

ing and creative expression. This bill will allow our people to greatly increase their investment in time, money, energy, and creativity in efforts which will be of interest to the Foundation established by this bill.

Let us pass H.R. 9460 and enrich the common life.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this bill to establish a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

In the shock of the post-sputnik period this country launched an intensive effort to insure that it would always have available an adequate supply of scientifically trained personnel. The results of these programs have been satisfying. More young Americans than ever before have been given the opportunity, and have made good use of it, to obtain an education and experience in the many scientific specialties. More intensive research has been conducted and more scientific advances and breakthroughs have been achieved.

Let me make it perfectly clear that I have no quarrel with these developments. The security and the welfare of our society have been enhanced and I applaud the progress which has been made.

But I am concerned that we may have lost a certain degree of perspective; that we may have allowed certain values to get out of balance; and that we may, while moving ahead in certain vital areas, not have done as much as we should in others of equal significance and value.

The Commission on National Goals said in its 1960 report:

In the eyes of posterity, the success of the United States as a civilized society will be largely judged by the creative activities of its citizens in art, architecture, literature, music and the sciences.

It should be perfectly clear, Mr. Chairman, that we have excelled in the latter. But certainly more, much more, will need to be done if we are to realize our potential in the arts and humanities and if we are to make their benefits available to more of our people.

The record shows that at the very time a financial crisis has been confronting the arts in the United States, a serious imbalance has existed between Federal support of the pure sciences and support for humanistic research and expansion of the arts. I do not believe this trend should be allowed to continue. If we are really concerned with the type and quality of world we are to pass on to our children and our children's children, then this imbalance must be redressed.

This bill offers a reasonable, practical, and effective means of accomplishing this objective. By providing matching grants to groups and individuals engaged in the creative and performing arts and by making grants and loans available for research and publication in the humanities, we are maximizing and building on the talents we already have. We are encouraging more people with ability but limited financial means to participate, and we are making the fruits of their labors available to a much broader and more numerous group of Americans.

Mr. Chairman, as a matter of equity and responsibility, I believe this bill should be approved. It is no longer fitting that the richest Nation in the world should allocate such a small percentage of its resources to the development and encouragement of the artistic and cultural resources of its citizens. We can and should do better. This bill will allow us to do so.

Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to H.R. 9460, a measure to establish a so-called National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

We are considering a bill that not only defies clear and precise understanding, but which tends to defeat one of its own objectives—the support and encouragement of artistic excellence.

To obtain congressional support and Federal money for this endeavor the bill seeks a legislative marriage between the arts and the humanities. It is unlikely that a proposal for direct Federal support of the arts alone would have reached the floor of the House. It has been locked together with assistance to the humanities, because of our generally shared and legitimate concern that our massive Federal research and development programs are overemphasizing science and technology. The bill thus enjoys a greater measure of support. There is justification for support of the humanities, although our educational bills have at least reduced the urgency of this need.

If the U.S. Congress desires to institute State-assisted art to the American people, then let us have the courage to place the issue squarely before us, debate it, and vote. But let us not seek to cloud this departure from our tradition of a free and private expression of all art forms with a package deal of simultaneous Federal support for the humanities, which surely enjoys greater support.

There must be some order of priority about our efforts to attack national problems. The 89th Congress has enacted a great deal of progressive legislation designed to enrich the lives of all Americans in the fields of education, health, housing, employment, civil rights, and labor relations. And much remains to be done.

If any direct Federal assistance to the arts is warranted either in the national interest or the interest of the arts, which I seriously doubt, then consideration of it should be deferred while we struggle with more basic problems. Surely we have not yet exhausted the important issues with which the Congress must deal.

Federal grants for the purpose of encouraging excellence in the arts will open a Pandora's box of controversy, and efforts to define either art or its excellence will only compound the confusion.

A nation's art reflects the aspirations, the hopes, the dreams, the struggles, and even the failures of a people. It comes from the minds, the hearts, and the souls of men and women and not from the treasury of the government or the offices of its officials.

