National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities: Reauthorization (1985): Report 06

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STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE ABM TREATY

By former Secretaries of Defense, released by the National Campaign to Save the ABM Treaty on October 3, 1985, the third anniversary of the entry into force of the ABM Treaty, we affirm our view that this international agreement of unlimited duration makes an important contribution to American security and to reducing the risk of nuclear war. As former Secretaries of Defense, we call upon the American and Soviet governments both to avoid actions that would undermine the ABM Treaty and to bring to an end any prior departures from the terms of the Treaty, such as the Reagan-Yeltsin Treaty. We urge President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev to reach agreement in Geneva to negotiate new measures which would prevent further erosion of the Treaty and assure its continued viability.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. President, I urge without objection, the following:

That this Act may be cited as the "National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Amendments of 1987."
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S 12540

October 3, 1985

for each of the fiscal years 1989 and 1990.

Section 11(a)(3)(B) of the Act is amended to read as follows:

"(B)(i) The matter preceding clause (i) of section 11(a)(3)(B) of the Act is amended by striking "1987" and inserting in lieu thereof "1990".

(ii) The exception at the end of section 11(a)(3)(B) of the Act is amended to read as follows:

"except that the amounts so appropriated to such Endowment shall not exceed $15,600,000 for fiscal year 1988, $20,384,000 for fiscal year 1989, $21,159,500 for fiscal year 1990, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1989 and 1990."

(c) Authorization for Constitution Bicentennial Program.—Section 11(a)(A) of the Act is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5), and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

"The amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1987 as well as for each of the succeeding fiscal years ending prior to October 1, 1990, $5,000,000 shall be available for the purpose of section 701.

(c) Authorization for Administration.—Section 11(c)(1) of the Act is amended to read as follows:

"(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to the National Endowment for the Arts $15,882,000 for fiscal year 1988, $14,418,600 for fiscal year 1987, $18,497,000 for fiscal year 1986, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1986 and 1989, to administer the provisions of this Act, or any other program for which the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts is responsible."

(d) Authorization Maximum.—Section 11 of the Act is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d), and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

"(d) The total amount of appropriations to carry out the activities of the National Endowment for the Arts shall not exceed—

(A) $163,600,000 for fiscal year 1988,

(B) $170,206,400 for fiscal year 1987, and

(C) $177,014,500 for fiscal year 1986.

(2) The total amount of appropriations to carry out the activities of the National Endowment for the Humanities shall not exceed—

(A) $123,478,000 for fiscal year 1988,

(B) $145,057,120 for fiscal year 1987, and

(C) $150,659,405 for fiscal year 1986.

REPEALERS

Section 8. (a) Executed Indemnity Study Report.—Section 10(a)(2)(A) and (2) of section 9 of the Act are repealed.

(b) Executed Property Study Repealed.—Subsection (d) of section 10 of the Act is repealed.

MUSEUM SERVICES AUTHORIZATION

Sec. 9. Section 209a(4) of the Museum Services Act is amended to read as follows:

"For the purpose of making grants under section 209, there are authorized to be appropriated $21,600,000 for fiscal year 1986, $20,604,000 for fiscal year 1987, $20,384,000 for fiscal year 1988, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1989 and 1990."

(3) ARTS AND ARTIFACTS INDEMNITY PROGRAM

Sec. 10. (a) General Council Membership.—Section 2(b) of the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act is amended—

(1) by inserting "(1) after the subsection designations "(a),"

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(3) This Act, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Director of the National Gallery of Art, the member designated by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Art and Antiquities and the member designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall not serve as members of the Council.

(b) ELIGIBILITY FOR INDEMNITY.—(1) Section 2(b)(1) of the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act is amended by striking out "or elsewhere" where it appears in paragraph (l), and inserting in lieu thereof "at or elsewhere, preferably when public exhibitions are taking place".

(2) The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to any exhibition which is certified under section 3(a) of the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) INDEMNITY AMOUNT LIMITATIONS.—(1) Section 5(b) of the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act is amended by striking out "$400,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$500,000,000".

