

The Commission returned with a forceful recommendation for the creation of such a program and in 1965 we created the National Endowment for the Humanities. Since that time, the Humanities Endowment has supported scholarly research, education and public programs concerned with history, literature, philosophy, language and other humanistic disciplines, and have helped to make the United States a leader in these fields of study. Programs have included both popular and scholarly works characterized by their singular excellence, including the Pulitzer Prize winning *Slavery and Human Progress* and programs such as "The Civil War," "Columbus and the Age of Discovery" and "Baseball."

Barnaby Keeney, a decorated veteran and a medieval historian, left Brown University to become the first chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities. Since then, Brown University has been in the forefront of research and study in humanities, recognized for its extraordinary excellence with repeated fellowships and grants for humanities research over the last thirty years. Rhode Island and the Nation as a whole have benefited enormously from this work. Mr. President, I would ask unanimous consent that two pieces by Edward Abrahams, director of government and community relations at Brown University—an op-ed article on the importance of the humanities that appeared recently in the *Providence Journal* and remarks delivered on Humanities Day—be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From The Providence Journal-Bulletin,
Mar. 17, 1995]

LYNDON JOHNSON, BROWN AND THE BIRTH OF
THE NEH

By Edward Abrahams

"A great nation (and a great civilization) feeds upon the depth of its scholarship—as well as the breath of its educational opportunity." So said President Lyndon Johnson at Brown University in 1964.

Today, in sharp contrast, the new Republican majority in Congress has targeted, among many other legislative accomplishments of Johnson's Great Society, the National Endowment for the Humanities. While President Clinton's budget would increase expenditures for the endowment by 3 percent, to \$183 million, House Republicans, led by Newt Gingrich, say they intend to kill both NEH and its more controversial partner, the National Endowment for the Arts.

Because NEH has not been reauthorized for the past two years, most analysts concur that the effort to eliminate it could succeed. House Republicans have said that they do not intend to fund any programs that remain unauthorized. In fact, NEH will claim victory if it survives in its current configuration with a smaller budget. Indicative of things perhaps to come is the current drive to rescind \$5 million from this year's budgets for both endowments.

Last year, the NEH spent about \$150 million to help support research, education and cultural life in America, including \$2.3 million in Rhode Island. Among the larger projects funded by the endowment at Brown

in their joint effort to provide public service through education and research, for example, were a summer seminar for college teachers on *Piers Plowman* and *The Canterbury Tales*, a summer course for high school teachers on *The Tale of Genji*, and the Women Writers Project. The last, matched by contributions from the university, seeks to ensure the inclusion of women's contributions to literature by rediscovering, encoding and sometimes publishing (with Oxford University Press) lost women's writing in English from 1330 to 1830.

The project has enabled scholars to study the development of the English language as well as pioneer the writing of computer codes for international transactions of information in business and technology.

Brown's relations with NEH have been notably close. The university's leaders were in fact present at the proposed creation of the endowment. In September 1964, President Lyndon Johnson traveled to Brown to receive an honorary degree, and announce that in his view "national greatness" required that "there . . . be no neglect of the humanities." Johnson said that he "look[ed] with the greatest favor upon the proposal [issued earlier in the year by Brown's] President [Barnaby] Keeney's Commission for the National Foundation for the Humanities."

In language suggestive of another era, the Keeney Commission had recommended the creation of a federal foundation to support "whatever understanding can be attained . . . of such enduring values as justice, freedom, virtue, beauty, and truth." Within months of Johnson's address, with the help of Sen. Claiborne Pell (who is regarded as the father of both endowments) in the Senate and John Brademas in the House, Johnson pushed through Congress the act that established both NEH and NEA.

In 1966, Keeney, a decorated veteran and a medieval historian, left Brown's presidency to become the first chairman of NEH.

After Vietnam and Watergate, few intellectuals on either side of the political spectrum find much firepower in the old-fashioned liberal rhetoric that Keeney and Johnson both used to launch their hope of providing modest federal funds to promote education and research in the humanities. But in 1964 most Americans felt that the humanities and the arts not only could enrich their lives, but that they also could contribute to realizing the promise of American life, which they did not then, and perhaps do not today, see only in materialist terms.

Without faith in the inherent national significance of the mission of universities like Brown, not to mention the federal government, it becomes difficult to defend, let alone advance, the public commitment Johnson legislatively harnessed only 30 years ago to support scholarship and public programming and, with the passage of the Higher Education Act in 1965, begin to provide universal access to higher education. All have come under considerable pressure for years. They are threatened even more by the new Congress.

The attacks on both endowments are serious, far out of proportion to the insignificant amount of federal dollars in a \$1.6 trillion budget they channel to such projects as rediscovering lost literature or teaching high school and college teachers medieval literature. They suggest that we have lost confidence in our national institutions to solve collective problems or to give us a sense of identity or direction.

HUMANITIES DAY

"Our cultural institutions are an essential national resource; they must be kept strong." So said President Reagan in 1981.

For over three decades, one of the most important agencies that has helped keep them strong has been the National Endowment for the Humanities. That is why the Association of American Universities, which I represent here today, unequivocally supports full funding for the Endowment. An association of 60 universities represented in almost all fifty states, the AAU is committed to advancing research and education in America.

NEH has more than fulfilled its mission. It has, in the parlance of our budget conscious era, offered an impressive return on the investment of public dollars. Every President and every Congress since 1965 has supported NEH. They have done so because they have understood that a free and good government, in Jefferson's words, depends on an enlightened citizenry.

A single controversial project should not blind us from seeing how well NEH has advanced culture and learning in America, while helping us also conserve our nation's heritage and preserve its memory.

