

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES
WASHINGTON, DC
DECEMBER 2, 1994**

TALKING POINTS

* It's wonderful to be with you again after our seeing you at the White House in September. And I'm particularly excited to see the momentum you have generated in finding new ways that the arts and humanities can help expand opportunities for children, strengthen our economy, and add new dimensions to our individual lives.

* At the same time, I've heard many of you express concern about the future of federal funding for our country's vibrant cultural life. Obviously none of us can predict what will happen -- on any front, including this one -- in the new political environment we find ourselves in. But I sincerely hope that in the months ahead all Americans will stop and think about what our nation would be like if monuments, museums, theaters, libraries, and other cultural institutions weren't available to us.

* Over the past 12 years, this committee has vigorously supported the arts and humanities, and I hope we will work hard together to continue that support. Throughout their histories, the NEA, NEH, IMS, and other federal cultural agencies have enjoyed bi-partisan support on Capitol Hill. And we all know why. As a nation, we have always valued our diverse cultural traditions and taken pride in celebrating America's creative and intellectual genius. We have always relied on our artists and humanists to strengthen the foundations of our democratic way of life. And we have abided by the notion that all of our people should have access to our cultural institutions.

* As the President said to you earlier this fall, government only provides a small measure of support for the humanities and arts -- but that small investment reaps enormous rewards in human terms. Without government support, fewer of our cultural institutions and organizations would survive or thrive. Fewer children would know the enrichment that comes from cultural activities. And the democratic ideals we have defended and upheld for two centuries years would be put in jeopardy.

* I know you have been hard at work advancing your ambitious agenda. Harvey (Golub) and Irene (Hirano) are working with Commerce to encourage cultural tourism, which contributes so much to our economic vitality. Cynthia (Schneider) and Roger (Johnson) are looking at ways to improve excellence in federal design. Bill (Ivey) and Quincy (Jones) will be offering ideas about how to use the media to widen people's appreciation of our cultural life.

And David (Gardner) and Terry (Semel) and their group are examining the important question of how to stimulate more private philanthropy.

* As you know, of particular interest to me is how your work will affect the lives of our children. As I said a few months ago when I met you at the White House, this committee has tremendous potential to provide hopeful and productive outlets for young Americans -- indeed to change their lives. Peggy and Rich, I hope you can share some of your ideas about how we can use the arts and humanities to give our children opportunities for intellectual and creative expression that generate self-esteem, hopefulness, and excitement about the future.

[Peggy Cooper Cafritz and Rich Gurin will report for about 2 minutes each. If there is time afterward, Dr. Brademas will invite questions and comments from committee members to you].

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* I've heard many of you express concern about the future of federal funding for our country's vibrant cultural life. Obviously none of us can predict what will happen -- on any front, including this one -- in the new political environment we find ourselves in. But I sincerely hope that in the months ahead all Americans will stop and think about what our nation would be like if monuments, museums, theaters, libraries, and other cultural institutions weren't available to us. *arts help our children to understand our own to find new ways to support what arts contribute to all our lives.*

* There is a reason that this committee, over the past 12 years, has vigorously supported the arts and humanities, and I hope we will all work hard to continue that support. There is a reason that the NEA, NEH, IMS, and other federal cultural agencies have enjoyed bi-partisan support on Capitol Hill. One reason is that, as a nation, we have always valued our diverse cultural traditions and taken pride in celebrating America's creative and intellectual genius. We also are a nation that, for 200 years, has relied on our artists and humanists to strengthen the very foundations of our democratic way of life. *Access to greatest of our fellow citizens*

As the President said a few months ago, "our great American cultural traditions of pluralism, free expression, and tolerance" are rooted in the arts and humanities. "The arts and humanities are our bridge as a people They draw us together. . . . And they give us a window on the human condition that prevents us from becoming too complacent, too numb, or too fearful of the challenges and complexities of the world around us."