(2) Section 5(c) of the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act is amended by striking out "$250,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$75,000,000".

STUDY OF APPROPRIATE FEDERAL FUNDING OF THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

Sec. 11. (a) Study Required.—(1) The Commissioner General of the United States shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of supplementing expenditures made from the general fund of the Treasury of the United States for the National Endowment for the Arts, the Humanities, and the Institute of Museum Services through other Federal funding mechanisms. The study required by this section shall be undertaken and submitted to the Congress in time to enable the Congress to consider the following funding sources:

(A) A revolving fund comprised of payments made to the Federal Government through an extension of the existing Federal copyright period for artistic, dramatic, literary, and musical works.

(B) A revolving fund comprised of payments made to the Federal Government for the right to use or publicly perform artistic, dramatic, literary, and musical works in the public domain.

(2) In conducting the study required by this section, the Commissioner General shall frequently consult with and seek the advice of the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Director of the Institute of Museum Services, the Register of Copyrights, the Chairman of the Labor and Human Resources Committee, and the Chairmen of the Education and Labor Committee of the House of Representatives, concerning the proposed purposes of the study.

(b) Authorization.—In conducting the study required by this section, the Commissioner General shall consider the impact which the implementation of any Federal funding mechanism would have on—

(A) any international copyright treaties, commitments, and obligations to which the United States is a party;

(B) public participation in the arts and the humanities;

(c) private, corporate, and foundation support for the arts and the humanities;

(D) the overall quality of arts and the humanities in the United States;

(E) the creative faculties of individual artists and authors; and

(F) the activities and operations of private copyrighting organizations.

(3) Report.—The Commissioner General shall prepare and submit to the Congress, not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, a report of the study required by this section, together with such recommendations as the Commissioner General deems appropriate.

Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. President, on behalf of the subcommittee on Education, Arts, and Humanities, I am pleased to support S. 1264, the bill to reauthorize the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1966. In existence since 1966, this Act provides for the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Institute of Museum Services. This bill is quite similar to the original bill introduced by my colleague, Senator QUATEL, on June 7.

Since then, the merits of these programs have been described in hearings and throughout the entire reauthorization process. It has been stressed repeatedly by my President that the combination of these three programs is important not only to our Nation's heritage and cultural developments but also to the educational well-being of all our citizens. Because of the success of the current programs, the bill we have before us is a relatively simple, straightforward reauthorization involving mostly technical changes.

First of all, Mr. President, in keeping with the Congress' concern over budget deficits, the numbers in this proposal stay within the limits contained in the first concurrent budget resolution.

This bill also reauthorizes the Institute of Museum Services which, albeit small, is an important program for the operation of many of our Nation's museums. The administration had tried to eliminate the Institute repeatedly again, but we, the Congress, have just as consistently given our full support.

Furthermore, the bill amends the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act, the program which provides art works and thereby increases artistic and cultural opportunities in the United States. By increasing the aggregate level of insurance available at any one time to $550 million and to $750 million at the end of the first three years, the bill takes into consideration the inflationary impact on art works.

CBO estimates no cost increase to the Federal Government from this program and the increase of $550 million claim submitted since enactment of this program in 1975. Furthermore,
Mr. President, the amendment also modifies the exchange requirement in the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Program so that it make it possible for a U.S.-owned work to go abroad. It is my belief that this change will allow for the consideration of unique exhibits which benefit the American taxpayer by fostering better worldwide understanding of American culture and heritage.

As I said earlier Mr. President, this bill is straightforward and includes mostly technical language to clarify congressional intent. I am very pleased with the bipartisan support that went into this reauthorization and am especially grateful to all the members of the subcommittee and, especially, their staff members. I commend this bill to my colleagues.

Mr. President, as the chief Senate sponsor of the original National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965, I am especially pleased to join with my colleague Senator Stafford in supporting the extension of all arts-related programs to assist the arts and humanities and provide critically needed aid to our Nation's museums.

