Iannone, Carol: News Articles (1991): Report 02

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now and then. "Sure," she said. "That's no problem."

"How often can I have it, then?" I asked.

"Oh, probably two times a year."

Well, so much for steak.

I'm religious (but not fanatical) about eating steak and I'll never smoke another cigarette. Before my attack, I

I knew they were bad for your lungs, but then

"Pryor" fan, one of the hand-held fans we

Almost daily, some perfect stranger comes

There is a basic unvarnished goodness

A wonderful 83-year-old woman from Ar-

Well, so much for having a heart attack.

On June 11, I wrote my colleagues in the Senate. Let me share a few lines of my letter:

"I hope none of you will accuse me of being too close to the floor. I

On June 11, I wrote my colleagues in the Senate. Let me share a few lines of my letter:

THE NOMINATION OF CAROL IANNONE

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, on

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DEAR SENATOR MOYNIHAN: I had heard indi-

The organization of which I am President

I am outraged by your statement. Perhaps the

Sure, there must be something better for

And so I went to the floor on July 19

And so I went to the floor on July 19

Constitutional Record — Senate

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Apart from the fact

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Apart from the fact

The first problem is that Dr. Katz

Just what is going on here? Surely a

Just what is going on here? Surely a

I recall the early days of the Council

In the range of religious, heart.

Perhaps it is having sensed

Another and compare broad and welcoming tent of the hu-

I had a heart attack victim. I

Once again;

In the range of religious, heart.

I had a heart attack victim. I

It.

I'll never

I should have sensed the dominant

I got it wrong. But it

I am on familiar if not always friendly terms. I

I am on familiar if not always friendly terms. I

There are two problems of political cor-

Just what is going on here?

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, on

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, on
...postdoctoral scholars being taught in model organizations... 

...and greater than either could produce on its own, not to mention the fundamentally different effect the either event would have, had it occurred in isolation.

The proposition I'm going to put to you is quite simple. I simply want to start a discussion of just what did happen. I'm going to say to you that the 1960's was a profound change in American society which was a one-time change, a growth in population faster than any that had ever occurred before or any growth of that magnitude with respect to a particular subgroup in the population, namely those persons fourteen to twenty-four years of age. People who are now (and presumably always will be) primarily interested in a synergistic sense with a whole series of other events which originated, if you will, in the world of ideas, as distinct from the physical world in which populations increase or decrease. In the best-known example of the 1960's, people changed in stately company--I recall his forerunners of the aftermath of that period. He felt, as best I understood him at the time, that an already deep division in American culture had grown even deeper, and that there was no way to stop it, or to stem the degrading whirlpool of democratic dogma. Here is a passage from Noel Annan's remarkable memoir, "Our Age," just now published in the United States: 

"There is, he has written, a crisis of Our Age (an) American. Lionel Trilling was par excellence a New York intellectual, but his works on Arnold and E.M. Forster and his sympathy for English culture gave him a special place in the affections of Our Age. His reflections were Freud and Marx, but the interventions he drew from them were very different as to the ---the Polish ""Polish Review"" expected when he looked at the wheelbarrow of progressive conclusions that we have wandered in planting ideas. Trilling defended Whittaker Chambers and shocked his liberal friends by accepting that Alger His had been a spy. The theme of his first volume of essays, The Liberal Imagination, was that liberals had no imagination. He used the word "liberal" in the American sense as the educated class, the汭, the educated mind. It was a profit motive, a belief in progress, science, social legislation, planning and international co-operation. And that no major great writer had ever celebrated these beliefs and he wondered how liberals could admire those who rejected these beliefs so decisively. He questioned whether the..."
Ours is a political world down here, and the people do not routinely express thoughts, much less our conversation. This despite the fact that from the first, Commentary writers have had pronounced political views, may have become, but they remained intellectual. This again may be more a Euro-American than an American style, but then New York has always had a special association with Europe, and some of the rest of the world. I just did not fail to notice.

I distinctly recall, and knowing his great good nature, I am sure he would not object to me mentioning it now. In May 1928, just prior to my relating, a trip to New York City was caught up with that subject; And so the word went forth from Eleanor Roosevelt, that Kennedy would not take it personally. I do not know her, but I know some of her work. From Commentary, obviously, a genre somewhat beyond my capabilities. Actually, the future should be bright. She has been banned in Boston. No greater fortune ever attended the struggling novelist of the 1930's, Sales would soar outside of Boston. Professor Iannone has now been banned in the Democratic Party. What greater fortune could befall an American intellectual than this decaying fin de siècle. I wish her well.

Mr. President, I wish her well.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH ANTHONY WALSH

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I am privileged to have the opportunity today to recognize Joseph Anthony Walsh of Louisville, KY, upon his selection as a fellow of the Academy of Electrical Contracting. As many of you may be aware, the academy was established in 1968 to honor outstanding leaders in the electrical contracting industry. There are approximately 300 members of this organization across the United States.

