

the establishment of a permanent International Criminal Court and the arrest in October of former Chilean President Augusto Pinochet—which could help make human rights violators answerable.

Amnesty also singled out the United States as the only country known to have executed juvenile offenders in 1998.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CRITICAL CARE SPECTRUM ACT

HON. JAY INSLEE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Critical Care Spectrum Act, which will benefit victims of heart failure and strokes by ensuring appropriate broadcast spectrum for medical telemetry devices. I have been working closely with hospitals, medical equipment manufacturers, health care providers, broadcasters, patients and other users of the broadcast spectrum to achieve the legislation introduced today. I am especially grateful for the guidance and assistance I have received.

Medical telemetry devices have allowed greater care for victims of heart failure and strokes. These devices send a signal, using part of the allocated broadcast spectrum, from a monitoring device attached to a patient to a central receiving point where the data can be viewed by medical personnel. Doctors and health care workers tell me that these devices are essential to the delivery of quality health care because they provide instant information about a patient and can warn doctors before medical problems become too severe to treat.

In recent years, the broadcast spectrum has become crowded with wireless communications, satellite broadcast transmissions, and the growing number of radio and television stations. As a result of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, the spectrum has become even more cluttered, due to the requirement for television stations to change to digital broadcasts. While stations make plans to move to the new digital spectrum, they retain their analog broadcasts, and take up more of the spectrum than they require. The increasing number of broadcast channels has given consumers a variety of programming choices to choose from, but has also posed an indirect threat to medical telemetry devices, some of which use the same broadcast spectrum.

Last year in Dallas, when a television station switched on to a digital broadcast, it knocked out the telemetry devices in Baylor University Medical Center. We were lucky that no significant injuries occurred, and the television station in Dallas should be commended for taking the station off the air as soon as they were made aware of the problem. This event served as a wake up call to medical telemetry device manufacturers and broadcasters alike. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) issued advisories to stations that were planning to switch over to a digital broadcast. The advisories have been very helpful, and broadcasters have been working with local health care facilities to make sure the Dallas situation does not happen again.

In my home state, I recently learned about the precautions that were taken when KOMO-TV, Channel 4, switched over to a digital

broadcast. KOMO was in constant communication with all health care facilities in the broadcast area, and had technical representatives on hand in each of the facilities to make sure that no medical telemetry devices were impacted. KOMO, KING-TV and KCTS in Seattle have all switched to digital broadcasts. They have shown exceptional leadership and community concern with regard to this issue, and I am grateful not only for their concern, but for their assistance through the Washington State Broadcasters Association with the introduction of this legislation.

We can't expect this success to continue without defining which areas of the spectrum should be reserved for medical telemetry devices. As more and more stations flip the switch and go digital, the spectrum gets more and more crowded.

Medical telemetry manufacturers have been aggressive in solving this problem too. Spacelabs Medical, located in my Congressional District in Redmond, Washington, has been working closely with the American Hospital Association, the FCC and the Joint Working Group on Telemedicine to reach a solution to this problem. I look forward to working with all parties on a resolution to this issue.

Lastly, I would like to acknowledge the assistance of the following groups who have been so helpful in crafting this legislation. They include Spacelabs Medical, the American Hospital Association, the Washington Hospital Association, Evergreen Hospital, Harborview Medical Center, the Joint Working Group on Telemedicine, Hewlett-Packard, the Washington Association of Broadcasters, Western Wireless, AT&T Wireless, PhRMA, American Home Products and countless others.

I urge my colleagues to join me by cosponsoring the Critical Care Spectrum Act of 1999.

INTRODUCTION OF H. CON. RES. 144 URGING THE RELEASE FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA OF THREE DETAINED EMPLOYEES OF CARE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced H. Con. Res. 144. The purpose of this resolution is to call attention to the case of three humanitarian workers unjustly imprisoned by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Branko Jelen, Steve Pratt and Peter Wallace were employed in Yugoslavia by CARE International, the world famous relief and development organization, providing food, medicines and fuel to refugees in Serbia and Kosovo. In late March and early April, these three men were detained and later accused of operating an "espionage ring." In a closed military court, their original indictments were dismissed only to be replaced by a new but similar charge of passing on information to a foreign organization. Their crime: providing CARE offices with "situation reports" based on experiences and openly available information. This standard procedure ensures that the organization's headquarters remains posted on the progress, prospects, and perils of their many humanitarian missions. The three are currently serv-

ing sentences of up to 12 years in Serbia. As this resolution clearly states, "the three men are innocent, committed no crime, and are being held prisoner unjustly."

