

Mr. Fogarty,

Mr. Speaker, I speak at this time to introduce two bills concerned with the arts and humanities.

Indeed, since I last spoke on this subject, the sense of concern about this area of our national life has widened and deepened. The highly significant National Arts and Cultural Development Act of 1964 is now law. Very recently we heard a stirring affirmation in President Johnson's State of the Union message, when he proposed a national foundation of the arts "to help promote and honor creative achievements."

What do these developments mean? I suggest that they signify nothing less than an arrival at a new stage of maturity in our national life, with all that this implies in courage of commitment and the assumption of responsibilities.

I do not mean to say that this momentum is entirely due to natural inevitability. On the contrary, it is in large part due to the dedication, the leadership, and the plain hard work of a great many men.

Many of you know that I have long regarded the National Council on the Arts, the first title of the bill which I introduced in the 88th Congress, as part of a unity which is yet to be completed. There remains the matter of practical implementation.

The Council's function is advisory. It will define goals, establish standards, and provide informed guidance. The first of these bills, the National Arts Foundation Act of 1965, is designed

to directly implement the work of the National Council on the Arts. The Council would be "authorized and directed to administer the Foundation, discharge the functions and duties provided by this Act..., and execute the programs of the Foundation." It would then carry out a program of grants-in-aid, on a matching basis, to the States and to qualified groups concerned with cultural endeavors. The second bill, the National Humanities Foundation Act, also would complement the National Council on the Arts, but in a broader and more inclusive fashion. It includes a program for the arts similar to the bill described above. In addition, it provides support and recognition for the humanities.

This bill conforms with the principles and recommendations of the Report of the Commission on the Humanities issued last year. The Chairman of the Commission was Barnaby C. Keeney, President of Rhode Island's Brown University. It was made up of the American Council of Learned Societies, the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States, and the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa.

Their closely reasoned and thoughtful report says in part:

Traditionally our government has entered areas where there were overt difficulties or where an opportunity had opened for exceptional achievement. The humanities fit both categories, for the potential achievements are enormous while the troubles stemming from inadequate support are comparably great. The problems are of

nationwide scope and interest. Upon the humanities depend the national ethic and morality, the national aesthetic and beauty or the lack of it, the national use of our environment and our material accomplishments-- each of these areas directly affects each of us as individuals...

The stakes are so high and the issues of such magnitude that the humanities must have substantial help both from the Federal Government and from other sources. It is for these reasons that the Commission recommends the establishment of a National Humanities Foundation to parallel the National Science Foundation, which is so successfully carrying out the public responsibilities entrusted to it.

^{second} ^{more}
 The/bill is/consistent with actual needs. Recent information tells us of an increasing interest in the arts and humanities on a State and local level. This is reflected in the establishment of planning councils in the arts by more than half of the fifty States, and the development of programs of service to local communities. These State and local organizations, however, encounter problems in implementing their plans. The endorsement given to ^{legislation} proposed / indicates their desire for

Federal assistance. The National Council on the Arts and a Humanities Foundation could provide much needed leadership and support at the national level.

I call particular attention to the following features of this bill:

1. The purposes of the National Council on the Arts are furthered and carried into action.
2. It provides assurances against Federal interference in scholarship, teaching, research, and artistic endeavors.
3. Funds are allotted on a State basis, State agencies are encouraged, and the determination of program is left in their hands.
4. Means are provided for educating and developing scholars and teachers in the arts and humanities.
5. Matching-fund grants, loans, and other means of assistance are extended to public and other non-profit organizations, including those resources so necessary to the arts: libraries and museums.
6. Cooperation with existing Federal programs, including those of the U.S. Office of Education and the Smithsonian Institution, is assured.

I am particularly pleased that this bill emphasizes cooperation with existing Federal programs, including those of the

Smithsonian Institution and the U.S. Office of Education. The Smithsonian Institution is developing an inventive and unique national museum education program. The U.S. Office of Education program in the arts and humanities is providing modest financial support for research and related needs in these fields. Cooperative efforts between these agencies and a new Humanities Foundation would complement and strengthen a national effort in these important areas, and to individuals for research and for creative work and performance.

The intellectual and creative future of our nation is linked to recognition and support for the arts and humanities. The passage of either of the two bills will provide effective results far out of proportion to the dollars involved.