With Senator Stafford's supportive leadership as chairman of the Subcommittee on Education, Arts, and Humanities, we have developed what I believe is a sound and realistic bill that will reauthorize the component parts of the Foundation for 5 years. The current authorization expires as of October 1, 1985 and we propose to extend it through fiscal year 1990.

S. 1264 reflects the subcommittee's general satisfaction with the operation of the two Endowments and the Institute of Museum Services. The Arts and Humanities Endowments are, incidentally observing their 20th anniversary this year and it is a tremendous personal satisfaction to see the growth that has occurred over these two decades. The federal arts and humanities trust that met our original proposal has long since, faded and these agencies are now the very cornerstone of American cultural activity. Endowment grants are now viewed as marks of distinction and achievement and they have had a profound impact on the development and appreciation of the arts and humanities in the United States.

I was also personally rewarding to note how bipartisan support for these agencies has increased and strengthened over the years. It marks a reaffirmation that our Federal Government does indeed have an important role to play in the support of culture in this country. This role has always been that of the junior partner in any project so as to avoid a dominant Government role in dictating our cultural policies. A bipartisan concept of the 1965 legislation holds true today—that private initiative should continue to be the principal and primary source for the support and encouragement of the arts and humanities in this country.

One major area which has been of particular concern to me over the past two decades has been the humanities programs in the States. I regret that these organizations were not mandated to be official agencies of the States when the legislation was first enacted in 1985. Arts councils have been official State organizations for this entire period and one cannot help but note how successful they have become in attracting State funds for their respective programs.

I believe that the humanities councils would benefit in the long run if they had similar status as official agencies of the States. However, since the first councils were established in the early 1970's, many of them have established very positive and fruitful relationships with their State governments and I commend them for this.

In the reauthorization, I asked that four members of each council be appointed by the Governor in each State to broaden the membership and reinforce the linkage between council and State government.

This legislation before us today will increase the Governor's appointees to six. As most councils have between 20, and 25 members, 5 gubernatorial appointees is a reasonable and appropriate number and should serve to enhance relations with the States even further.

Many of the administration's own proposals for reauthorization have been incorporated into this bill—changes that are non-controversial, reasonably and timely. In the Arts and Artifacts Indemnification Program, for example, the aggregate amount of insurance available for exhibitions is raised from $400 to $650 million. This is a sensible change which reflects the increased value of works of art as well as the greater demand by museums for indemnification of exhibitions. This program has made it possible for the American public to view a horde of arts and artifacts while saving museums over $11 million in insurance premiums. The level of indemnity for individual exhibitions is also raised from $600,000 to $75 million in the first increase per exhibition in the history of the program.

The Institute of Museum Services was established in 1976 in the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare and in 1984 was moved by action of the congressional authorizing committee to its current place alongside the Endowments as the third independent cultural agency under the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. The Institute operates a unique grant program which provides urgently needed general operating support to our Nation's museums. It is an important, useful program of conservation support which has greatly assisted museums in caring properly for their collections.

This year 449 American museums from every geographical area of the country received GOS awards which total $723,000. Funds of considerable are provided for basic services such as security, maintenance, education, and outreach programs—areas that have traditionally been the most difficult to raise private funds for.

I believe absolutely critical that these institutions which preserve our national heritage and make it accessible to the public be healthy and secure both financially and physically. The American museum-going public and their future generations deserve to be treated. The Institute of Museum Services makes an important contribution toward inspiring the vitality and permanence of all our museums. I am pleased to support the extension of these important Federal programs and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, it is fitting that on the 20th anniversary of the creation of the Arts and Humanities Foundation we in Congress both reaffirm our commitment to a very important program. The National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Endowment on the Arts, and the Institute of Museum Services have contributed significantly to the enrichment of our Nation's cultural life. Today we have the opportunity to reaffirm the importance of these programs.

Wide public support for and appreciation of the arts and humanities is necessary to any healthy, prosperous society. The creative impulse that generates new ideas and new solutions to society's problems should be encouraged. Today, with the passage of this reauthorization bill, Congress joins in the reaffirmation that these programs should continue to be a high priority for public and private support.