The contribution made by organizations like CARE is of great importance to international humanitarian efforts around the globe. Although they work in unstable and often dangerous areas, these aid agencies must be confident in their ability to operate safely. It is for this reason that the threat of groundless charges and indefensible incarcerations is so dangerous to relief operations. Many world leaders, including U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan and South African President Nelson Mandela, have already sought the release of these three men. This measure urges the Government of the United States to undertake strenuous efforts to secure their freedom and as asserted in the resolution, "calls on the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia . . . to give these workers their freedom without further delay." I want to thank my colleague from Alabama, Mr. CALLAHAN, the chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, for joining me on this effort. As members who work closely with the international NGO community, we are keenly aware of the contribution people like these gentlemen make to ending suffering around the world. I encourage the House of Representatives to declare our support for organizations such as CARE and our intolerance of the unjust imprisonment suffered by these three humanitarian workers by unanimously supporting H. Con. Res. 144.

REMARKS OF SECRETARY CUOMO

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Andrew Cuomo recently spoke to the National Italian American Foundation as part of its Congressional Lunch Series. Andrew Cuomo is a model for those who would serve the nation, and while he comes from a distinguished family, he has already made his own indelible mark on our society.

His remarks were filled with humor and passion about family and culture, discrimination and opportunity, and the economic success so many communities are enjoying today. Andrew Cuomo also spoke eloquently about helping all Americans share in that success, so that our nation can truly be its best. It is with great pleasure that I ask for this transcript of Secretary Cuomo's remarks to NIAF to be entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

REMARKS BY HUD SECRETARY ANDREW CUOMO TO THE NATIONAL ITALIAN AMERICAN FOUNDATION (NIAF), JUNE 15, 1999

It is a pleasure to be with NIAF once again. They are a great organization telling the truth about the Italian-Americans. The President just released our new State of the Cities report. I think it frames a few issues, that—as this is a policy forum—would be a good stepping off point.

The State of the Cities report says basically two things. It says first there is a great apparent success story that is this nation, and one that we should celebrate because it is true: this is the strongest economy in history. It breaks all sorts of records. The

President relishes that fact, the Vice President relishes that fact, the Congress relishes that fact and we all should, because it is true.

But it is not at the same time the only reality. There is another reality for people and places that are left behind in the new economy. Their reality of failure is as stark as the other reality of success, and it is also more painful as a reality.

So you have a time where you have this great economic success. Eighteen million new jobs, lowest peace time unemployment since I was born 41 years ago, crime down, poverty down, welfare down—that is one story of America.

But there is also another story. A story of those places that are left behind where three out of five people aren't even in the stock market—so they don't celebrate when you go to 10,000 or 11,000.

Yes, you have more millionaires than ever before, but you also have the greatest income inequality in over 20 years. You have the highest homeownership rate in history—66.7 percent—but you also have 600,000 homeless Americans, at the same time that you have the highest home ownership rate. So you have two very accurate realities, both stark in their own way—both a story of success and a story of failure.

The paradox, however, is in many ways antithetical to what we believe in as a nation and what is in the long term health of this nation. You cannot survive, you cannot flourish with those disparities, with those polarities. It is especially true in the cities, as the report goes on to point out.

The numbers are staggering. Most of the cities are doing well and I do not mean cities like New York, Los Angeles, Chicago. I mean cities quite large, if you look at the 900 cities in the nation. Most of them are doing very well—about one-third of them are either smaller, poorer, or have higher unemployment.

The strong cities, the cities that have done well in the transition to the new economy, are doing very, very well. The cities that have been trailing are falling farther and farther behind.

You can see the story in the numbers, or you can just go down here to Anacostia in Washington, D.C. and drive through Anacostia and you will see the story. Or you can drive through parts of the South Bronx or through parts of Watts in LA and you will see the same story.

Or go visit a public housing project. Pass by Cabrini-Green in Chicago and the situation is as bad as it has ever been. Talk about the Dow Jones index and they won't know what you are talking about. And if you look at the conditions and you feel the pain in the hallways you see how hollow our success truly is. The statistics tell one story, the lives tell a different story.

