.
2. Shareware is distributed free of charge or at a very low price with the idea that someone who finds it useful is morally obligated to register with the manufacturer. Registration fees usually range from \$15-\$75. The registered user typically receives a printed manual, sometimes an improved version of the program, and notification of upgrades.
3. EasyCASE produces charts in accordance with the Yourdon-DeMarco, Gane and Sarson, Ward-Mellor, Hatley-Pirbhai, Yourdon-Constantine and Chen representations and methodologies for structured analysis and design.
4. For a review of the leading low priced paint programs see Luisa Simone, "Power Painting on a Budget," *PC Magazine*, December 26, 1989, 241-248.

## The Political Science Oral History Program

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The Political Science Oral History Program had its origins in the late 1970s as an effort to preserve the experiences and perspectives of major figures in the political science profession through interviews conducted by their colleagues. The subjects to be initially interviewed were chosen as a result of a survey of leading political scientists conducted by the APSA. The interviews were recorded and transcribed, and excerpts from some of them appeared in the APSA newsletter on teaching. But no other use

was made of the interviews.

The APSA operated the program for the first few years, with financial assistance from Pi Sigma Alpha, the political science honorary. In 1982 Pi Sigma Alpha accepted responsibility for the program and continued to provide some financial support. During the first ten years (1978-87) about twenty interviews were recorded and transcribed, but the pace of interviewing slowed down in the latter years.

In 1987 Pi Sigma Alpha and the

American Political Science Association decided to transfer the program to the University of Kentucky. The purpose of the change was to give the project a stronger professional base and increase the rate of interviews. The University of Kentucky Library has an experienced oral history staff, directed by Terry Birdwhistell, which has assumed the responsibility for compiling transcriptions and maintaining the tapes and transcriptions. Pi Sigma Alpha and the American Political Science