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*Bipartisan
Don't know what
will happen - new
pol. climate*

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*Small public sector
Not making a huge
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level of our traditions*

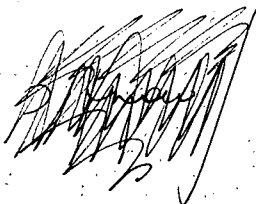
We all need to work hard to support our cultural institutions

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Thank you



PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

Report of the First Clinton Committee

Fall, 1994

On September 21, President Clinton announced the appointments of Dr. John Brademas and 31 other private sector members to the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities. Hillary Rodham Clinton will serve as the Committee's Honorary Chair. The appointments demonstrate the President's and First Lady's concern for the health of America's cultural life and their commitment to revitalizing the President's Committee. Printed below are the President's and First Lady's remarks at the White House ceremony in honor of the new President's Committee members, and the remarks of Chairman John Brademas, as well as excerpts from the President's Committee's first meeting.

MRS. CLINTON'S REMARKS AT THE WHITE HOUSE, SEPTEMBER 21, 1994

It is a great pleasure for the President and me to welcome all of you to the White House. We are very pleased and proud of this Committee and are grateful to all who agreed to serve, and particularly grateful to Dr. John Brademas for taking on the job of being the Chair, the distinguished Vice-Chairs, and everyone who has been willing to take time for this commitment.

We believe this is an important day for those of us who care deeply about American culture. It's important because this Committee has so much potential not only to do good in ways that will affect the lives of Americans, but also to focus particularly on providing hopeful and productive outlets for our children.

We want to support and nurture our artists and humanists and the traditions that they represent. And we want also to bring those traditions alive for literally millions and millions of children who too often grow up without opportunities for creative expression, without opportunities for intellectual stimulation, without exposure to the diverse cultural traditions that contribute to our identity as Americans.

Too often today, instead of children discovering the joyful rewards of painting, or music, or sculpting, or writing, or testing a new idea, they express themselves through acts of frustration, helplessness, hopelessness and even violence.

We see too clearly how the erosion and breakdown of our most cherished institutions have resulted in a fraying of the whole social fabric. We see it most tragically in children killing children.



President Clinton addressing new members of the President's Committee, the press, and cultural leaders at the White House on September 21, 1994.

We know that the arts have the potential for obliterating the limits that are too often imposed on our lives. We know that they can take anyone, but particularly a child, and transport that child beyond the bounds that circumstance

Mark Your Calendar

PCAH Meeting Schedule

December 2, 1994

January 25, 1995

March 31, 1995

June 27, 1995

October 18, 1995

*Call the President's Committee at
202/682-5409 for more information*

has prescribed. We hope that among contributions this Committee makes, it will be thinking of and offering ideas about how we can provide children with safe havens to develop and explore their own creative and intellectual potentials.

The arts and humanities have the potential for being such safe havens. In communities where programs already exist, they are providing soul-saving and life-enhancing opportunities for young people. And I am delighted that as one of its major endeavors, this Committee will be considering ways of expanding those opportunities to all of our children.

Doing what we can here in the White House and throughout this Administration to promote and nurture the arts and humanities is one of the greatest pleasures that has been ours in the last 20 months. The President believes so strongly in the role that the arts and humanities play in individual lives and in our collective life as a nation. As a child, he found so much joy and challenge in music and in the other art forms. And together, we have tried in our own lives and with our daughter to provide that kind of exposure and opportunity.

So, it is with great pleasure and particular joy, in front of this group on this day, for me to introduce the President of the United States.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S REMARKS AT THE WHITE HOUSE, SEPTEMBER 21, 1994

Thank you very much, the First Lady and my old friend John Brademas, and to all of you who have agreed to serve, and your friends and supporters who are here.

...Now, let me thank you all again, all of you who have agreed to serve on the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, to underscore the vital partnership that must exist between your government and the private citizens who do the work of the arts and the humanities in our nation. I want to thank the First Lady for agreeing to be the Honorary Chair, although this is a job she wanted, unlike some of those I have asked her to take on. You couldn't have a more appreciative or informed friend.

John Brademas to serve as Chairman

I am also very, very pleased that John Brademas has agreed to serve as Chairman. I have known him for many years since his distinguished career in the United States Congress and through his brilliant presidency at New York University. I think he is one of our nation's most outstanding citizens and will certainly be one of the most eloquent advocates imaginable for the cause you are here to further.

He also happens to have been an original co-sponsor of the bill that created the National Endowments for the Arts and the Humanities, and he wrote the bill that established the Institute of Museum Services. He also promised

to give me free Congressional lobbying advice on the side in return for his appointment.

