

I yield the floor, Mr. President, and I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I ask that I might proceed as if in morning business for the next 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, like many others, I had the privilege this afternoon to go down to the mall for the dedication of the Korean War Memorial, and it was an extremely impressive ceremony.

I urge any who might have the opportunity to visit that memorial to seize upon that opportunity. There are a series of figures, 19 in all, I believe, in a very haunting memory of what took place in Korea. Each of the figures has a poncho, while they are soldiers, marines advancing in a loose formation, and I think the way the figures are designed it gives an impression of the climate of Korea, the arduousness of the climate. It brings back memories of the very coldness that was in Korea in the winter, and in the summer the extreme heat that took place there.

It was my privilege to serve in Korea in the summer of 1951, the fall of 1951, the winter of 1951 and 1952, and during that time I had the opportunity to serve as a rifle company commander in the Marines in D Company of the 7th Regiment of the 1st Marine Division. We were defending the steep hills in the eastern section of Korea.

What are some of the memories that I have of those days? First, Mr. President, what comes to memory is the extreme competence of the young marines with whom I was serving. I guess I was old compared to them; I was 27 at the time, and these young enlisted men, most of them were 19 or 20 years old. But what struck me was not only their ability to endure extreme hardships, whether the hardships of the march or the hardships coming with the dangers that were involved, or the hardships of the coldness and the heat that I just described, but also the competence that they displayed.

When you said to a young group of six Marines, the oldest being 20 years old, that they were to take a patrol down in front of our lines, go deep down, cross the river, go up on the other side and scout out the enemy territory, they listened carefully, and absorbed their instructions to carry them out without a phrase of objection or reticence or fear. And all of that reflected I think not only on their background but the wonderful training they

had received from the Marine Corps and the competence that each of them had.

As we dedicated that memorial today, one asked oneself: What is being achieved here? It seems to me we all have to remember that those who died were young and they had no wives; they had no children; they had nobody to remember them. And so we look on the memorial as a way of remembering those who did not have the benefit of their own families to remember them. So we are all their families. That is the way we recall those who served there.

I think one of the points that came from the talks today struck home with me, both from President Kim of Korea and President Clinton. They stressed that what took place in Korea was that for the first time in the postwar years the surge of communism was stopped and a line was drawn. The President of Korea said that this was the start of the falling of the Berlin Wall. Sure, that came many years after, but this was what started it all. So it made it all seem very, very worthwhile.

So, Mr. President, I urge all who do have an opportunity to avail themselves of the opportunity to visit that memorial. There is an eeriness to it, but I think that is correct. I think it will bring back for those who have been to Korea many memories, and for those who have not, it will bring to their attention the fact that more people lost their lives in Korea in those short 3 years, than did in the entire Vietnam war, which lasted some 10 years. And I think it is so fitting that at last we do have a memorial for that war.

Mr. REID addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Before the Senator from Rhode Island leaves the floor, I would like to say a few words. I was just passing through the Chamber when I heard the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island speaking.

I had on my schedule to go to the ceremony today, but there was a full Appropriations Committee markup of two bills, so I was unable to do that. But I think it would be wrong if I did not say something about my feelings toward the Senator from Rhode Island based upon his experiences as a marine in both the Second World War and, of course, the Korean war.

I have expressed briefly to the Senator on another occasion the experience I had of reading a book. I was Lieutenant Governor of Nevada, and during the time that I was Lieutenant Governor, the Governor of Nevada, Mike O'Callaghan, was a Korean war veteran who lost a leg and was severely wounded in other ways. Governor O'Callaghan was also my high school government teacher. So, I had a tremendous curiosity about that war. And I saw a book review of a book on the Korean war called "The Coldest War." It was the first real definitive work on the Korean war, written by James Brady, a reporter for Newsweek maga-

zine, who was also a marine in Korea. It was a wonderful book talking about the coldest war.

The hero of the book was JOHN CHAFEE, a captain in the Marine Corps during the Korean conflict. And James Brady, who still writes for Newsweek, could not cover his respect and admiration for his superior in that war, JOHN CHAFEE. And I would recommend to all the Members of the Senate to read that book about the Korean war.

It is important that there has been attention focused on this conflict as a result of our dedicating that memorial today. It is a war that a lot of us do not understand what a difficult war it was. In Korea, 1 out of every 9 men that went to Korea lost their lives; in the Second World War, 1 out of 12; the Vietnam conflict, 1 out of 19. It was a place where, if you pick a place not to have a war, you would go to Korea where they fought the war. It was these very big mountains, coldest weather you can imagine.

So, I say to my friend from Rhode Island that, on behalf of the U.S. Senate and the people of America, I extend my appreciation to you. You are what is good represented in this country. You have dedicated your life to public service. You have dedicated your life on two occasions to serving your country in uniform. And you did it very valiantly, for which I am and the rest of the American public are grateful.

Mr. CHAFEE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I want to thank the distinguished Senator from Nevada for his very generous comments. I appreciate those. I would say that it was very nice of Jim Brady to say the things he did about me in his book. But, as in all circumstances, there are plenty there who did a lot more than I did.

So, again, I thank my good friend from Nevada, whom we are very privileged to have on the Environment and Public Works Committee. It is an interesting book. It does portray, I think, so well the harshness of the climate, which the Senator from Nevada just talked about. And that was brought home in statues that are there of these figures. These figures are not marching smartly forward. They are covered with their ponchos. They are trudging with their heads down. I was there today looking at it. And if there is one thing I must have said 1,000 times—when you have these units, you say to them constantly, "Don't bunch up. Don't bunch up." There is something about marines when they are marching. They want to get together. And of course, that increases the chances of more people being injured when mortars and artillery come along. So you try to keep them spread out. And I could see myself saying to these groups, "Don't bunch up." I will say this, the figures were apart. But I could just hear myself saying, "Spread out. Spread out." So they are fairly

well spread out. It is a very moving memorial. Again, I urge everybody to go down and take a look at it when they can.