(By request of Mr. Byrd, the following statement was ordered printed in the Record):

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I am pleased to be a cosponsor of the legislation before us now, S. 1264, to reauthorize the activities of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. The National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Institute of Museum Services are programs which enjoy strong bipartisan support.
The hearings held by the Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities reaffirmed our enthusiastic commitment to a Federal policy in support of the arts. Over the period of the last 20 years, the Endowments have fully realized the expectation of their enabling legislation. They have helped enormously to bring quality arts programming to more Americans. They have helped increase awareness of the arts and have been a strong impetus for fundraising for private and local sources.

Arts and Endowments strongly support new programs to create important opportunities in the arts. One of the most important programs that I will support this year is the one of the most important programs sponsored by the Endowment.

I would like to commend Subcommitte Chairman Sarrope and Senator Stennis for their painstaking efforts to ensure a bill that strengthens these already sound agencies.

In these days of severe budget crisis, it would be easy to overlook the arts and humanities. This bill reafirms congressional commitment to the program that ensures that the country is as proud of its artistic achievements as it is of its scientific and technological accomplishments. It is this vision for a more complete Nation which is at the center of this bill.

We can celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Endowments and it is entirely appropriate that the Senate move forward with its endorsement of this legislation. Our commitment to a Federal arts policy, but to a Federal policy in support of the arts.

I read with great interest a recent article in the New York Times which discusses the traditional American support for the arts. It echoes much of our discussion today in the Senate Chamber and I ask unanimous consent to print the article in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

**The Arts' Key Role in Our Society**

(Alath by Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.)

This is a year curiously dotted by anniversaries; and one must hope that, as we salute the bitter memories of war, a less dramatic anniversary will not slip by unnoticed.

This week Congress passed the National Foundation of the Arts and Humanities Act. The set's preamble declares that the Endowments and Humanities, "while primarily a matter for private and local initiative, is also an appropriate matter of concern to the Federal Govern-
port for the arts and humanities can be seen in my home State of Illinois. The Newberry Library, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Field Museum, the Museum of Science and Technology, the Illinois Historical Society and individual scholars at the University of Chicago, Loyola, Northwestern, and many of our smaller private colleges and fine arts institutions all receive Foundation or Foundation-generated support and provide a return on this investment that is enjoyed worldwide. The Lyric Opera, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and experimental theater groups such as Steppenwolf and Wisdom Bridge only begin to name the outstanding Illinois artists who have won the recognition and support of the Foundation agencies. I applaud the last two decades of achievement of the Endowments, and urge my colleagues to support this reauthorization bill to continue their excellent program with fiscal year 1990. We will benefit as a people if we continue to support that which is best in creativity and scholarship.

Our Nation's continued support for the arts and humanities is possible within the constraints of fiscal responsibility. This bill begins a fiscal support for the bicentennial and fine arts that is enjoyed worldwide. The Lyric Opera, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and experimental theater groups such as Steppenwolf and Wisdom Bridge only begin to name the outstanding Illinois artists who have won the recognition and support of the Foundation agencies. I applaud the last two decades of achievement of the Endowments, and urge my colleagues to support this reauthorization bill to continue their excellent program with fiscal year 1990. We will benefit as a people if we continue to support that which is best in creativity and scholarship.

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Arts and the Humanities Act, however, I was asked to consider combining the proposed poet laureate of the United States with the existing Office of Poetry Consultant in the Library of Congress, and this I agreed to do. My understanding was that the poet laureate consultant in poetry will be appointed and compensated by the Librarian of Congress pursuant to the same procedures in effect when this measure is enacted.

My amendment further encourages other departments and agencies of the Federal Government to use the services of the poet laureate consultant in poetry for ceremonial occasions, as long as the work of the poet laureate consultant in poetry is not impaired, and it provides for an annual program, sponsored by the National Endowment for the Arts, at which the poet laureate consultant and Fellows would present a major work or the work of other distinguished poets. Funds in the amount of $10,000 per year are authorized for this program under the amendment.

