

Statement by
Honorable John E. Fogarty
Before the
Special Subcommittee on Education and Labor

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

It is a pleasure to appear before this Committee and explain my views regarding the present needs of the arts and humanities.

First, may I offer my heartfelt congratulations to the members of this Committee, and particularly to my distinguished colleague, Congressman Thompson, for their much needed leadership in providing for the cultural needs of our Nation.

As the members of this Subcommittee know, I have long been interested and very concerned with the state of the arts in American life and education. Our artistic and cultural heritage and the continuing healthy state of the arts demand our urgent consideration and support at the Federal level. It is true that the legislation which has been passed by the Senate and presently is under consideration by the Subcommittee, would provide for Federal assistance of a limited nature. However, the arts have assumed such importance that Federal recognition and at least minimal support must be provided.

As you know, I have given a great deal of thought to the ways in which this recognition and support could be provided. This has resulted in the introduction of H.R.324, "The Cultural Development Act of 1963," into the present Congress. This bill would provide for a National Institute of the Arts and Humanities as well as a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts and Humanities within the U.S. Office of

Education. It has been my hope that this proposed bill would assist education in the arts as well as our public organizations and institutions of the arts. In giving further consideration to legislation which could meet needs most effectively, I have come to the conclusion that it would be wise to combine the provisions of H.R.9587 and H.R.324. I believe that this merger would strengthen the approach offered in both bills and that it would have the support of professionals in the performing arts, museums and other institutions of the arts, and educators in the arts and humanities.

In brief, such a bill would be comprised of three titles:

- Title I provide the White House with an Advisory Council on the Arts. Appropriations: \$100,000 annually.
- Title II establish an independent National Arts Foundation to provide grants to groups and States for the institutions of the arts and the arts in public life through grants to theatre, symphony, museum groups, etc. This would be essentially Title II of H.R.9587. Appropriations: \$5 million for first year and \$10 million for the next two years.
- Title III establish an Institute for the Arts and Humanities in the Office of Education to advance education in the arts and humanities through research, surveys, disseminating

educational materials, maintaining a clearinghouse of information, providing grants to groups and States for educational purposes, and awarding graduate fellowships and traineeships. This is essentially H.R.324. Estimated appropriations: \$3 million for the first year, \$5 million for the second, and \$8 million for the third.

The National Council on the Arts would advise on the total needs and status of the arts in education and in public life.

The National Foundation on the Arts would deal exclusively with the arts in public life in its grants-in-aid to the States and to groups. State Councils on the Arts and Arts Commissions within the States would be logical recipients. Public institutions and organizations such as the American Symphony Orchestra League, the American National Theatre and Academy, the National Music Council, and Community Arts Councils, Inc. would be typical recipients, as well as individual organizations such as opera companies, symphonies, and theatre and dance groups.

The Institute would deal exclusively with the arts in education at all levels in its grants-in-aid to the States. The State Departments of Education would be the logical receiving agency. Grants-in-aid could be made to institutions and groups such as colleges and universities and professional organizations concerned with the arts in education such as the Music Educators National Conference, the National Art Education Association, the American Educational Theatre Association, the National Committee on Art Education, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the College Art Association.

Organizations such as museums and arts centers would serve both an educational, and a "public" function could apply either to the Institute or to the Foundation depending upon the nature of the particular project.

As I have suggested, these three titles would supplement and complement each other and provide a most effective program of Federal assistance to the arts and humanities with recognition of the area of responsibility of the Office of Education. The function of education in the long-range development of the arts in our country was emphasized by the U.S. Commissioner of Education, Mr. Francis Keppel, when he said:

Education, after all, is nothing if it is not a means of preserving mankind's heritage, a vehicle for bringing the great accomplishments of the past forward into the present and into the preparation for the future. This responsibility involves the discovery and encouragement of talent throughout the school system which is a vital factor in the development of creative artists. Further, it implies sound education for the vast majority of persons who will never become artists, but who will find the arts a meaningful part of our lives, and who in the last analysis will form the audiences of the future.

I have presented to this Committee what appear to me to be sound reasons for combining H.R.9587 and H.R.324. I wish to repeat my strong

support for our common efforts to strengthen our national artistic environment, and I hope that we may together enlist the support of a sufficient number of fellow legislators to make these efforts a reality.

Thank you very much.