What is artistic excellence to one is often absurd nonsense to another. And the nonsense of several decades ago may

well be, and often is, the art form of today. The artistic horror expressed when Stravinsky's "Firebird Suite" was first performed in time became acclaimed for great musical achievement; however, the notes and the instruments were the same—only the artistic judgment changed. The once-thought radical French impressionists near the turn of the century are now virtually considered among the old masters.

That there may exist severe congressional and administration differences of opinion on what is art was readily evidenced in the controversy excited by the relatively recent State Department traveling exhibition of American painting.

Who is to say that the patrons of the Beatles are any less the patrons of art than those culturally minded citizens who donate to the support of symphony orchestras? Is "Funny Face" or "Golden Boy" any more theater and more worthy of support than "Bonanza" and "Gunsmoke"? Who has the right to say so and with whose money?

Should we force the follower of Matt Dillon to support creative efforts in an off-Broadway avant garde theater he will not, only not visit, but does not want to?

Are we or any foundation created by the public to use the power and money of government to encourage, stimulate, direct, or otherwise force art forms to meet our own or even today's tastes and artistic judgment, should we be able to agree on these? Would this in the end stagnate art expression and make even more difficult the role of the artistic pioneer, never an easy one at best? I think it would.

Not only must the artist be free to practice his art form, but the public must also be free to patronize or reject those art forms and artists as it chooses.

The music from Nashville, Tenn., or New Orleans, the rain dances of the Arizona Indians, the Beatles, pop art, the National Ballet, the Ashland, Oreg., Shakespeare Festival, the New York Philharmonic, and this very Capitol are all expressions of art to which some segment of the American people subscribe, but which others just as enthusiastically reject.

We have only to look at the very recent history of the Soviet Union for dramatic evidence of the artistic calamity involved in state-sponsored, directed, sanctioned, or even influenced art.

Should we use the Federal purse, however we may seek to prevent political or bureaucratic influence from contaminating free art expression, to support that which in the judgment of today's experts is worthy of support, and withhold this support from those groups, organizations or institutions which do not enjoy this favor? Are the experts of today qualified to direct art into the channels of the future, no matter how subtly this may be done nor how innocently begun.

I submit that the United States has no business setting art standards or attempting to influence them; that inevitably the establishment of a national foundation to encourage excellence in the arts would become a foundation de-

terminating what constitutes excellence in the arts and financing its judgments and prejudices with the public's money.

I suggest that we leave this responsibility to the people individually and their private associations and institutions, and to the artists of our Nation, and get about our own legitimate and proper business.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 9460, the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of this proposed legislation which would provide much-needed encouragement and support of national progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts. The need for a national policy of support for the humanities and the arts is not one which is peculiar to our day. Such a need has long been recognized, and some of the proposals for Federal Government assistance in the arts in fact date back to the early days of this Nation.

The need for Federal support, however, has become extremely urgent because of today's financial crisis which faces the arts in the United States. The crisis has been shown to be directly attributable to the inadequacy of private sources to support American artistic excellence at an appropriate level. As a result, we have not been able to foster and develop an environment which would fully stimulate creative expression throughout our country.

The crisis has created the urgent need. In another sense, the need has perhaps contributed to the crisis.

As a nation, we have in recent years been deeply involved in the natural or pure sciences and in technological progress. This national concern for the advancement of programs involving the natural sciences has been reflected in the vast number of bills which have been considered in these legislative halls. Automation and modern mechanical conveniences have enabled our citizens to have and to enjoy more leisure time than at any other period in our history. The result is that Americans in increasing numbers are seeking greater exposure to cultural excellence, but are becoming frustrated in their quest because of the state of retarded development of the humanities and the arts.

The proposed National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities would do much to correct this imbalance between science and the arts. It would enable the United States to assume its rightful position of leadership in the arts and the humanities. The legislation we are now considering would indeed make it possible for this country to increase its contribution to the advance of civilization, as suggested by President Johnson, and thereby to achieve a goal as suggested by President Eisenhower, wherein the United States as a civilized society will be considered a success by posterity when judged "by the creative activities of its citizens in art, architecture, literature, music, and the sciences."

Mr. Chairman, I urge a unanimous vote for H.R. 9460.