I have here a list which is also available to you. It is a representative sample of NEH-sponsored projects at America's colleges and universities. Permit me to mention three.

At Rice University in Texas, an NEH grant enables scholars there to compile and edit a seven-volume series of Jefferson Davis' papers.

At the University of Mississippi an NEH grant facilitated a "Memories of Mississippi" exhibit that recorded ordinary citizens' recollections of the Depression era in the northern part of that state.

And at Ohio State University NEH funds are assisting secondary school teachers' efforts to integrate Arabic language and culture courses in local high schools.

What these projects have in common is that they make our nation stronger through the advancement of knowledge, culture, and education.

In brief, we need to understand—and we need to make our elected representatives understand—that if NEH is disproportionately cut, America's cultural institutions will not be kept strong. They will bleed.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:33 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by M, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2288. An act to amend part D of title IV of the Social Security Act to extend for 2 years the deadline by which States are required to have in effect an automated data processing and information retrieval system for use in the administration of State plans for child and spousal support.

H.R. 2404. An act to extend authorities under the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1994 until November 1, 1995, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 108. Joint Resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2288. An act to amend part D of title IV of the Social Security Act to extend for 2 years the deadline by which States are required to have in effect an automated data processing and information retrieval system

for use in the administration of State plans for child and spousal support; to the Committee on Finance.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-1472. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act, case number 94-16; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-1473. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary (Communication, Computers, and Support Systems), the Department of the Air Force, transmitting, notification of a cost comparison; to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following report of committee was submitted on September 27, 1995:

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S.J. Res. 31: A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to grant Congress and the States the power to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States (Rept. No. 104-148).

The following report of committee was submitted on September 28, 1995:

By Mr. HATFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations:

Special Report entitled "Revised Allocation to Subcommittees of Budget Totals from the Concurrent Resolution for Fiscal Year 1996" (Rept. No. 104-149).

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. MACK:

S. 1280. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide all taxpayers with a 50-percent deduction for capital gains, to index the basis of certain assets, and to allow the capital loss deduction for losses on the sale or exchange of an individual's principal residence; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 1281. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade for the vessel *Sarah-Christen*; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. 1282. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade for the vessel *Triad*; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MCCONNELL:

S. 1283. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the commercial transportation of horses for slaughter, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 1284. A bill to amend title 17 to adapt the copyright law to the digital, networked environment of the National Information Infrastructure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. FORD):

S. Res. 176. A resolution relating to expenditures for official office expenses; considered and agreed to.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 1281. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in coastwise trade for the vessel *Sarah-Christen*; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

JONES ACT WAIVER LEGISLATION

• Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleague, the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts, in introducing a bill to allow the vessel *Sarah-Christen* to be employed in coastwise trade of the United States. This boat has a small passenger capacity, carrying up to 12 passengers in a charter business. The purpose of this bill is to waive those sections of the Jones Act which prohibit foreign-made vessels from operating in coastwise trade. The waiver is necessary because, under the law, a vessel is not considered built in the United States unless all major components of its hull and superstructures are fabricated in the United States, and the vessel is assembled entirely in the United States. This vessel was originally built in a foreign shipyard in 1971, but since then has been owned and operated by American citizens, repaired in American shipyards, and maintained with American products. The owner of the vessel simply wishes to start a small business, a charter boat operation, seasonally taking people out for cruises.

After reviewing the facts in the case of the *Sarah-Christen*, I find that this waiver does not compromise our national readiness in times of national emergency, which is the fundamental purpose of the Jones Act requirement. While I generally support the provisions of the Jones Act, I believe the specific facts in this case warrant a waiver to permit the *Sarah-Christen* to engage in coastwise trade. These include the facts the vessel is more than 20 years old, the owner has invested significant funds in vessel maintenance and restoration in the United States, and the vessel has a relatively small passenger-carrying capacity. I hope and trust the Senate will agree and will speedily approve the bill being introduced today.●

By Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 1282. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in coastwise trade for the vessel *Triad*; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

JONES ACT WAIVER LEGISLATION

• Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleague, the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts, in introducing a bill to allow the vessel *Triad* to be employed in coastwise trade of the United States. This boat has a small passenger capacity, carrying up to 6 passengers in a charter business. The purpose of this bill is to waive those sections of the Jones Act which prohibit foreign-made vessels from operating in coastwise trade. The waiver is necessary because, under the law, a vessel is not considered built in the United States unless all major components of its hull and superstructure are fabricated in the United States, and the vessel is assembled entirely in the United States. This vessel was originally built in a foreign shipyard in 1982, but since 1992 it has been owned and operated by American citizens, repaired in American shipyards, and maintained with American products. The owner of the vessel now wishes to start a small business, a charter boat operation, seasonally taking people out for cruises.

After reviewing the facts in the case of the *Triad* I find that this waiver would not compromise our national readiness in times of national emergency, which is the fundamental purpose of the Jones Act requirement. While I generally support the provisions of the Jones Act, I believe the specific facts in this case warrant a waiver to permit the *Triad* to engage in coastwise trade. These include the facts the vessel is more than 10 years old, the owner has invested significant funds in vessel maintenance and restoration in the United States and the vessel has a relatively small passenger-carrying capacity. I hope and trust the Senate will agree and will speedily approve the bill being introduced today.●

By Mr. MCCONNELL:

S. 1283. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the commercial transportation of horses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

THE HUMANE METHODS OF LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER ACT AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1995

• Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, last year I introduced legislation amending the Federal Humane Methods of Livestock Slaughter Act to regulate the commercial transportation of horses to slaughter facilities. After considerable discussion and much mail on this important issue, I have made several modifications to the original bill. Today, I am introducing legislation that will provide greater oversight and