Mr. President, my amendment recognizes the contributions made by the Library of Congress, which has appointed poetry consultants for nearly 50 years now. The Library's consultant in poetry is well-known among poets and writers and has occasionally performed functions associated with poet laureates in other countries. Nonetheless, the poetry consultant has not been officially designated as poet laureate. By upgrading this position, by making the poetry consultant a poet laureate, and by giving the poet laureate a public platform, I hope to foster increased recognition and appreciation of poetry in the United States. Our country is one of only a few advanced nations which has failed to give adequate recognition to its great poets.

England, for example, has created the position of poet laureate in the 17th century, but the unofficial origin of the position dates back to the reign of King Henry III in the 13th century. In this country, poets such as Carl Sandburg, Walt Whitman, Robert Frost, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Archibald MacLeish, Robert Penn Warren, Phyllis McGinley and James Dickey have captured the American spirit in their work. But if they had been recognized as poet laureates in their times, Americans in learning institutions would no doubt have been inspired to pursue poetry as a means of creative expression.

It is my hope that the work of the future poet laureate consultant in poetry will also reflect our Nation's great diversity—its multiracial, multi-cultural, multi-lingual, multi-religious strength and compassion, and its democratic idealism. I anticipate that this more visible, more prestigious position will inspire younger, less well-known American poets and give them a greater voice. To the best of my knowledge, in this spirit, I am looking forward to the installation of our Nation's first poet laureate/consultant in poetry. I strongly urge favorable consideration of my amendment by the Senate.

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, when the word "Bicentennial" is mentioned, I think most persons' minds turn to memories of tall ships, fireworks, celebrations and festivities. In 1976, we held a celebration of national scale on the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and I think it is fitting for us to show our pride in our 200 years of freedom.

Why do we as a people like to celebrate the signing of the Declaration of Independence? One, hundred and twenty seven years ago, Abraham Lincoln said:

"We hold this annual celebration to remind ourselves of all the good done in this process of time, of how it was done and who did it. We are not first readers of our own history; we are second readers of it, and we go from these meetings in better humor with ourselves—we feel more attached to the one to the other, and more firmly bound to the country we inhabit."

The Bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence gave Americans a chance to pause for a moment and reflect on the importance of the actions in 1776 and the shared values on which this Nation is based.

Mr. President, a new bicentennial will soon be upon us—the 200th anniversary of our Constitution and Bill of Rights. This bicentennial will give us an opportunity to celebrate that which binds us together as a people.

We should celebrate this monumental work. And in our celebration, it is my hope that Americans—young and old—will pause to consider the central principles of the Constitution—separation of powers, checks and balances, federalism, civil liberties, and republican government. Our Constitution—a 200 year long—"is still the model for the world."

Mark Cannon, the Executive Director of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution, recently stated:

"Very few projects in 1976 were intended primarily to educate. But the end result was, in varying degrees, education—not only of schoolchildren, but of all Americans. However successful the Bicentennial was, several things can and should be done differently from 1976 to 1988. The Bicentennial celebration should be more than tall ships and medals. It should be a "celebration" with emphasis on civic education."

I fully agree with Mark Cannon's statement. The Bicentennial of the Constitution presents us with an opportunity to educate Americans—and the peoples of the world—about our Constitution and Bill of Rights. We must take advantage of this opportunity.

It is to this end, Mr. President, that I am pleased to cosponsor an amendment with my colleague from Vermont [Mr. Stafford] to establish under the jurisdiction of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution a National Competition on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

The competition is aimed at awakening young Americans' interest in Government and the writings of the Constitution. The competition will involve students in the process of school curricula throughout the Nation in local, intermediate, and State level competitions. In addition, a national competition will be held in Washington, DC, for winning classes from each State participating.
program which warrants indemnification, but which is not part of an exchange of exhibits. The committee amendment would eliminate the present requirement for an exchange, and would add the words "not intended to encourage a major shift in emphasis in the program. Instead, this will give the Federal Council for the Arts and Humanities, the Governing body with the final approval of indemnity applications, the flexibility to provide coverage for exceptional American exhibitions of national or international importance which are not part of an exchange of exhibits."