Mr. SCHISLER. Mr. Chairman, I was pleased to be an original sponsor of this legislation, and today I rise in support

of H.R. 9460, creating a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

It is well to say that we want to promote progress in the arts and humanities. Our difficulty in the past has come from our unwillingness or neglect in trying to foster a productive climate for creative talent.

This legislation, by creating a National Endowment for the Arts, a National Endowment for the Humanities, and a Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities, recognizes the serious imbalance between Federal support for science and math and for humanistic research and study. This bill further recognizes the financial crisis facing the arts in the United States—a crisis which stems primarily from the inadequacy of private sources to support the arts and to provide the environment which would fully stimulate the resources of American creative expression.

The creation of a National Foundation for the Arts and Humanities will have far-reaching effects. The Foundation will serve to decentralize the arts in the United States, so that artistic excellence can be enjoyed and appreciated by greater numbers of our citizens in all 50 States. The Humanities Endowment will serve to enrich university curriculums and encourage more talented teachers to enter the humanities field. The broad-based programs envisioned by the Foundation would provide the means for the projection of our Nation's cultural life abroad.

Mr. Chairman, I wholeheartedly support this legislation, and urge my colleagues in the House to act favorably on this proposal.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I speak once again before my colleagues in the House, as I have done numerous times before, on behalf of proposed legislation in which I believe with the utmost conviction. I refer to my bill, H.R. 9579, to provide for the establishment of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

In this instance, I am pleased to take special note of the many Members of the House who have joined with me and the distinguished Representative from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON] in the joint sponsorship of this important legislation. And let me point out that I use the word "important" with great care, and that I take no risk at overemphasis in so doing. This proposed legislation is of deep importance to the national welfare—an importance not to be measured solely in terms of the moneys authorized. Its importance is to be measured rather by the fact that, for the first time, the Federal Government of this Nation would be creating an organization which would give support and visibility to all aspects of the arts and the humanities in our national life.

It is not my purpose here to delve into the many compelling reasons why such Federal support and recognition of the arts and humanities is as necessary as our wide-ranging support of the sciences. These have been amply described in the past by me and by like-minded colleagues in both House and Senate. I wish instead to point to several features of the proposed legislation which seem to me

either to lend special urgency to passage by the House at this time, or which lay to rest any doubts or reservations concerning the inherent wisdom of the principal provisions of the bill.

The first of these provisions I call to your attention concerns the authorization, in section 13, of teacher training institutes arranged by the Commissioner of Education with institutions of higher education, to "strengthen the teaching of the humanities and the arts in elementary and secondary schools." Overlooked in other legislation designed to improve the training of teachers, the extension and improvement of teaching of these areas of the curriculum is a must if we would raise the involvement of students with the arts and the humanities as major forces in shaping their lives.

The next provision I would single out authorizes, in section 12, limited payments to each State educational agency for the "acquisition of equipment—suitable for use in providing education in the humanities and the arts—and for minor remodeling." While the funds proposed are relatively modest, State educational agencies would be assisted for the first time in obtaining long needed equipment to enable teachers to present more effectively the arts and the humanities. With this nominal Federal support as an initial impetus, the States could be expected to move ahead on their own to improve the equipment and facilities available for their arts and humanities programs.

This leads me to point out the following in answer to those who hold that Federal assistance to the arts and the humanities would reduce private and foundation support. First, the authorization of matching Federal funds in section 11 of the bill would actually increase support from the private sector. In addition, we could reasonably expect that Federal support in these areas would elicit the same increase in non-Government spending in their behalf as has been found to be the case in those States providing seed moneys for arts and humanities programs. In some instances the Federal-private ratio has been as high as 1 to 8. Surely this is eloquent answer to those who fear a lessening of private initiative.

With regard to the timeliness of the proposed bill, passage now would provide a most effective complement to the recently enacted Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965—Public Law 89-10. This act will provide, among other things, improved library resources and textbooks; supplementary centers and services with broad implications for arts and humanities programs and persons; expanded research and research training programs, including those in arts and humanities; and, finally, assistance to State educational agencies in strengthening their overall effectiveness, including employment of needed personnel such as State directors of programs in the areas of the arts and the humanities. By providing badly needed assistance to the institutions of the arts and the humanities and to their individual practitioners, the proposed National Foundation would enable them to

serve better the needs of the educational community in these areas, as well as to be better served by it.