Well, what do we do about it? This is not an overly complicated problem. We don't need to do any fancy studies to determine what to do. We just need to look at what we were taught originally.

For me, the model was my grandfather Andrea Cuomo—I was named for him. Andrew—Andrea Cuomo, a little man, 5 ft. 6, 155 pounds dripping wet with change in his pockets, but he knew what needed to be done. The very concepts that he talked about—and I can hear his voice today, God Bless him—are still the concepts that we have to strive for. He would talk about this land as a land of justice, justice was so important to him. He would talk about this as a land of opportunity. Opportunity for all, opportunity for all, he would keep saying.

We have to get back to those core principles and make them happen because they are not yet a reality. We need "opportunity

for all" translated into what we are talking about in this town. You need economic development measures that get jobs back to cities. 84 percent of all new jobs over the past two years were created in suburbs—84 percent. The cities are losing the jobs. As you lose the jobs you will lose the people and you can not sustain it.

Opportunity for all. Everybody should work, but that means there has to be a job there. It is hollow rhetoric to opine that welfare was no good and we really have made people work.

One problem: Where are the jobs? Where is the training? Where is the day care? Where is the transportation? If you look at what the economy is doing, it is pulling the jobs from the people and places who need it most. We can correct that, we know we can correct it. We do it very well—we have economic development incentives, we can use the tax code, we can use grants, we can get the jobs back to where we need them. We have to do it.

We have to fix the education system. Why? Because the education system was the insurer of opportunity for all. The public education system was the great equalizer, it said you can come from anywhere but you go to our public education system and if you work hard you can wind up being Mario Cuomo or Colin Powell or Bill Clinton—all from the public education system.

We are losing that. When people get up and give speeches and say there is a crisis in education in this nation they forget the second part, there is not a crisis in education in this nation. If you are rich you get the best education on the planet in this country. If you are poor and cannot afford a private school or you are from a poorer school district, then you get a substandard education and you never catch up.

The education system in this country is moving to two education systems—one for the rich side of town, one for the poor side of town. Go into the richer suburban school districts in the first grade, they'll show you that they put the child on the Internet in the first grade. You go to the same town, the poor school, they don't even have a basketball net. In first grade they will put them at computers with Pentium Processors—but in poor schools the most sophisticated piece of electronic equipment is the metal detector that they walk through on their way to the classroom.

That is not opportunity for all. We are 19th out of 21 in 12th grade math and science. The countries we beat were Cyprus and South Africa. That is not a formula for long-term global economic dominance.

We need health care because that's opportunity for all. Healthcare: you have 43 million uninsured, 11 million children uninsured. We need housing because that is part of providing the platform for people to do for themselves.

With a strong economy, a cruel irony: we actually have the greatest need for affordable housing in the nation's history. 5.3 million Americans need affordable housing.

What's happening, interestingly, is that the strong economy is driving up the rents. In San Francisco, the economy is so strong the rents are going so high those people who are on the bottom end or on fixed-incomes can't pay the rent. We know how to solve it—subsidize the rent, which is what you did for so many years, build affordable housing. We just have to want to do it.

Opportunity for all, provide a safe community. We are doing that with a cops program—lowest crime rate, both property and violence, since 1973. You can do more as soon as we solve this insanity over the gun legislation in this town that's going on now—which I don't understand.

Some people say "well you don't understand it because you are a New Yorker, you

are from the northeast, you don't understand the value of guns." No, no, I am an educated New Yorker, I have gone hunting up in Maurice Hinchey's district, bird hunting, quail hunting, I did pretty well. And I know this—that if you need an assault weapon to hunt, if your aim is that bad, you should just take up another sport.

And I know that children don't need hand guns to hunt and I know the saying which they love to use in rebuttal: "gun's don't kill people, people kill people." No—people with guns kill people, and if we had intelligent legislation to handle guns we would be doing even more.

My grandfather would talk about this land of justice, which for him meant that being an Italian American didn't count against you, that the premise of the country was everybody could come—Jews, Italians, Irish, Blacks, Whites it didn't matter. You came and then you did the best you could and under the "opportunity for all" agenda they would work with you to make it happen.

We still have not reached that. We really haven't. One of the things we do at the Department is Fair Housing. I can't tell you how many cases we see, every day, coast to coast, where discrimination is still alive and well—as ugly, as vulgar as it has ever been.

