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Act Two,
Scene One

Culture: Jane Alexander faces cuts at the NEA

Jane Alexander is no stranger to controversy. When she played James Earl Jones's girlfriend in the 1966 Broadway hit "The Great White Hope," hate mail forced her to take her name off her apartment building's directory. Since she took over as chairwoman of the National Endowment for the Arts last October, the brickbats haven't been personal. But she has heard the agency she defends decrying from the House floor. Some artists who've gotten NEA grants were even called "porno freaks" by Rep. Robert Dornan, Republican of California.

Last week the 54-year-old actor talked about the NEA's latest run-in with Congress. It started with artist Ron Athey, who is HIV-positive, and a performance he did in Minneapolis last March. Inspired partly by African ritual, and to focus on the issue of AIDS, he cut patterns into the back of another performer with a scalpel and stuck himself with acupuncture needles. The NEA had made a grant to the Walker Art Center to sponsor a series of performances, one of which was Athey's. At most, $150 in federal money supported the Athey event. Though that grant was awarded under the Bush administration, Alexander, a Clinton appointee, is catching the flak. This week the Senate is expected to consider a 5 percent cut in the NEA's $170 million budget, proposed by Democratic Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virginia, to protest federal support of Athey's work. The House has already voted a 2 percent whack, with the Athey performance figuring prominently in the debate. (After the Senate vote, a conference committee will hammer out the final cut.)

"They want to punish us," Alexander says bluntly. "They are the well-organized Christian Right and the swelling ranks of NEA opponents in Congress. Dornan proposes defunding the NEA: 'I'd like to see NEA supporters in Congress say in front of their constituents, I'd rather give money to Ron Athey with rings through his nipples.' But even lawmakers with less provocative arguments are questioning the agency's existence. Four years ago a House proposal to abolish the NEA got 64 votes; this year it got 115.

Athey has defended Athey's piece as a "disturbing but important contemporary subject" and tries to be philosophical about the backlash. "The media and the public in general really love things that titillate them, that outrage them," she says with a brave, second-balloon smile. "So it's not surprising that art [like Athey's] is grabbed onto and run with in the media." But she wishes the media would pay more attention to the overwhelming majority of NEA grants that seed not-for-profit community arts centers; that bring dance and theater to children in rural areas; that support promising unknown writers, such as former recipients William Kennedy and Woody Allen.

Praise and blame: Alexander's praise under fire has won her praise in the art world. Roy Goodman, a Republican member of the National Council on the Arts, which reviews all NEA grants, thinks she has won back some critics who defected after the NEA funded a Robert Mapplethorpe show in 1988. "She did an extensive tour of Congress," he says, "and to assure them that she would keep a weather eye out while making sure there would be a defense of artistic freedom. It was a no-nonsense, very direct approach."

Roger Mandel, president of the Rhode Island School of Design and a Reagan appointee to the National Council, says, "Jane has the artist's perspective. She's defended experimental art in every speech she's given."

But Alexander still has a long way to go to pull the NEA out of the congressional doghouse. Though she's had the political savvy to take tea with Sen. Jesse Helms and to embark on a nationwide tour to build grassroots support, she's clearly shaken by the agency's fragility in the face of the Athey tempest. Her acting career may be on hold, but her new job is turning out to be a very tough role.

Books: How the Pope Sees It

The Pope is going mainstream. In October, Knopf will publish Pope John Paul II's "Crossing the Threshold of Hope," the first general-interest book ever by a pontiff. A collection of essays on human rights, the family, abortion and other topics, it will be translated into more than 30 languages and sold in commercial bookstores for about $20. There are 500,000 copies in print, and the book will be reviewed in every major Catholic paper, which is vital in a country where 70 percent of the population is Catholic. Random House, which published John Paul's 1979 memoir, says the plan is that the pope will sign books personally. And the Catholic Church, which has long been wary of the literary establishment, is already being courted by authors of the left.