President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities

I have charged the President's Committee with advancing public understanding of the arts and the humanities, which is so important to our democracy, and with establishing new partnerships between the federal agencies and the private sector.

As a sign of our commitment to the arts and the humanities today, we have here with us members of the Cabinet and the Administration, including Secretary Riley, Sheldon Hackney, Jane Alexander, Joe Duffey, and a number of other government officials.

An extraordinary group of Americans

I appointed, as all of you can see, an extraordinary group of Americans to the Committee - artists, scholars, writers, thinkers, leaders in the corporate world and the philanthropic community, committed citizens, activists recognized in their communities - people who represent outstanding achievement and a commitment to the cultural life of our nation - a commitment to keep it alive and to make it more accessible.

A report on the progress of cultural life

By this time next year, I want you to deliver to me a report on the progress we're making in furthering America's cultural life. For 200 years the arts and humanities have helped to bridge American differences, helped Americans to learn to appreciate differences, one from another, and to build strong and vibrant institutions across our country. You must help us explore ways to do this better.

America's leadership role

The most disturbing thing to me about American life today is not the problems we have, although we have problems a-plenty, it is the lack of unity among Americans and the lack of optimism we feel in dealing with those problems.

Just a couple of weeks ago, a distinguished international panel of economists said that the United States is the most productive country in the world. They said that for the first time in almost a decade, because of the remarkable resurgence of our economy, because of the number of jobs we're creating, because we accounted for almost all the job growth and three-quarters of the economic growth in the seven great industrial nations of the world in the last year and a half, and because we are taking on a lot of our biggest challenges - bringing our government deficit down three years in a row for the first time since Mr. Truman was President - the only country of all the advanced economies to do that. And yet, so many Americans still feel that we're kind of adrift and falling apart from one another.

Maybe even more important, as you look toward the 21st century -- isn't it interesting that in the last year and a half the South Africans wanted us to spend \$35 million and send our best people to South Africa to work on making that election a success? The Irish and the English have been fighting for eight centuries now. They wanted the United States to be involved in the process of reconciliation that is now taking hold in Northern Ireland. After decades of brutal struggle, the Israelis and the Arabs working together to make peace in the Middle East want the Americans to be centrally involved.

Even in the moment of our greatest tension a few days ago in Haiti, one of the military leaders said, well, if the President is determined to do this, and the world community is absolutely determined to go ahead, we want the Americans here. Why is that? We have Haitian Americans, Jewish Americans, Arab Americans, Irish Americans, English Americans. You think of it - this diversity we have which cuts across racial and religious and philosophical and regional and income lines - it is the source of our great strength today in a world that is ever more interdependent.

And people look at us and say, with all their problems - yes, their crime rate's too high; and, yes, they're too violent; yes, too many of their kids drop out of school; and yes, there is too much income inequity, especially for working people - but they get along pretty well. And people from all different kinds of backgrounds wind up pursuing their chosen paths in life and living up to their God-given potentials. And they're adaptable - they work their way through the changes that time and circumstance are imposing on them. That's what others think about us.

The role of the arts and the humanities

We somehow have to begin to think that about ourselves again. And I cannot help but believe that the arts and humanities must play a central role in that task. How we imagine our own lives and our own future and how we imagine ourselves as a country will have as big an impact on what it is we ultimately become as anything in the world.

... But we only find energy for dealing with our problems and the heart and the hearing to deal with our differences when at least we have a realistic appreciation of where

we are, what we're doing and where we're going. And I feel so good about the work we've done to move America forward in the last 20 months, but we'd all have to admit we've still got a lot of work to do in bringing America together, in giving our people a realistic feeling about where we are in the world and where we're going. You can do that. You can make a huge difference. The arts and humanities have always helped to do that work.

An agenda for the President's Committee

So I urge you to continue in this work. I urge you to make your progress report to me. I urge you to remember what we are trying to do in our schools in helping to improve our children's education with the arts and the humanities. I urge you to work to expand private philanthropy. We all know that the government in this country provides a crucial measure, but only a tiny measure, of the support that the arts and the humanities need.

I urge you to promote international cultural exchange and understanding, not only because we need desperately to know more about others throughout the world,

but because I believe that we'll learn a lot more about ourselves if we just come in contact with people from other walks of life and other paths of the world.

