

an important role. These were developed primarily in the private sector by a collaborative effort of profit and non-profit organizations, but with participation also of Government agencies. Such standards enable publishers to state their permanent paper requirements without having to develop, by themselves, the specifications included in their paper purchasing contracts. We have already taken note of the 1992 American National Standard ANSI/NISO, which was first developed by the library and publishing committee of the American National Standards Institute in 1984 and subsequently revised and expanded in 1992. Standards had also been developed by the American Society for Testing and Materials and the Council on Library Resources. Since publishing, paper manufacturing, and libraries are not confined to national boundaries, it was appropriate that an international standard for permanent paper compatible with the American standard should be published in 1994.

In the spring of 1988, the New York Public Library began a campaign, jointly with well-known authors, to get book publishers to use alkaline or permanent paper. Public pledges to this effect were secured from prominent publishing houses. The industry trade group, the Association of American Publishers, gave its endorsement to the campaign. University presses—publishers of scholarly, scientific, and historical works, had earlier recognized the problem of paper deterioration and had begun to use alkaline paper for their relatively small editions. They have not only been the most faithful in doing so, but also in noting this fact in the books themselves and in the bibliographic information provided to the Library of Congress under the Cataloging in Publication program.

But the most gratifying development in the private sector in the past several years has been the great increase in the production of permanent papers in the United States and Canada. A 1988 report of the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment had estimated that only 15 to 25 percent of the books produced in the United States were on acid-free paper and predicted that this percentage was unlikely to change. It now appears that this prediction has proven to be unduly cautious.

Two indications of this production increase may be noted. The first is the fact that 99.9 percent of book papers procured through bulk purchase by the Government Printing Office in 1995 were alkaline. The second is the information provided in North American Permanent Papers 1995, published as a public service by Abbey Publications of Austin, Texas. This catalog of papers produced by 34 United States and Canadian companies lists by brand name 423 different papers that are reported to meet the specifications of the 1994 ANSI/NISO permanent paper standard.

The great increase in permanent paper production has come about pri-

marily through the conversion of existing paper mills from acid to alkaline processes, a shift encouraged by regulations issued under the Clean Water Act, requiring the reduction of pollution of streams by the effluent of paper mills. Conversion to an alkaline process reduces this pollution, but also results in the production of paper at the same or lesser cost. The happy result was that environmental preservation helped to promote the availability of acid-free paper.

PROGRESS IN THE STATES

Connecticut led the way to conversion to permanent paper at the State level. As a result of a campaign led by the State Librarian, the first statute was enacted in 1988. Subsequently additional legislation extended the use long-lived paper to most State and local documents. In later years many other States took action, either by legislation or administrative rulings, to require alkaline or permanent paper use to some degree. But few went as far as Connecticut. The progress of State legislation was stimulated by three letters to State Governors from the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Services calling attention to developments under the Federal law and requesting information on State activity. The last such survey, jointly with the Library of Congress, was conducted in July 1995. In the third report the following 21 States were listed as having taken some kind of action: Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Utah has now been added to that list.

INTERNATIONAL

The international library community had long been aware of the problem of brittle books. The subject was discussed as early as the 1920's at a conference in Europe. It was not until 1989, however, that the first resolution urging action was adopted by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions [IFLA]. A similar resolution was adopted that same year by the International Association of Publishers. Note has already been taken of the impact of the program of the U.S. National Library of Medicine on biomedical journals throughout the world.

Nevertheless, until recently European publishers and governments lagged behind this country. A 1993 survey of 142 publishers in 17 European countries reported that: 31 did not know that most currently used book paper becomes brittle after 50 years; and 90 were unaware of the ANSI/NISO permanent paper standards. Governments, with some notable exceptions, have been slow to require the use permanent paper by legislation or administrative regulations, even with respect to their own publications and documents. The same has been true of the

agencies of the United Nations. But in the last couple of years the pace has picked up. A number of European organizations, both official and private, are now actively promoting permanent paper. European paper manufacturers contributed to a 1994 catalog listing about 100 different permanent papers being sold by 26 paper mills or their agents—papers meeting the specifications of the 1992 American National Standard.