Mrs. HAWKINS. Is the chairman aware of the planned program of the Rauschenberg Overseas Culture Interchange (ROCI)? America's Bicentennial artist, Robert Rauschenberg, is in the process of creating 19 and 20 works of art reflecting the culture of each of 22 nations. Exhibits of these works, eventually numbering over 200, will tour the 22 nations, and the interchange will take place at the presentation of all the works at the National Gallery in Washington late in this decade. One work from each of the nations will be donated to the National Gallery, a collection of very significant value.

Mr. RAUSCHENBERG has not sought direct Government funding for the program, but has applied for indemnification. But ROCI is not part of an exchange of exhibits, so at present it cannot qualify.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am certainly aware of the Rauschenberg Overseas Culture Interchange. This is the sort of program which in my view qualified under the committee report language as an exceptional exhibition of national or international importance. Should the Senate provision become law, I hope the Federal Council will give careful consideration to indemnification for ROCI.

Mrs. HAWKINS. I thank the Senator, and join him in supporting ROCI. Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. President, I know of no other speakers on this side with respect to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1264), as amended was ordered engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1264

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Amendments of 1986."

PROJECT DEFINITION: CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

Sec. 2. Section 3d(2) of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act is amended to read as follows: "Such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1989 and 1990."

3. The last sentence of section 6(f) of the Act is amended by striking out "$17,500" and inserting in lieu thereof "$30,000."

STATE HUMANITIES COUNCILS

Sec. 4. Section 7(k)(2)(B)(i) of the Act is amended by striking out "four" and inserting in lieu thereof "six:" and

(n) by striking out "20 per centum" and inserting in lieu thereof "25 per centum.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HUMANITIES

Sec. 5. The second sentence of section 8(b) of the Act is amended by inserting after "selected" the following: "from citizens of the United States who are recognized for their knowledge of, expertise in, or commitment to the humanities and."

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 6. (a) Extension of Authorizations. (1) The first sentence of section 11(a)(1)(A) of the Act is amended to read as follows: "For the purposes of carrying out section 5(c), there are authorized to be appropriated for the National Endowment for the Humanities $95,207,000 for fiscal year 1986, $123,425,120 for fiscal year 1987, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1988 and 1990."

(b) The first sentence of section 11(a)(1)(B) of the Act is amended to read as follows: "For the purposes of carrying out section 7(c), there are authorized to be appropriated to the National Endowment for the Humanities $95,207,000 for fiscal year 1986, $119,678,000 for fiscal year 1987, $123,425,120 for fiscal year 1987, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1988 and 1990."

(2)(A)(i) The matter preceding clause (i) of section 11(a)(2)(A) of the Act is amended by striking out "1990" and inserting in lieu thereof "1990."

(ii) The exception at the end of section 11(a)(2)(A) of the Act is amended to read as follows: "except that the amounts so appropriated to the National Endowment for the Arts are not intended to encourage a major shift in emphasis in the program, but rather to provide for an exchange of exceptional American exhibitions of national or international importance which are not part of an exchange of exhibits."

(b) Authorization for Administration. (1) Section 11(c)(1) of the Act is amended to read as follows: "(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to the National Endowment for the Arts $15,582,000 for fiscal year 1986, $12,000,000 for fiscal year 1987, $15,000,000 for fiscal year 1988, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1989 and 1990, to administer the provisions of this Act, or any other program for which the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts is responsible."

(c) Authorization Maximums. Section 11 of the Act is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (a), and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

(d)(1) The total amount of appropriations for fiscal year 1986 for the National Endowment for the Arts shall not exceed $123,425,120.

(B) $170,206,400 for fiscal year 1987, and $19,600,000 for fiscal year 1988, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1989 and 1990, to administer the provisions of this Act, or any other program for which the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts is responsible.

(e) Authorization Maximums. Section 11 of the Act is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (a), and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

(d)(1) The total amount of appropriations to the National Endowment for the Humanities shall not exceed $95,207,000 for fiscal year 1986, $123,425,120 for fiscal year 1987, $15,000,000 for fiscal year 1988, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1989 and 1990."