Tony, who is president of United Electric Co., has been instrumental in a number of successful programs in the Louisville area as a long-term member of the labor-management committee of the Louisville chapter of the National Electrical Contractors Association. Because of his efforts, a school called Anthony Building was developed with union backing that allows contractors more competitive opportunities. In addition, he was active in supporting a market recovery program in Louisville that has result-
Nebraska, suggests the absence of a quorum.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I seek unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from New York is recognized.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, as Senators will know from the long and careful reports in yesterday's press, the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee on Wednesday rejected by one vote the controversial nomination of Carol Iannone to the advisory council for the National Endowment for the Humanities. The view of the majority appears to have been that Dr. Iannone had insufficient citations in the Arts and Humanities Citation Index and the Social Science Citation Index. It was also alleged that her principal publications have appeared in Commentary magazine. It was not clear to me whether the objection to Dr. Iannone was that she had ever published in Commentary, or that she had done so insufficiently. No matter, I rise merely to express my disappointment on behalf of Dr. Iannone, and melancholy acknowledgement of the further intellectual decline of the Democratic Party. I almost said demise, but will leave bad enough alone.

A curious allegation: merely a Commentary writer. And in ways, a revealing one about our capital. Just to say it out loud is to realize that just possibly Washington is the only capital in the Western world in which such an allegation could be made with intent to harm. In London, Paris, Rome, Stockholm, to say of a professor of literature that his or her principal work has appeared in Commentary is—well—surely this is a criticism of the first rank. In the tradition, say, of Lionel Trilling.

Commentary is, as its cover states, "Published By The American Jewish Committee." It was founded, as a recall, in 1945—trepidations—by the legendary Elliot E. Cohen who was editor until his death in 1959. He was thereupon succeeded by Norman Podhoretz, and melancholy acknowledgement of the further intellectual decline of the Democratic Party. I almost said demise, but will leave bad enough alone.

Ours is a political world down here, and these matters do not routinely enter our thoughts, much less our conversation. This despite the fact that from time to time, Commentary writers have had pronounced political views. This again may be more a European than an American style, but then New York has always had a special association with European thought which the rest of the Nation has not failed to notice.

I distinctly recall, and knowing his great good nature, I am sure he will not object to my relating, a trip to New York with Max 1956. After then Vice President Mondale. The spring recess was about to begin and he was off to one of his beloved Minnesota lakes where his tackle box and bass gear awaited him. He had been asked by New York on his way home to speak at the dedication of a new facility at Sloan-Kettering. Hubert Humphrey had been treated there the previous year and there was, of course, nothing he or any other Member of the Senate would not do for Hubert. I assume it is correct to refer to the Vice President as one of us. He is, after all, our Presiding Officer. "Is he wholesome?" was his great courtesy—which I could wish had become a custom of office—asked if I would like to ride up with him. I was heading home as well, and I would have been amenable had I been at Sloan-Kettering. Anyway, I got out to Andrews a few minutes before Fritz arrived, and settled down aboard Air Force Two with a cup of coffee and the new. I recall. I remember having very much featured a major article on Soviet politics by a friend of mine who was then teaching at Harvard. I thought it first-rate, and mentioned it to the Vice President when aboard. He asked if he could take it with him on his vacation, to which, of course, I agreed.

That afternoon I called Norman Podhoretz. I said:

Norman, I have some good news and some bad news. The good news is that the Vice President of the United States is taking the new issue of Commentary with him to read on the way. The bad news is that this morning the Vice President of the United States had never heard of Commentary.

I have to believe that things have not changed much in the intervening 15 years. In the Senate, that is. Mind, the Washington Post knows about such matters. It is not so long ago that the Post called Commentary "America's most consequential journal of ideas." Which is fairly restrained by the standards of the Toronto Daily Star, which once declared:

(Commentary) is the best monthly in the English language.

This is the Journal Professor Iannone is accused of writing for. Well, there you are.

Well, no. There is more. My distinguished friend, the Senator from Utah, touched upon the matter in a remark that appeared in yesterday's Post. In an exchange in the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, he defended Professor Iannone's qualifications stating:

She's from a first-generation immigrant, working class family. * * * And she's only 43 years old.

Senator Hatch may know more than even he realizes. For it is the distinctive feature of Commentary that to a degree that I cannot imagine has any contemporary or historical equivalent, Commentary has published the work of young writers born into or raised among the working classes of New York City. Many of them were and are Jews, as is only natural forสอน in the Marxist milieu that was so common in New York in the years 1920-50. Some had been Marxists, frequently Trotskyists. Others had been antisemites but as young Robert Warshow, a Commentary writer in the 1940's—who died much too young—observed, either way your life was caught up with that subject. And so issues of the political left received inordinate attention in Commentary. But with this difference. Those writing about The Workers actually knew some. The Irving Kristols and Nathan Glazers—to name but two of a succession of major American intellectuals who wrote in Commentary—grew up in the working class neighborhoods of New York City. A setting as natural to them as the salons of their radical counterparts in Paris or Berlin, Or Greenwich Village. I recall once visiting W.H. Auden's apartment in the Village. He was living in the building from which Trotsky had published Novy Mir before the Russian revolution, a thought which gave the great British poet much satisfaction. As it was, Auden was Jewish, as is only natural for Jews, who wrote Commentary, and his publisher was, after all, a literateur. A bohemian. He would never, however, have made a Commentary writer. Too refined.