... I am very hopeful that you will make a remarkable contribution to this country. I went over this list of people with great care. I tried to get a very different group of people. I tried to imagine all the different things that I hope that this Com-

mittee could deal with and all the different challenges I hope you could assume. If I haven't done a good job, it's not your fault, it's mine in picking you, but I think you're pretty special.

Making the arts and the humanities accessible

Let me say in closing that I hope that in addition to the schools, you can think about how we can increase access to the arts and humanities all across America for people who might otherwise be isolated from them - people who are homebound, people who live in very isolated areas, people who now don't even know how to speak the language that would be necessary to ask for something that might change their lives forever. I ask you also to think of that.



The President and First Lady listen as Dr. John Brademas speaks at the White House Ceremony.

...of challenges as a country, but
...about it based on the objective
...is whether we can develop a vision
...as a people as we move through a period
...a known big enemy into an uncertain fu-
...courage, but courage comes from having
...inside that you can connect with what you see

You can help us as we work our way through this in this remarkable time in our country's history. I hope you enjoy it. I thank you for serving. And I thank you for being here today. Thank you.

REMARKS OF DR. JOHN BRADEMAS AT THE WHITE HOUSE, SEPTEMBER 21, 1994

Mr. President, Mrs. Clinton, at the outset, let me put you both at ease. I am a child of the United States House of Representatives and not the Senate, and therefore, I shall be very brief.

Mr. President, you do great honor to all of us whom you have asked to serve as members of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, and I am grateful to you for having done me the honor of asking me to chair the Committee.

You have chosen an extraordinary group of private citizens to serve on the Committee, even as the public members are outstanding leaders of government, most of whom are friends and former colleagues of mine.

I am also glad that the able Executive Director of the President's Committee is someone who for several years led the Vermont Council on the Arts and was for ten years chief of staff to the distinguished senior Senator from Vermont, Senator Patrick Leahy - Ellen McCulloch-Lovell.

Mr. President, that with all the other issues, foreign and domestic, on your mind, you should have taken the time to meet with us today to charge us with the mission of encouraging greater support, private and public of the arts and humanities in American life, is a powerful demonstration of the commitment you and the First Lady bring to our purpose.

You have asked us, Mr. President, to give you a report on the state of the culture in our country, to consider the implications for the arts and the humanities of the information infrastructure, to encourage greater access for the American people to the arts and the humanities and to look at international cultural exchanges.

So, Mr. President, you have given us a tall order. I am confident, however, that with this superb group of Americans and the support of the President of the United States and the First Lady, we will respond constructively and effectively to your challenge.

Thank you again, Mr. President, for the honor that you do us.

EXCERPTS FROM OPENING STATEMENT OF DR. JOHN BRADEMAS, CHAIRMAN, MEETING XXIX, NANCY HANKS CENTER, SEPTEMBER 21, 1994

I want to extend a warm welcome to all of you whom President Clinton has selected to serve on the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities. You are an outstanding group of men and women about to embark on an exciting day and an important mission.

I am greatly honored that the President has asked me to chair this Committee, and that he has named to it such an extraordinary group of people.

With your help and active participation, I'm confident that the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities will fulfill its promise.

Of course, we are all delighted that the First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton, has graciously agreed to serve as Honorary Chair of the Committee.

The prestige of our Committee and the backing of the White House can, I feel sure, influence private philanthropy in our country and encourage greater support for the cultural life of the nation.

A vital partnership

As President Clinton said in naming all of you to the Committee, "The federal, state and local governments together provide only a small percentage of the support essential to our cultural life. These appointments underscore the vital partnership between the government and the private citizens who do so much to enrich and preserve the arts and the humanities in our country."

"At a time when our society faces new and profound challenges, when we are losing so many of our children, and when so many people feel insecure in the face of change, the arts and the humanities are fundamental to our lives as individuals and as a nation."

Our Committee can create partnerships with other federal departments and agencies, as we are already doing with the Department of Commerce, to promote cultural tourism....