I thank Senator REID for his kind comments.

Mr. LEVIN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, while my friend from Rhode Island is on the floor, I, too, was stuck here and could not get to the dedication of the memorial this afternoon. I felt terrible not being able to be there because I really had planned to be there and wanted to be there. One of the reasons I wanted to be there was because of our colleagues who fought, for whom I have such enduring respect. And as that memorial reminds each of us of the sacrifices of those who fought in Korea, we also have to count our blessings for those who survived Korea. And one of those blessings is JOHN CHAFEE.

Mr. CHAFEE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. CHAFEE. Well, Mr. President, I did not start this. I did not start this this afternoon, for this particular reason. But I do want to thank the distinguished Senator from Michigan for his very, very kind comments. And I appreciate it. Thank you, Mr. President.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMAS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to speak for 15 minutes as if in morning business.

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

FEDERAL FUNDING FOR THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, Senator BOB BENNETT and I introduced a bill yesterday that redefines the Federal role in providing assistance to the arts.

We believe there is an excellent case to be made for continued Federal arts and humanities funding. But past experience has shown clearly that the role of the Federal Government in artistic endeavor must be focused on more citizen involvement—and more common sense.

At the heart of this bill we have introduced is a belief that culture counts. Mr. President, the students on Tiananmen Square in 1989 who created a statue of freedom in the likeness of our Statue of Liberty had no difficulty identifying the unifying themes of American culture.

We Americans, on the other hand, are immersed in—and sometimes over-

exposed to—its more contentious aspects. As a result, sometimes we see it less clearly. We debate whether we have a common culture and if so, what it is and who it represents.

Federal support for the arts is a case in point. Most federally supported arts projects promote mainstream excellence and the widest possible public enjoyment.

But by allocating tax dollars to a few outrageous and patently offensive projects that claimed to have cornered the market on American culture, the National Endowment for the Arts has managed to alienate legions of Americans—voters and policymakers alike. Its excesses have led many to conclude that Federal support for the arts should be terminated. That, I believe, would be an unfortunate policy, one that would dim the light of American culture to an even greater degree.

Committed as I am to a balanced Federal budget, I think that Federal funding for the arts and humanities should be continued as a national policy to preserve an American heritage—if we can return to our original purpose in creating these programs, and if we can ensure that no more Federal funds end up in the hands of those who are willfully offensive.

Our bill redirects Federal support for the arts, humanities and museum activities away from the self-indulgently obscene and the safely mediocre and toward the creation and support of community-based programs. By this I mean locally and regionally based theater, dance, opera and museums.

To accomplish this we propose combining the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Institute of Museum Services into one agency. This new joint endowment would devolve as much of its decisionmaking authority as possible to the States—and to the people whose tax dollars support it.

The new endowment would continue to make direct grants to support nationally significant endeavors in the arts and humanities. However, the bulk of public resources would go directly to the States to promote greater access to the arts in our schools and communities, to continue worthy public projects in the humanities and to strengthen local museums.

The consolidation we propose would streamline the existing endowment apparatus. This new endowment would be headed up by three deputy directors—one each for the arts, for the humanities and for museum services. The current 52-member advisory board would be replaced by a national council comprised of 18 members selected for their knowledge and achievements. Six would be chosen by the Senate, six by the House, and six by the President.

One of the primary objectives of this bill is to reduce the size of the existing endowment bureaucracy in Washington, and to return resources and decisionmaking responsibilities of cities, regional groups and currently underserved areas.

Our bill provides that no more than 9 percent of appropriated funds go to administrative functions, and it defines two basic grant categories: 40 percent earmarked for grants of national significance and 60 percent allocated for grants to the States. A portion of the States' grants would be dedicated to strengthening primary and secondary education in the arts.

It is very important that we go into our schools, and have an appreciation shown for our young people in the arts and our American culture. Humanities and museum activities would be covered by our bill. We put special emphasis on communities which for geographic or economic reasons cannot otherwise sustain arts, and arts education programs.

Let me make this very clear: Our bill prohibits any money appropriated under this act from being used to fund projects which violate standards of common decency. Nor may any of these resources be used, directly or indirectly, for lobbying. Arts funding goes to institutions and organizations not individual artists.

In our bill, we focus on accountability, on ensuring that allocations are cost effective—and that they are made in a way that emphasizes merit and excellence.

The thrust of this bill is to conserve and showcase our State and national treasures, those great cultural institutions that are our legacy to our children—our world class museums, libraries, dance companies, orchestras, theater companies, and university presses. With the financial support of private donors, and of the States and the Federal Government, these intellectual and cultural power centers will have the potential to spin off a host of other creative activities that will enrich the lives of all of our people.

Our country will benefit—culturally, spiritually, and economically—from appropriately delineated Federal support for the arts. Americans rightly demand an end to obscenity and outrage, but not withdrawal of all government support for the cream of our culture.

There are those who argue that all cultures—and all levels of culture—are equal, and that there is no real American culture at all, but rather only an amalgam of diverse cultures.

But this deliberate balkanization of American culture ignores our singular heritage which has drawn from many sources to create a body of American arts and letters what is uniquely our own. *E pluribus unum*—out of many, one. It is a living tradition worth sustaining.

Mr. President, I believe that the bill we have presented today contains a formula for arts funding—and the encouragement of our native culture—that can regain the confidence and support of the American people.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Abilene Reporter-News that talks about the importance of keeping