My fellow legislators are aware that the Senate has already passed this measure now before us, due in large part to the enlightened leadership of my most able colleague from Rhode Island, Senator PELL. The funds proposed in the legislation are modest indeed in comparison to the undoubted benefits which will accrue to our arts and humanities programs at all levels throughout the country. We have already established the National Council on the Arts. Now we must also create a National Council on the Humanities and we must provide the organizational framework and the means by which the programs proposed by these two Councils can be implemented. We dare not delay further in taking this modest but vital step. I respectfully urge each of you to join me and our many colleagues who have sponsored the proposed legislation, in order that its enactment may be assured at this time.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I would like to place in the Record at this point the statement of policy which was adopted by the House Republican policy committee regarding H.R. 9460, the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965:

This bill was reported by the Committee on Education and Labor after only 15 minutes of consideration. It reflects the hasty and inadequate consideration that it received.

It refers to a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities which will consist of a Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities which will coordinate the activities of the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Council on the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the National Council on the Humanities. All but one of these, the National Council of the Arts, are created by this bill.

It is no wonder that the majority of the Republican members of the Education and Labor Committee felt obliged to state that the bill is so full of ambiguities "as to puzzle the mind, paralyze the faculties, and numb the imagination."

Last year the National Council on the Arts was created by the Congress to study and analyze the state of the arts in this Nation and to make recommendations concerning methods to encourage and improve the arts.

This bill, however, is not based upon any such study or recommendations. As a matter of fact, the members of the Council were not even appointed by the President until after the subcommittee hearings on this bill were underway. As far as is known, the Council has never even met, or carried out any of the duties and functions of the statute which created it.

Aside from the unseemly haste which has attended the advent of this legislation from committee, the idea of federally dominated endeavors in the arts and humanities threatens the very foundation of our Nation's cultural activities.

State domination of the arts in the Soviet Union should be sufficient warning against experiments of this nature in this country. Moreover, the prospect of political interference with the arts should be repugnant to all Americans.

The arts and humanities are thriving today, and will continue to thrive so long as the deadening hand of the Federal bureauc-

racy is kept from the palette, the chisel, and the pen.

The Republican policy committee opposes H.R. 9460.

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Chairman, I am proud to support H.R. 9460, to establish a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. This long-needed action will correct the inequality which has existed because of Federal support for science, through the National Science Foundation, and health, through the National Institutes of Health, without any Federal support of the arts and humanities.

The bill recognizes that aiding the arts and humanities is primarily a matter of private and local concern but that it is appropriate for the Federal Government to assist programs supported by local, State, regional, and private organizations.

The National Endowment for the Arts would provide grants to cover from 50 to 100 percent of the cost of projects to encourage artists and develop appreciation of the arts, such as commissioning works of art, developing artistic talent, educating the public through museums and other organizations, constructing facilities, and acquiring equipment.

The Humanities Endowment would promote research and training in the arts and humanities at the graduate school level through assistance to students, State or local public agencies, and private nonprofit organizations. The Endowment could also support publication of scholarly works, projects to improve public understanding, the interchange of information by such means as assisting universities in providing for visiting lecturers, and a university theater or orchestra.

The bill would also initiate a program of grants to State educational agencies and loans to nonprofit private schools to purchase equipment for instruction in the arts and humanities and to provide for minor construction to accommodate the new equipment. The Commissioner of Education could also arrange, by grants or contracts with institutions of higher education, for special programs for elementary and secondary school teachers and student-teachers to improve teaching of the arts and humanities in elementary and secondary schools.

Congressional legislation has long been concerned with civil rights, health, housing, and economic development, to provide a more comfortable and affluent life for our people, but we have neglected the arts and humanities, which will bring meaning and understanding to our Great Society. This bill will bring the fruits of participation in arts and humanities to many people who live in relatively isolated areas and are not now able to enjoy these programs. The gains made through our social and economic programs will take on greater meaning as our people develop common bonds through sharing experiences in the arts and humanities.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, in our brief visit yesterday with Astronauts Conrad and Cooper, the House honored

its pathfinders of space. Today we have before us legislation to encourage men and women who can be pathfinders for America's imagination and understanding.