Please remember that with so many senior members of the government on our Committee, we also function as an interagency task force on the arts and the humanities. Indeed, I'm very pleased that so many of the government members of the Committee are with us today and I'm delighted that Secretary of the Interior Babbitt has asked Roger Kennedy, Director of the Park Service, to serve; that Secretary of the Treasury Bentsen has asked his Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy, Leslie Samuels, to join us;

and that Secretary of State Christopher has designated my former colleague in the House, Undersecretary of State for Global Affairs, Tim Wirth, to be a member of the Committee.

Mission of the President's Committee

Now the mission of the President's Committee is to advance public understanding of the arts and the humanities, and to establish new partnerships between the private sector and federal agencies to address critical issues facing cultural life in the United States.

The arts and the humanities, with their power to inform and uplift our lives and to help the country's diverse population understand and communicate with one another, should be at the center of everyday life, not at the margins.

The Committee's agenda

Working with the White House, we have developed an ambitious agenda for the Committee. We can succeed with this agenda only if all of you are committed and active. I think it important here to note that whatever projects we decide to undertake will need to be privately funded. So as you go through this exciting day, please think about what you can do to advance our work.

Today we'll be talking about how the Committee can help reverse the downward trends in private funding for the arts and the humanities.

This Administration will do everything it can to support cultural life, through the personal advocacy of the President and First Lady, through events at the White House, through support from other departments of the government and by maintaining adequate requests in the federal budget.

I think it is safe to say, however, that with continuing efforts to reduce the deficit, and in light of the controversies in Congress, our arts and humanities agencies are not likely to win big increases in their budgets.

In my judgement, we should be able to build the groundwork for increasing those budgets.

Valuing artists and scholars

All of us know that artists and scholars are not valued enough, nurtured enough. All of us know that many cultural institutions, whether large and established or small and community-based, are in economic crisis and that this condition affects the access of people to their offerings. Indeed, the economic situation of the arts and the humanities is in many respects so fragile that the loss of even a modest government grant or support from a private donor can mean a crisis. So we must take seriously our mission to stimulate private sector giving.

Putting the arts back in the classroom

You will hear today about the efforts of the government to improve educational standards and to put the arts back into the classroom. The National Endowment for the Arts and the Department of Education have forged a partnership to demonstrate how the arts fit into the National Education Goals approved in the Goals 2000 legislation Congress passed this year, and to get national standards - voluntary standards - in the arts and the humanities adopted by every state. We endorse this effort as a necessary foundation for all other efforts to reach children.

President Clinton will also ask our Committee to pay particular attention to what happens to young people when they are not in school; to use the power of the arts and, through the humanities, of ideas, to offer young people creative alternatives to destructive urges.

You will hear as well about government partnerships, some of which the President's Committee already has initiated.

For example, the Committee was asked by the Department of Commerce to prepare one of the eight new policy papers about the National Information Infrastructure - better known as the Information Superhighway. Our staff worked together with the NEA, NEH and IMS to produce a report, "Arts, Humanities and Culture on the NII," which was released by Secretary Ron Brown on September 7. There are many significant projects that can come out of that policy review.

I personally hope that our Committee will also give attention to how we can encourage more international exchange among artists and humanists. What we may call "cultural diplomacy" often precedes economic exchange and improves the political climate in foreign affairs. I believe that if we imaginatively address cultural diplomacy, we can help



President Clinton greeting PCAH Vice-Chairs Peggy Cooper Cafritz (right) and Cynthia Perrin Schneider (center) at White House Ceremony.

this Administration and our country in other parts of the world.

The Department of Commerce also has encouraged a partnership for cultural tourism, to publicize cultural events in the United States in markets abroad.

Much of what we do, of course, and what we seek to encourage, can be advanced by an effective media plan. There are several ways we can work with radio, television and publications to enhance public awareness of the arts and the humanities.

Now I would like to introduce the Executive Director of our Committee. She has, in my view, a superb background for her important responsibility - nine years as Director the Vermont Council on the Arts and then ten years as Chief of Staff to the distinguished senior Senator from Vermont, Patrick Leahy. I have myself, in the relatively short time we have been working together, been impressed by her energy, her intelligence, her judgement and her dedication to the purpose that brings us together today.

Now all of you bring tremendous experience to the Committee, and there is always room for new ideas. By the end of today, I hope to be able to create working groups to deal with the items on our agenda as well as a working group to develop any ideas that emerge from this meeting.

