**80) Nations should suspend government funding for the arts when significant numbers of their citizens are hungry or unemployed.**

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

**88) Claim: Nations should suspend government funding for the arts when significant numbers of their citizens are hungry or unemployed.**

**Reason: It is inappropriate—and, perhaps, even cruel—to use public resources to fund the arts when people's basic needs are not being met.**

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based

1. 我们必须承认，国家的对于艺术的投入具有极为积极的影响:a、国家具有义务(a responsibility)繁荣本国艺术，并且相对其它独立机构也有更强的财力支持;例如中国 京剧(Peking Opera)的发展。比如中国的唐朝，政府对艺术扶持，使得当时无论是绘 画还是音乐，包括文学都给后人留下了很多宝贵的遗产(heritage)。 b、有利可图
2. 对于某些 less developed 的地区，必将造成巨大的财政负担 (financial burden)；举例，Zambia a few cultivated lands all-year-round draught low yield of crops suffer from robbery burglary rape prostitute orphan from vicious circle
3. 即使是发达国家，没有造成很大的财政负担，纳税人也不一定同意。按照\*\*的说法，州政府为艺术（博物馆）提供的总支出（2005年-2006学年）已经超过700亿美元，这个年度数字还不包括联邦政府资助、社会组织的赞助。纳税人不一定愿意承担这样高昂的成本问题，毕竟不是所有人都对博物馆，剧院等感兴趣，让所有纳税人支持给某些人带来好处的做法也并不公平。

… that investing arts need great amount money? … that nation should be inspired to stop funding arts?... ‘art value’ ‘national budget’ … regard arts as the most significant role of human development and insist government should endorse arts… nation should put their budget in education and other basic needs first… that not all nations need to put their money on arts.

…argue that government funding ensure arts could be available to all people and flourish. First, endemic public could enjoy more resources. Here is an example, since government start funding museums, China already have 1500 free public museums to cater to the needs of its culture-hungry population, as China News Service reports. Even for the few museums that cannot open for free, like the Palace Museum in Beijing, lowered their ticket prices. Moreover, government has a responsibility to help the development of endemic arts. A good case in hand is Peking opera, a form of Chinese opera which combines music, vocal performance, mime, dance, and acrobatics. If Chinese government didn’t support it, it would not become one of the cultural treasures of China. In sum, government need to focus on endemic arts.

… Developing countries, like Zambia, face constraints because of their size. Most of the small countries, have populations below 15,000,000. Because they have tiny populations, the states cannot spread the fixed costs of government or business over a large number of people—that is, they cannot achieve economies of scale in the same way that larger countries can. Forcing those states to protect the wilderness as larger countries did might produce great amount of financial burden. Besides, Zambia faces a generalized HIV epidemic, with an estimated prevalence rate of 12.3% among adults (ages 15–49) in 2015–2016 and the mortality rate per 100,000 births for Zambia is 470. Why should we spend all that money on wildlife when we could spend it to stop people dying of starvation or disease? In short, it’s unfair to require all nations protecting the old buildings.

…there's an inherent tradeoff between economic prosperity and culture protection. An analysis (published in the International Journal of Culture in 2014) of more than a dozen studies considering the dollar value (or consumer surplus) of attractions recreation calculated an average of $84 per person per day (in 2013 dollars). Using that figure and an estimate of some 10.1 million visits in 2012 to the National Culture Preservation System, the study suggested wilderness areas might translate to $850 million or so in yearly use values. Besides the revenue generated by attractions visits that can flow into local "gateway" communities-from money spent by the attractions user directly (on gas, groceries, and other supplies) to profits spent locally by attractions guides and outfitters-there are many other monetary benefits. Ultimately, attractions protect the environment and positively impact local economies-and the national economy.