I ought to declare my interest here. I first appeared in Commentary—Lord save us—30 years ago this May. My article, which Norman Podhoretz features on the cover, was entitled "Bosses and Reformers: A Profile of the New York Democratic Party." I had been involved in American political life for some years by then. I had watched the developing divisions within the Democratic Party as between its working class, mostly Catholic, traditional constituency, and a new group of middle or upper middle class, mostly Protestant and Jewish, professionals who were challenging the old-time leaders. Denigrated, of course, as "bosses." This was something new. Very rare, exceptions, such as Herbert Claiborne Pell, Jr., father of our revered senior Senator from Rhode Island, a Member of Congress from Manhattan, and from 1921-48 chairman of the State Democratic Committee. As New Yorkers moved into the middle classes, they left the Democratic Party in this century. The Irish were even then departing, as Glazer and I wrote in "Beyond The Melting Pot: The Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Jews, Italians, and Irish of New York City." But something in the Jewish tradition said otherwise. Middle-class professionals they may be, or may have become, but they re-
mained. Democrats. But, as Bernard Shaw might say, with different tastes. This rivalry was adumbrated in the doomed Presidential races of 1952 and 1956. But all hell broke out over the nomination of John F. Kennedy for President in 1960. Kennedy was a Catholic; Kennedy's brother-in-law was Governor Herbert Lehman, that Kennedy would not do. The reformers hated and feared him. Not least because the "bosses" supported him. Now these bosses were, generally speaking, perfectly democratic Democrats, such as Charlie Buckley of the Bronx, our grand old colleague Gene Keogh of Brooklyn, even the legendary Dan O'Connell of Albany. Well, in the latter case, maybe, a real one as well as an alleged one. Kennedy was the overwhelming favorite in our party. But not of the reformers. The scenes in the Los Angeles Convention were tumultuous, often painful. Even if, as the reformers had only 2 3/4 votes, all pledged to Stevenson, I was a Kennedy delegate in Los Angeles—an alternate "delegate, actually, but I have in my Senate office a small framed and green badge that says "Delegate for Kennedy," with my name written below. But I had friends in the reform camp. When it was all over and the wounds, if anything, worse, it seemed to be a useful thing to try to explain this to the respective parties, neither of which really understood the other. There was no better place to publish such an article than Commentary, and I was thrilled when Norman Podhoretz accepted it. Mr. President, I haven't got that quite right. It was not just that Commentary was the best place to publish it. It was also the only place that would. A journal of ideas would not be interested in what working class Democrats thought. That is the point I would hope to make. My good friend from Utah was absolutely right. It was already a matter of fact that Professor Iannone's troubles arose not from the quality of her work, but from her genius, social and otherwise. She is an Italian, Catholic ethnic with a working class background.

Yesterday's Wall Street Journal carried an absorbing review by David Brock of Aaron Wildavsky's new book, "The Elected Presidency." Professor Wildavsky, lest now amongst the lotus eaters of Berkeley, retains the street-wise toughness of a native New Yorker. And he can spot what is going on among Democrats. What is going on is the logical extension of the fundamental change in Communism 30 years ago. To wit, the Democrats are becoming a party that delegitimized the Nation's second largest constituency—white, working, Christian males.

I suppose the second largest such group would be the female of that species. In any event, Professor Iannone has had a setback on account of it. But I dare to hope that she will not take it personally. I do not know her, but I know some of her work. From Commentary, obviously, I sense that quality William James described as tough-mindedness. Actually, the future should be bright. She has been banned in Boston. No greater fortune ever attended the struggling novelist of the 1930's. Sales would soar outside of Boston. Professor Iannone has now been banned in the Democratic Party. What greater fortune could befal an American intellectual in this decadent fin de siecle. I wish her well.

Mr. President, I wish her well.

Seeing no Senator seeking recognition, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Reed). Without objection, it is so ordered.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. KENNEDY, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, without amendment:

S. 1057: A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a center for tobacco products, to inform the public concerning the hazards of tobacco use, to provide for disclosure of additives to such products, and to require that information be provided concerning such products to the public, and for other purposes (Report No. 108-113).

By Mr. NUNN, from the Committee on Armed Services, without amendment:

S. 1507: An original bill to authorize appropriation for fiscal years 1994 to 1995 for certain duties of the Department of State, the United Nations, and other purposes (Report No. 108-113).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time, by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. BROWN:

S. 1502. A bill to extend until January 1, 1997, the exemption from customs duties on glass fiber, to the Senate by Mr. Moynihan, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. NUNN (for himself Mr. ROTH, Mr. LEVY, and Mr. BOWEN):

S. 1503. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide more stringent requirements for the Robert T. Stafford Student Loan Program, and for other purposes (Report No. 108-113).

By Mr. INOUYE (for himself Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. SMITH, Mr. BUR- saw, Mr. KAVAN and Mr. BURBANK):