

Foster grandparents deserve to be commended for their many years of service to the children of our Nation. I urge my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the Foster Grandparent Program and foster grandparents throughout the United States by cosponsoring this resolution.

H.R. 4790, THE BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER MORTALITY PREVENTION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 18, 1990

Mrs. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, everyone is vulnerable to the deadly scourge of cancer. However, the key to minimizing its effects is early detection. Early detection requires regular medical care, and that requires money. Since low-income people have less of it than more affluent individuals, they suffer greater consequences from cancer. H.R. 4790 addresses that inequity by committing dollars to health services for those who are most in need of medical assistance. low-income women.

Breast cancer has become the second leading cause of death from that disease for American women. It is estimated that there will be 150,000 new cases of cancer diagnosed in 1990, 44,000 of which are expected to result in death. Breast cancer incidence rates have increased about 1 percent per year since the early 1970's, including a 20-percent jump in the first half of the 1980's. It is estimated that 1 in every 10 American women will be diagnosed with cancer of the breast.

While the incidence of breast cancer remains at a staggering level with no decrease in sight, the rate of breast cancer mortality is entirely subject to change.

Early detection through self-examinations, clinical examinations, and screening mammography, can significantly minimize its consequences and result in a 5-year survival rate of nearly 100 percent. Studies have documented the decrease in breast cancer deaths attributable to early detection, by mammography which can detect cancers too small to be felt by even experienced examiners. Similarly, mammograms can reveal additional lesions too small to be felt once an initial lump has been detected.

Yet, vast numbers of American women still do not regularly avail themselves of the advantages of early detection procedures. In the case of low-income women, it is primarily due to the cost of examinations and mammograms, as well as a lack of access to facilities for mammography screening.

Cervical and uterine cancers also poses great dangers. An estimated 46,500 new cases of these 2 forms of cancer are anticipated for 1990. It is estimated that there will be 6,000 deaths from cervical cancer, and 4,000 from uterine cancer this year. Statistically, low-income women have been the most frequent victims of cervical cancer.

The Pap test, however, has had a profound effect in decreasing the consequences of cervical cancer. The death rate for these cancers has decreased more than 70 percent over the past 40 years, due largely to these tests and regular checkups. As in the case of screening

mammographies, the main reasons why low-income women do not take advantage of Pap tests are the costs and the limited access.

I have been involved in expanding coverage for screening mammographies and Pap tests through Federal programs for many years. In 1988, my effort to offer mammography benefits to Medicare patients was successful, as coverage was extended through the Catastrophic Care Act. But, with the act's repeal last year, no mammography benefits remained. Consequently, I introduced H.R. 3701 to restore those benefits. My effort to institute coverage for Pap tests was successful last year, as coverage was included through the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989.

Today, however, we have the opportunity to further address these needs in an area where there remains a gaping hole: assistance targeted toward low-income women for these two procedures. H.R. 4790 presents a laudable grant program that will enable States to provide mammography and Pap test services to a much greater number of women than are presently receiving them. Of course, a program such as this would reach even more women through even greater funding; but this is at least a good start that will result in greatly improved cancer treatment for many women. There will even be substantial long-term savings since treatment after early detection is much less expensive than treatment of cancer in a critical stage.

Mr. Speaker, I compliment my good friend and colleague, Chairman WAXMAN, on his expeditious treatment of H.R. 4790 and his responsiveness toward these needs which must be addressed. I encourage all of our colleagues to support this bill.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BRUCE A. MORRISON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 19, 1990

Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday, June 14, I was forced to return to Connecticut and, as a result, was absent for rollcall 171, which occurred on the Gajdenson amendment to H.R. 2567. This amendment would have phased out the use of federally subsidized irrigation water to grow surplus crops. Had I been present, I would have voted aye.

NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ACT

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 19, 1990

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today that is designed to substantially enhance the ability of museums and public libraries to acquire major collections of original works by artists, writers, and composers. The National Heritage Resource Act guarantees that America's cultural heritage will remain in this country and will always be available to the public in our museums, libraries, and archives.

The National Heritage Resource Act would remedy a present inequity in the tax law, the

result of a 1969 change which specifically denied living authors, poets, musicians, scientists, and other artists a tax deduction for the fair market value of any works they personally donate to a museum, library, or archive. Although the alternate minimum tax treats donations of these works by their owners as preference items, the regular income tax continues to allow these owners to receive a tax deduction at the fair market value of works that they donate.

Since the 1969 change, artists no longer have an incentive to donate their works to public institutions. As a result, gifts by artists to museums and libraries have virtually ceased.

According to Daniel Boorstin, former Librarian of Congress, prior to the enactment of the 1969 Tax Reform Act the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress was receiving collections totaling nearly 200,000 manuscripts each year. Since 1969, the Library has received only one major gift of self-created material by a living literary figure.

The Library's Music Division has experienced a similar decline in donations. Some 1,200 manuscripts had been donated to the Division's collection between 1963 and 1970, but in recent years only 30 have been received. A group of 35 well known composers—including Samuel Barber, Aaron Copland, Walter Piston, and Igor Stravinsky—stopped making gifts to the Library following the tax change. In particular, the Stravinsky papers, which were originally to be given to the Library the month the Tax Reform Act was signed into law, were sold to a private foundation in Switzerland.

University libraries from all regions of our country can also trace a decline in donations to this change in the tax structure. The lengthy list includes the University of California at Berkeley, University of Connecticut, University of Florida, Northwestern University, Purdue University, Iowa State University, University of Kansas, Harvard University, University of Minnesota, Washington University, Princeton University, Temple University, University of Texas, University of Utah, and University of Virginia.

Examples in my home State are numerous. New York University has experienced a decrease of from 80 to 90 percent of donations by artists or authors since 1969, while the New York State Library also estimates an 80-percent reduction in gifts of manuscripts. Furthermore, the Museum of Modern Art reported that it received donations of 52 works of art from the creators between 1967 and 1969, but since 1972, only 13 were donated.

In response to this national decline of donations to our museums and libraries, a 1981 Presidential Task Force on the Arts and Humanities specifically recommended that the 1969 amendment of the Tax Code governing charitable gifts of creative works by artists, writers and composers be amended. According to the task force, the immediate benefits of the change would be: First, the museums and libraries would be able to acquire important works directly from the creators of the works without cost; second, artists, authors, and composers would be able to choose the institutions which they believe would benefit the most from their gift; and third, the public would benefit from having the works of living artists and writers available to them in public