I am a cosponsor of the bill to establish a National Arts and Humanities Foundation. In its essence, this bill seeks to advance the humanities and I am mindful of the statement of my good friend, formerly editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Irving Dilliard, who said:

When we advance the humanities we advance man himself. For the state of the humanities, high, mediocre, and low, is the state of man—where he has been, where he is now, what in prospect he will be, what he holds dear, what he believes, what he seeks, and what he achieves of enduring worth.

There is a recognition in this bill that the Federal Government has long testified to the development of science and technology in this Nation but that it has largely ignored corresponding inspirations to the arts and humanities. It would be well if this were as much a humanist age as it is an age of science, where science marches ahead on all fronts.

The scientific method is being applied to nearly all sectors of human life. Political scientists use the method to predict elections. Social scientists use it to explain social phenomena we once thought were purely random occurrences. Economists use it to order the marketplace and to reduce the real world to a series of abstract graphs and pictures. Politically, socially, and economically the world is becoming increasingly analytical, increasingly abstract, where the irrational and the emotional and the spiritual have less place. It is no surprise, then, that the arts have not received the attention they merit. The Committee on Education and Labor posed the dilemma bluntly:

There is a financial crisis facing the arts in the United States.

The committee also cited a "serious imbalance between Federal support for the natural or pure sciences and for humanistic research and studies."

I do not demean the importance of science or the huge sums we have appropriated in this Congress for their application. No one will deny that scientific discovery has played a major role in revolutionizing our society. It is natural that in this revolution that we should look to the scientist as a kind of leader. He has created a better material world for us and he has shown us that a still better physical environment awaits us, if only we will follow him. But this better life—and this longer life—is not an end or a goal in itself; it is what we make of the opportunities which improved living standards provide us with that is important. Do we live for the purpose of living better, or do we seek to live better for some higher purpose?

I believe the real reason for scientific advance lies in the second query. And it is here that our society requires the humanist. For as the scientist is concerned with improving life, so the humanist is concerned with the meaning of that life. Archibald MacLeish reminds us of the

dangers of stumbling blindly ahead into some scientific brave new world without human meaning when he writes:

We know more about the planet and the galaxy and the universe in which it drifts—about the substance of the earth and the uses of that substance—than men ever knew before. But who we are in this vast outward-bound of stars and constellations we do not know—or have forgotten.

The bill to create a National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities is a relatively small, but necessary redress of the imperfect attention given to those who seek this larger meaning for our lives.

It is apparent that this inattention cannot be resolved by the private sector alone. In 1963 slightly over half of the corporations in the United States made contributions in the area of the arts. Of all corporate contributions in that year, only about 4 percent went to the arts. This amounted to a sum of between \$16 and \$21 million. This does not approach the full 5-percent tax exemption that corporations are allowed to make on net corporate income for contributions to charitable and educational organizations. According to the Rockefeller panel report on the future of theater, dance, and music:

It has been the practice of American corporations in recent years to use only a little over one-fifth of their taxable income. At present only a handful of business firms use the full 5-percent tax exemption.

Thus, liberal allowances for tax exemptions do not seem to alleviate the current financial starvation of the arts. Nor can private individuals be depended upon to provide impetus for achievement in this area. Individual citizens today use only a small fraction of the 30-percent tax deduction permitted by the Government for philanthropic purposes. Many cultural institutions are unable to exist on their own receipts. One good example is the New York Metropolitan Opera, which in 1963 was able to cover only 73 percent of its total expenses through box office receipts.

Of course, H.R. 9460 will not serve as a panacea for the ills troubling the arts today. But this legislation will serve as a catalyst to encourage more gifted people toward a profession in the arts and it will encourage the public to take a greater interest in the arts and to contribute more to their support. And certainly it will emphasize the importance of the arts to our civilization. I am in agreement with the committee finding that:

The Foundation would have a profound impact on the burgeoning desire on the part of our citizens for greater exposure to cultural excellence. This desire is manifestly related to the increasing availability of leisure time in an era of growing prosperity.