I will ask each working group to articulate the objectives of the project it recommends; to identify those government, corporate or nonprofit partners with which we will work to carry out the project; and to indicate how it will be financed.

We will move ahead on those projects to which the White House has agreed. When new ideas are developed, I will review them for approval with our Honorary Chair, Hillary Rodham Clinton.

We should have a great day together. More important, I believe that working together, we can accomplish something of significance for the President of the United States and for the people of our country, for what we do in the arts and the humanities tells who we are as a people. Our education and cultural institutions are indispensable to the quality of our lives, the strength of our communities and the vitality of our democracy.

SUMMARY OF MEETING XXIX OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES, SEPTEMBER 21, 1994

Following his remarks, Chairman Brademas called upon Harold Williams, the President of the J. Paul Getty Trust, to open a discussion of recent trends in American philanthropy. Mr. Williams observed that corporate giving had declined along with earnings in recent years. Mr. Williams discerned trends toward smaller grants and more cautious grant-making in the wake of arts controversies. The trends point to a period of belt-tightening for all cultural in-

stitutions, Mr. Williams warned, as flat or declining revenues force many nonprofit groups to rethink their missions and to cut back on programs. These short-term savings could seriously weaken the future development of cultural organizations.

Corporate support

Mr. Williams' remarks on corporate giving prompted a discussion on how arts and humanities groups could improve their prospects for receiving corporate support. Harvey Golub, the Chairman and CEO of American Express, responded that corporate leaders are by and large supportive of the arts and culture. Corporations, Golub explained, may give through a variety of means, and a separate private foundation is only one form. Robert Menschel thought that too much emphasis had been placed on large corporations; instead the focus should be on medium-sized and small companies, where much of the growth in corporate America is occurring. Terry Semel, Co-Chairman of Warner Brothers, urged the Committee to treat fund-raising as a business opportunity; by bringing business, government and arts leaders together, Mr. Semel suggested, it might be possible for the President's Committee to make fund-raising proposals more attractive to the corporate sector. Bill Ivey suggested that the information superhighway offers possibilities for new sources of revenue.

James Wolfensohn, Chairman of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, observed artistic and scholarly organizations now must have clear missions and the programs they offer to funders should be carefully thought out. Mr. Golub, described the pressures at work on corporate giving programs. While the arts and the humanities have fared relatively well in the past, Golub noted that corporate donors, like independent foundations, are under increased pressure to address social problems and to supplement public funding for social services. When pitted against these needs, the arts and humanities seem less urgent and inevitably suffer, especially when social programs usually offer clear criteria for evaluating success or failure.

Diversity and audience building

Cynthia Schneider maintained that cultural organizations must present themselves as part of the solution to the social problems mentioned by Mr. Golub. Lerone Bennett, Jr., Executive Editor of Ebony magazine, agreed and added that the problems of American cities are caused in part by the absence of the arts and humanities in the lives of young people. He noted that cultural institutions are major economic forces in American cities. The Committee should remind business leaders that the arts and humanities add millions of dollars to the bottom line in many communities. At the same time, Mr. Bennett continued, cultural organizations need to do a much better job of including minorities on boards and in managerial and curatorial positions while simultaneously expanding their audiences.

Irene Hirano, the President of the Japanese-American National Museum in Los Angeles, told the Committee about her efforts to build her museum and increase the number of donors. The majority of donors to this new museum had not been active participants in arts and humanities

Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Henry Cisneros praised the role the arts and humanities play in reaching inner city youth. Secretary Cisneros described several arts projects in public housing projects and noted that there needed to be more. The Secretary explained that

artists could speak to at-risk youth and win their confidence in ways that no elected official or government spokesman ever could. Mr. Cisneros suggested that the arts and humanities have an important role to play in bridging the cultural and economic gaps that divide Americans.

