Arts and Humanities: Democratic Platform (1976): Speech 01

Claiborne Pell

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.uri.edu/pell_neh_II_8

Recommended Citation
https://digitalcommons.uri.edu/pell_neh_II_8/1

This Speech is brought to you for free and open access by the Education: National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities, Subject Files II (1962-1996) at DigitalCommons@URI. It has been accepted for inclusion in Arts and Humanities: Democratic Platform (1976) by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@URI. For more information, please contact digitalcommons-group@uri.edu.
Mr. Chairman:

The Special Subcommittee on Arts and Humanities is reporting today a clean bill for consideration by the Committee. We are reporting a bill without number, as our original number -- S. 1800 -- was used when we detached a small part of that bill and acted on it separately last year. That was with respect to the Arts and Artifacts Indemnification Act.

The bill before you today has many of the features of the original S. 1800 -- but it has been refined and improved as result of our hearings and Subcommittee consideration.

I asked the staff to prepare a synopsis of the bill, and that was placed in your folders, together with the Committee print of the legislation.

As Chairman of the Subcommittee since its inception, let me highlight this bill for you:

1. We have added a Museum Services program under Title II.

We have considered this legislation in two previous Congresses. Its time has come. Under an imaginative proposal of Senator Javits, this program to aid our nation's museums of art, history and science is placed within the umbrella of the Arts and Humanities Foundation.

2. We have added a Challenge Grant program for the Arts, to generate $3 non-federal for the arts for every $1 federal invested -- and to concentrate on long-range planning -- rather than on on-going needs which the present Endowment program addresses. That is Title III.

3. There is an Arts Education program under Title IV all to allow the Arts Endowment, with its resources and special experience, to conduct pilot-type programs and demonstration projects on how the arts and creative expression can add a new dimension to future education.
1. In Title I we have made legislative provision for a State Humanities program to parallel the highly successful State arts program, included in beginning legislation enacted in 1965. The Humanities Endowment has at present State committees functioning in all the States, but the leadership of these committees emanates from Washington -- not from the States themselves.

I believe the States should have the opportunity to develop their own programs, in accord with their own desires and needs -- just as they do in the Arts State program.

Let me outline, very briefly, how successful I believe this program has been.

- In ten years State appropriated funding for the Arts has increased 15-fold -- from approximately $4 million to over $50 million annually.
- Municipal governments are increasingly supporting the arts. I attribute this to the grass-roots impact of the State programs.
- As State programs have grown in significance, so have community arts councils -- a really fantastic growth rate here from 100 to more than 1,000 today in ten years.

There are no real parallels on the Humanities side. I am convinced that the provisions of Title I would enhance grass roots support for the Humanities -- and would enhance the impact of this program so that, in time, it would be equal to the Arts.
5. In Title V we have focused on a special Challenge Program for the Humanities Endowment, focusing attention on proposals that were made to us by John D. Rockefeller III and other leading citizens to establish a Bicentennial Era program, extending until the 200th anniversary of the US Constitution. This special program would be concerned with our goals and priorities as a nation, and it would emphasize citizen involvement and participation.

Also, in Title V we have included modest funding for a Bicentennial Photography and Film survey of the United States, to be conducted primarily through State arts agencies now successfully functioning in every State. This would be the first time we undertook such a project since the highly-praised survey of the country done by the government 40 years ago.

I want to stress that this bill contains for fiscal 1977 no more money (and actually $2 million less) than is presently authorized in total for the Arts and Humanities.

We have prepared a table which shows how this total can be subdivided.

I want to add that when the Subcommittee concluded its meeting on April 28, we were all under some time stress, and we did not finalize figures for fiscal 1978. The ones I am recommending as Chairman contain what I consider a reasonable growth factor... Let me also emphasize that they are in total $100 million less than the Senate as a whole approved for the Arts and Humanities three years ago... We have been under pressure to go back to those earlier figures... But this is a time for some restraint, I feel -- and prudence -- and realism.

In sum, we have given an opportunity for new dimensions within existing levels... (Close with brief tribute to Sen. Javits)
In sum, Mr. Chairman, I believe these figures reflect emphasis on the maximum use and benefit of the federal investment. In arriving at these figures we have been most careful not to jeopardize in any way present appropriation expectations. We have provided incentives for increase. But, most of all, we have -- I believe -- provided the Arts and Humanities program with the opportunity for new dimensions and new initiatives within authorized existing/funding levels.

(Close with brief tribute to Sen. Jacoby.)