Under this bill, the National Endowment for the Arts will provide matching grants to groups and individual engaged in the creative and performing arts, with special grants for States with organizations performing similar functions and one-time grants to States without arts councils or similar groups. The National Endowment for the Humanities will provide nonmatching grants and

loans for research, award fellowships and grants to institutional or individuals in training, support publications of scholarly work, and provide for an exchange of information. The work of both endowments will be coordinated by a Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities. To those who are concerned about excessive Federal control of the arts, I point to section 4(c) of the bill which states:

In the administration of this act no department, agency, officer, or employee of the United States shall exercise any direction, supervision, or control over the policy determination, personnel, or curriculum, or the administration or operation of any school or other non-Federal agency, institution, organization or association.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to recall the humanistic conviction of the proverbs of Solomon, verse 18 of chapter XXXIX of the Book of Proverbs:

Where there is no vision, the people perish.

I support this legislation as the American recognition of that imperative. This bill is worthy of that vision, and I urge its passage.

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to urge this House to pass H.R. 9460, to provide for the establishment of a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

The legislation now before us, would establish an independent agency in the executive branch of the Government, to encourage excellence in the arts and give recognition and emphasis to the values of humanities.

This bill contains the recommendations of President Johnson, who in his state of the Union message said:

We must also recognize and encourage those who can be pathfinders for the Nation's imagination and understanding.

This bill will give encouragement to those who would give impetus to what President Johnson described as "the frontiers of understanding in the arts and in humanistic studies."

On March 10 the President made a statement on this legislation in which he said:

This Congress will consider many programs which will leave an enduring mark on American life. But it may well be that passage of this legislation, modest as it is, will help secure for this Congress a sure and honored place in the story of the advance of our civilization.

As a cosponsor of this legislation, my bill being H.R. 9741, I have been gratified that it has received such widespread endorsement, not only by leading artists, scholars, and educators, but also by business and influential business leaders and many well-known civic leaders.

Through the enactment of this legislation, we will be making a commitment on the part of the Federal Government to work in cooperation with public agencies, institutions of higher learning, museums, and other nonprofit groups, and numerous individuals, toward the advancement of the arts and humanities throughout our Nation.

I am quite confident that this legislation will pass this House today, to indicate that American culture is not stand-

ing still, but is pushing forward toward creating a golden age for all Americans.

This bill will provide a vitally needed stimulus for all the segments of the arts and humanities in every locality of the United States. Under the provisions of the bill providing for direct grants and loans to performing groups, as well as to students of the various humanistic disciplines, we shall see an inspiring upsurge in activity and creativity.

In today's world our society has become more and more science conscious. It is because of this fact that the Federal Government and the public support the sciences in the manner they do. However, when the growth of man's understanding of technology is greater than the understanding of his fellow man, it is of utmost importance that we turn our attention to the humanities—to that which is human and common to all peoples.

In the past there has been a tendency to bring culture and art to persons in the higher income group, and it is up to us to take the initial step toward bringing artistic productions to the grasp of more of our American people.

But the concept of Federal aid to the arts and humanities has been slow in evolving, and this legislation would be a great step in providing such Federal aid. However, in the past, such Federal aid has been opposed by many who fear that there will be Federal interference in their work of the performing arts.

This is not so. We have had critics opposing our aid to education programs, to our urban renewal legislation, and in many other fields. We have shown these critics that there can be Federal aid without Federal control. In this legislation we propose to do the same thing. The Federal Government will supply the money, but the artists and their organizations will suggest the proposals, select the performances which are to be produced and do all the planning. The Federal Government will be the means, but the end product will be the sole responsibility of the performing artists.

Again, let me go back and repeat that we have made great strides in atomic energy, space exploration, in automation, in the sciences. But it will be an unbalanced society in which we will live if, among these wonders we do not expand the human mind and spirit.

This legislation will supplement the efforts now being made by the public, foundations, and corporations so that the people in the artistic field will obtain the widest range of support in their endeavors.

This Congress, can fulfill the dreams of the American people to make available the fruits of culture to all of our citizens—just as we have been making economic abundance available to them.

We can make great strides forward today in the field of culture by passing the legislation now before us. H.R. 9460 will meet the needs and fulfill our objectives. Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I renew my point of order that a quorum is not present.