REPEALS

Sec. 7. (a) Executed Indemnity Study Repealed. Subsections (d) and (e) of section 9 are repealed.

(b) Executed Property Study Repealed. Subsection (d) of section 10 of the Act is repealed.

MUSEUM SERVICES AUTHORIZATION

Sec. 8. Section 209(a) of the Museum Services Act is amended to read as follows:

"(a) For the purpose of making grants under section 206(a), there are authorized to be appropriated $63,660,000 for fiscal year 1986, $123,425,120 for fiscal year 1987, $15,000,000 for fiscal year 1988, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1989 and 1990, to administer the provisions of this Act, or any other program for which the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts is responsible."
(2) by adding at the end thereof the following paragraph:

(b) ELIGIBILITY FOR INDENTURY.—(1) Section 3(b)(1) of the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act is amended by striking "or", and inserting in lieu thereof "and in the case of an exchange of exhibitions, but in no case shall both parts of such an exhibition be so covered and"

ComPtr,oner General shall prepare and submit to the Congress not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act a report of the study required by subsection (f). The Comptroller General shall make the recommendations as the Comptroller General deems appropriate.

EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR THE COMMEMORATION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE BILL OF RIGHTS

Sec. 11. (a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—(1) The Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States shall, in accordance with the provisions of this section, carry out an education program for the purpose of commemorating the bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights.

(2) To commemorate the bicentennial anniversary of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, the Commission—

(a) is authorized to make grants to local educational agencies, private elementary and secondary schools, private organizations, individuals, and State and local public agencies and institutions for the development of instructional materials and programs on the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights which are designed for elementary or secondary school students and

(b) shall implement an annual national bicentennial Constitution and Bill of Rights Conference based upon the programs developed and used by elementary and secondary schools.

(c) In carrying out the program authorized by this section, the Chairman of the Commission shall have the same authority as is established in section 19 of the National Endowment for the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1966.

(b) DEFINITION.—For the purpose of this section, the term "Commission" means the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) There are authorized to be appropriated $25,000,000 for fiscal years 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, and 1991 to carry out the provisions of this section.

(2) Appropriations pursuant to paragraph (1) may be used for necessary administrative expenses, including staff.

POST LAUREATE CONSULTANT IN POETRY

Sec. 12. (a) RECOGNITION OF THE CONSULTANT IN POETRY.—The Congress recognizes that the Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress has for some time occupied a position of prominence in the literary community and has served as a public interpreter of literary causes, and has occasionally performed duties and functions sometimes associated with the position of poet laureate in other countries. Additional appropriations are authorized in recognition of the Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress for one- or two-year terms solely on the basis of literary merit, and are compensated from endowment funds administered by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board. The Congress further recognizes this position is equivalent to that of Poet Laureate of the United States.

(b) POST LAUREATE CONSULTANT IN POETRY.

(b)(1) There is created in the Library of Congress the position of Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry, The Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry shall be appointed by the Librarian of Congress pursuant to the same procedures of appointment as established on the date of enactment of this section for the Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. STAFFORD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The title was amended so as to read: A bill to amend the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1966, the National Endowment for the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act, to extend the authorization of appropriations for such acts, and for other purposes.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the period for the transaction of routine morning business be extended until 1 p.m., with statements thereto limited to 5 minutes each.

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

CHILD HEALTH DAY

Mr. KASTEN. Mr. President, October 7 will mark the observance of Child Health Day, which has been celebrated on the first Monday of every October since 1928.

In 1983, President Reagan announced a new effort to ensure that no child in need of medical care is denied access to the care that he or she needs, through the support of the American people—parents, volunteers, health professionals, and educators—in this effort.

The health care needs of our Nation's children are great, but in the last few years we have seen the overwhelming and agonizing needs of children around the world, who face death by starvation, by malnutrition, or by one of a myriad of accompanying diseases. Millions of children in developing countries die from malnutrition and disease.

This year the drought-driven epidemic of starvation and infant mortal-