Last year the case in Jasper, Texas where they took an African American man, they chained him to the back of a pickup truck, and they dragged him until he was decapitated. That's America 1999, not 1969. At the cusp of a new millennium with all this economic power, they're still killing people for the color of their skin.

We had a case, a Portuguese woman moved into Missouri. First week, they planted a seven-foot cross on her lawn and burned it. Why? Because she was Portuguese—they thought she was African American—and that was their way of saying "we don't want you here." A cemetery in New Jersey. On Rosh Hashana they knocked down all the tombstones in a Jewish cemetery.

Discrimination is very much alive and well, and for Italians it's alive and well. Mario Cuomo was thinking about running for national office. At one time we did a few polls: Six percent name recognition of Mario Cuomo. Only 6 percent had heard of his name nationally. Nine percent thought he had connections to the Mafia.

Discrimination is alive and well, and my grandfather would talk about the voice of liberty, the voice of liberty, that this country was the voice of liberty. What we did in Kosovo, thank God, was express and communicate the voice of liberty. What we are doing in China—which we should do more of—what we are doing in South Africa—is to keep that voice of liberty strong.

Those are the avenues, the agendas, that I think that we have to approach to resolve the dual realities that we are seeing in this nation. Understand the realities, expose them—don't run from them—and then approach them.

And I also believe this: That now is the time to do these things. We have a great economic success—let's use it to invest. If we are not going to do these things now, then when are we going to do them?

They say the time to fix the hole in the roof is when the sun is shining. Well, now is when the sun is shining. If we don't take these dividends and invest now in Anacostia, when are we going to do it? If we don't now take up the fight for affordable housing now, when are we going to do it? If we don't take up the fight now for healthcare, when are we going to do it? If not now, when?

I'll tell you when—never. Because all of the excuses are gone. If this Congress, if this administration doesn't push progressive government it will never happen—because you

won't get a better moment than this moment.

All the things yelled about for all those years—all the obstacles are stripped away. How many years did we hear about the deficit: "well we can't do it, we have deficit". The deficit—the great inheritance of the Reagan administration. Well, the deficit is gone. God bless President Clinton, you have a balanced budget, you are talking about a surplus.

"Well, the government can't do anything." Well, the government's reinvented. Confidence in government is at its highest point in 40 years. If we don't do it now when will we do it? If we don't do it now, we will never do it.

And that, my friends, is a sin, because we have so much more to do, because the promise that this nation made to my grandfather and your grandfather is not yet fulfilled. They believed—they believed so much so that they came from all over the globe to this country. They got in little boats, they went across great oceans to lands they didn't even know—they didn't know how to speak the language—but the promise was so powerful.

Opportunity for all, justice, brotherhood, discrimination against none. We'll help you make it, you will lift us all. And we will work with you to make it as a community.

We are not there yet, but we can be. Now is not the time to be complacent. Now is not the time to pat each other on the back and say "boy oh boy you see how that Dow Jones is doing."

Now is the time to lock arms and go forward even stronger and harder than before and use this moment. We can do better. We are cheating ourselves if we say, this is all we can do. We are cheating ourselves if we are saying this is the best we can be, we've done it, this is America at its best.

This is not America at its best. This is not America at its best. We can do more.

Langston Hughes wrote a beautiful poem. I just want to read you a couple of paragraphs from it:

Let America be America Again.
Let America be the dream the dreamers
dreamed—
Let it be that great strong land of love
Where opportunity is real, and life is free,
Equality is in the air we breathe.
I am the poor white, fooled and pushed apart,
I am the Negro bearing slavery's scars.
I am the red man driven from the land.
I am the immigrant clutching the hope I
seek—
I am the worker sold to the machine.
I am the people, worried, hungry, mean—
Hungry yet today, despite the dream.
I am the man who never got ahead.
A dream—
Still beckoning to me!
O, let America be America—
The land that never has been yet—
And yet must be.

That is our charge—together we can do it.

SUPPORTING H.R. 2018, THE CHILD
CUSTODY PROTECTION ACT OF 1999

HON. MICHAEL F. DOYLE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2018, the Child Custody Protection Act. This important legislation reaffirms the vital role of parents in our families, and

seeks to promote and encourage communication between teens and their parents or guardians.