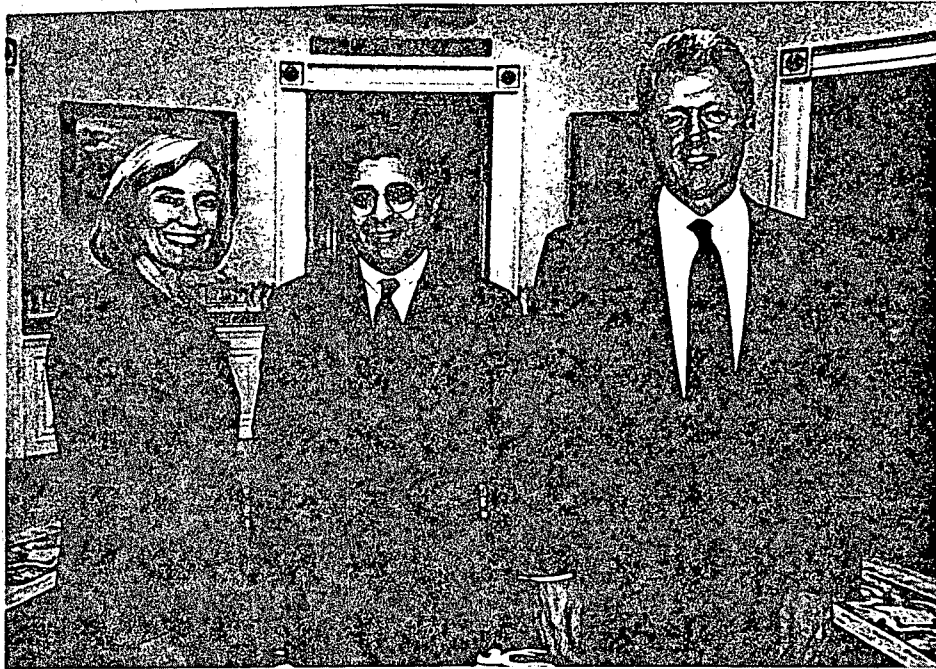
NEA, NEH, and IMS reports

The Committee reconvened in the afternoon with presentations by Sheldon Hackney, Jane Alexander, and Diane Frankel, who described the current priorities of the NEH, the NEA, and the IMS. Ms. Alexander pointed out that the real purchasing power of the NEA's appropriations has declined by 46 per cent since 1979. Partnerships with other federal agencies and with private donors, Ms. Alexander told

the Committee, are crucial to the NEA's strategy for expanding support for the arts. Diane Frankel lauded the partnerships that museums increasingly are forging with schools, a development the Institute of Museum Services intends to foster with its grants. Unfortunately, the IMS appropriation permitted it to make only 15 awards for such purposes last year, and Ms. Frankel told the Committee that it easily could have supported over 100 worthwhile projects in this area. Sheldon Hackney also identified crucial areas in the humanities where public and private funds are inadequate. The work of the state humanities councils, he stressed, is crucial to building a sense of community and to fostering, with NEH, the National Conversation. Dr. Hackney challenged the Committee to help the state humanities councils increase their abilities to raise private funds.

Advice for the President's Committee

The proliferation of ideas led Terry Semel and Harvey Golub to caution the Committee to be selective. Pursuing too many ideas, Semel suggested, would be a recipe for failure. Peggy Cooper Cafritz warned that to earn the respect of the field, the Committee must first create viable programs. Tony Podesta noted that the Committee's real strength lay, not in any financial resources it might have, but in its ability to use the prestige of the White House to further changes and to help transmit worthwhile ideas and model projects.



PCAH Vice-Chair Terry Semel with President and Mrs. Clinton.

projects before. Appealing to these donors requires institutions to offer varied programming and to open their doors to a much more diverse audience.

Susan Barnes-Gelt stated that audience-building should begin with arts education programs, and her remarks were promptly seconded by Rita Moreno and Isaac Stern. The problem, as she and Isaac Stern observed, is that music and other arts subjects have been almost eliminated. New York City, Mr. Stern lamented, once had an outstanding music education program, but now two generations of students have graduated without these programs.

Reports from the Departments of Education and Housing and Urban Development

Madeleine Kunin, the Deputy Secretary of Education, offered the Committee a brief update on the National Education Goals and recently-enacted legislation. Secretary Riley and the Department of Education intend to use the bully pulpit to restore confidence in public schools, and to continue to push for voluntary national standards. Ms. Kunin praised the work of arts education groups in securing the inclusion of the arts as one of the basic subjects for the K-12 curriculum. While hailing the progress made to date, she also identified two serious problems hampering American education: the inequalities among school districts and the disturbing presence of violence in the schools.

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