SUMMARY

It is now 9 years since I first raised the question with Librarian of Congress Billington as to whether something could not be done to bring to an end the indefinite production of brittle books. Enormous progress has been made—at least in the United States, in Canada, in much of Europe, and in Japan—in the production of books, other publications, and documents on paper which should endure for several centuries, instead of self-destructing in less than 100 years. Many individuals and organizations, public and private, have contributed to this result—some known to me and others not. I note once again the efforts of Robert Frase in this connection. We owe them all a debt of gratitude. I celebrate the fact that the Congress and Federal agencies have made major contributions to this progress in a variety of ways, not the least of which has been through the passage and the implementation of Public Law 101-423 to establish a National Policy on Permanent Papers.

EXTRADITION OF MARTIN PANG FROM BRAZIL TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 132, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 132) relating to the extradition of Martin Pang from Brazil to the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, on January 5, 1995, four firefighters were killed in a blaze in Seattle's International District. After intensive investigations by the Seattle police and fire departments, the King County Prosecutor's Office, the U.S. Attorney General's Office, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Martin S. Pang was charged with deliberately setting his parents' seafood warehouse on fire to collect insurance money. In January of 1995, Mr. Pang fled to Brazil where he stayed until March 1, 1996. He was extradited on the condition that murder charges not be brought against him.

The focus of this resolution is on that extradition, and why those conditions should be waived by the Brazilian Government to see that justice is fully served. You see, Mr. President, under the extradition treaty we have with Brazil, criminal suspects may only be extradited to face charges for crimes that exist in both countries. In Brazil, murder as a result of arson is not a crime. It is in the United States.

Martin Pang's pretrial hearing is scheduled for October 8, 1996. Under the conditions of our extradition treaty, the Brazilian Supreme Court ruled that Pang could be returned to the States to face arson charges only. Murder, a crime of which he has been accused and which he should stand trial for, is not an option. There is recourse, however. The United States Government believes that under our extradition treaty, the executive branch of Brazil has the authority to consent to the prosecution of Martin Pang on felony murder charges, despite the Brazilian Supreme Court's ruling. By doing so in this case, Brazil would give its consent for the United States to try Pang on all of the charges which have been brought against him.

This resolution sends a strong message to the Brazilian Government. Four firefighters died doing their job honorably. It is no less our responsibility to see that the accused be tried for the full scope of his crime.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be deemed agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 132) was agreed to.

RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AMENDMENTS ACT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 2594, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2594) to amend the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act to reduce the waiting period for benefits payable under that act, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read a third time, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 2594) was deemed read a third time, and passed.

MEDICARE AND MEDICAID COVERAGE DATA BANK

Mr. GRASSLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the Finance Committee be discharged of H.R. 2685, and further the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2685) to repeal the Medicare and Medicaid Coverage Data Bank.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 2685) was deemed read for a third time and passed.

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AMENDMENT

Mr. GRASSLEY. I ask unanimous consent the Finance Committee be discharged of H.R. 2366, and further the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2366) to repeal an unnecessary medical device reporting requirement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 2366) was deemed read for a third time and passed.

CONSOLIDATED OMNIBUS BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1985 AMENDMENT

Mr. GRASSLEY. I ask unanimous consent the Finance Committee be discharged of H.R. 3056, and further the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3056) to permit a county-operated health insuring organization to qualify as an organization exempt from certain requirements otherwise applicable to health

ensuring organizations under the Medicaid Program notwithstanding that the organization enrolls Medicaid beneficiaries residing in another county.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements pertaining to the bill appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 3056) was deemed read for a third time and passed.

NATIONAL PHYSICAL FITNESS AND SPORTS FOUNDATION ES- TABLISHMENT ACT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 550, and that happens to be S. 1311.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1311) to establish a National Fitness and Sports Foundation to carry out activities to support and supplement the mission of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 5403

(Purpose: To make minor and technical changes in the bill as reported)

Mr. GRASSLEY. Senator PRESSLER has an amendment at the desk that would make technical corrections. I ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY], for Mr. PRESSLER, proposes an amendment numbered 5403.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

On page 2, line 8, strike "nonprofit" and insert "not for profit".

On page 2, line 10, after the period insert the following: "The Foundation shall be established as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and shall be presumed, for purposes of such Code, to be such an organization until the Secretary of the Treasury determines that the Foundation does not meet the requirements applicable to such an organization. Section 508(a) of such Code does not apply to the Foundation."

On page 5, line 8, after the period, insert the following: "The three members appointed by the Secretary shall include the representative of the United States Olympic Committee."

On page 5, line 21, after the period insert the following: "The Chairman of the President's Council on Physical Fitness shall