Today in many states, it is legal for a child under the age of 18 to make the monumental decision to end a life by getting an abortion without consulting with their parents. It is unfortunate that some minors who find themselves confronted with an overwhelming situation such as an unplanned pregnancy would not consult the very people they should turn to for guidance and support in a time of personal crisis . . . their parents.

My home state of Pennsylvania already has legal statutes which require knowledge of at least one of the minor's parents before obtaining an abortion. The Child Custody Protection Act will re-establish the rights of parents nationwide, by requiring that a parent must accompany a minor child if they choose to undergo abortion procedure. The Child Custody Act would not interfere or take the place of existing state laws like those in Pennsylvania, but it would make it a Federal offense to transport a minor across a state line for an abortion, unless the child was transported by a parent. It is my hope that enactment of this bill will not only foster a greater level of communication between family members on this most serious subject, but will prove to be instrumental in reducing the number of abortions and encourage the consideration of viable options such as adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly encourage every Representative of this body to join with me in support of the Child Custody Act, as 130 of my cosponsors have, and vote for passage of this important child protection and parent's rights legislation.

CONGRATULATING THE WATERS FAMILY ON 50 YEARS OF MARRIAGE

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Maurice Waters, recently a Professor of Political Science at Wayne State University in Detroit, and his wife, Dr. Elinor Waters, former Director of Oakland University's Continuum Center in Rochester, MI, are a most extraordinary couple. This past Saturday, they celebrated their 50th Wedding Anniversary and given their activities and vigor, it is conceivable that they are just now hitting their stride. They may epitomize the adage of a rolling stone gathering no moss.

I have known Maury Waters and his family for a number of years. He presently has Professor Emeritus status at Wayne State and has moved from the Detroit area to Chevy Chase. During his nearly 40 years at Wayne State, he not only taught political science as an assistant and then as a tenured Professor—specializing in International Relations—but he managed to author five books, eleven major articles and book chapters and dozens of conference papers. While in Detroit, he was a board member and chairman of the Center for Peace and Conflict, which is affiliated with Wayne. He also taught at the University of Wisconsin, at Antioch College in Ohio and at the University of the West Indies,

in Kingston, Jamaica. Dr. Waters was also a Foreign Policy Associate under the Rockefeller Foundation as a Research Scholar at the United Nations.

Beyond teaching at Oakland University and directing its Continuum Center, Elly Waters has also authored numerous books and professional articles and is a nationally acclaimed expert in the field of counseling older people and adult career development. She worked at the Merrill-Palmer Institute in Detroit, at the Fels Institute in Yellow Springs, OH, and the Industrial Relations Center of the University of Chicago and the Michigan Civil Rights Commission. Dr. Waters has also served on numerous national boards including the American Counseling Association and the National Board for Certified Counselors and was President of the Association for Adult Development and Aging.

After "retiring" for a few years and moving to the Washington, DC area, they could have rested on their laurels and taken it easy, but that is not their style. Elly continues as a training consultant, serving on national boards and accepting speaking assignments. Maury pursued his interest in the United Nations and is now a member of the board of the United Nations Association of the National Capital Area. Then, as the Clinton Impeachment proceedings began to take place, Maury approached me to express serious concerns about certain constitutional and precedential implications of where the House was going. He then said he would assist me on Capitol Hill with this historical matter. His advice proved so valuable that I coaxed him out of his ostensive retirement and hired him as a parttime Senior Advisor.

In addition to their full and active professional careers, Maury and Elly have three children, George, Rob, and Judy. They are also blessed with two grandchildren: Caitlin, who lives here in the D.C. area, and Joshua, in California. Maury and Elly have become bi-coastal grandparents, traveling frequently. Mr. Speaker, perhaps the lesson to be learned from the Doctors Waters is that intellectual and professional activity, supported by a loving family, can keep two people young and contribute to a long and fruitful marriage such as this one that has succeeded for half a century. My congratulations to them both.

A BILL TO CLARIFY THAT ADVANCE PRICING AGREEMENTS BETWEEN TAXPAYERS AND THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE ARE CONFIDENTIAL RETURN INFORMATION

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am joined by my colleagues, Messrs. SAM JOHNSON from Texas and SANDER LEVIN from Michigan, and Ms. JENNIFER DUNN from Washington, in introducing our bill which would protect, as confidential tax information, advance pricing agreements (APAs) and the information would be protected under Section 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code and treated as an exception to the public inspection provisions provided in Section 6110 of the Code.