when they are secured for us by previous genera-
tions—when we are in danger of forgetting to re-
main vigilant against those very threats to our
liberty. Often, when blessed with peace, mem-
ories fade. Sometimes forgotten are those who
sacrifice to fight against the tyranny of oppres-
sion.

In Odessa, TX, the Desert Squadron of the
Confederate Air Force takes to the air in the
surviving military aircraft that helped win the
peace in World War II. They fly in honor of
those who piloted those aircraft, and in honor
of those who were supported by the mighty
American air cover. The fact that these aging
aircraft can fly at all is at the heart of the mis-
sion and the message of the Confederate Air
Force Desert Squadron: preparedness and
vigilance.

For our military veterans, our men and
women in uniform today, and the genera-
tions who will be entrusted to keep our country
strong, keeping these aircraft flying becomes a
lesson in history and a means of teaching
strength, preparedness, and vigilance in the
name of liberty.

IN HONOR OF EL NUEVO HUDSON:
CELEBRATING 2 YEARS OF SERVICE TO HUDSON COUNTY’S
HISPANIC COMMUNITY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ
OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today
to pay tribute to the El Nuevo Hudson edition
of the Jersey Journal, a local Spanish lan-
guage publication in my district, on its second
anniversary of outstanding service to Hudson
County’s Hispanic community. This newspaper
and its distinguished publisher, Mr. Scott Ring,
will be honored during a scholarship fund ben-
efit dinner on March 26, 1997, at Jersey City
State College in Jersey City, NJ.

In the early 1960’s, large numbers of His-
panic immigrants began moving into the north
Hudson area. Few sources of daily news were
available in the native language of these new
and valued members of the area. Today, Spanish
news organizations, magazines, and publica-
tions such as El Nuevo Hudson have become
the backbone of the Hispanic commu-
nity, addressing important informational needs
and concerns as well as deepening the under-
standing among Hispanic-Americans from vari-
ous parts of the world.

In a relatively short time frame, El Nuevo
Hudson has established itself as a social, cul-
tural, and political watchdog for the growing
Hispanic-American population in Hudson
County. Ethnically focused newspapers such
as El Nuevo Hudson have helped minority
communities flourish in this Nation.

Since its launching, El Nuevo Hudson has
proven to be a reliable and valuable medium
to Hispanics throughout Hudson County. By
keeping people in touch with news and serv-
ices that affect them, it has contributed to the
heightened awareness of the diverse Hispanic
community. For this reason alone, I commend
the publisher, editor-in-chief, Anselmo
Bermudez, and the talented and hard-working
staff for providing a much needed service. I
encourage them to maintain their exceptional
work for many years to come.

I ask that my colleagues join me today in
recognizing the El Nuevo Hudson edition of
the Jersey Journal, a publication that provides
a new voice for the Hispanic community.
Through the journalistic expertise of its pub-
lisher, Scott Ring, it has won acclaim through-
out the news gathering sector of our area.

The continued participation of El Nuevo Hudson as New Jersey
approaches a new century.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE
CENSUS ACCURACY ACT OF 1997

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker,
I rise to introduce the Census Accuracy Act of
1997. The Census Accuracy Act requires that
3 years prior to the census, the Census Bu-
reau must submit to Congress its plans for
 carrying out the census. It must report what
methods will be used to take the census, in-
cluding direct counting methods, sampling,
statistical techniques, and any other methods
to ensure that the census is as accurate as
possible.
The Census Accuracy Act also speci-
fies that when Congress requires the al-
location of funds based on population or hous-
ing characteristics, unless otherwise specified,
that data should be collected on the census at
the same time as the information for appor-
tmentation is collected.

Some critics of the Census Bureau’s current
plans for the 2000 census argue that title 13,
U.F.C., prohibits the use of sampling to derive
the population counts used for apportionment.
In fact, the record is clear and overwhelming
that just the opposite is true. The Department
of Justice under Presidents Carter, Bush, and
Clinton has concluded that the use of sam-
pling is both legal and constitutional. Similarly,
when asked to rule, the courts have consist-
ently upheld the use of sampling. Neverthe-
less, some observers continue to question
whether section 195 of title 13, U.F.C., permits
the use of sampling to derive the population
counts used for apportionment, even when
read in conjunction with section 141 of the
same title. Therefore, the purpose of this bill
is to reaffirm the interpretation of the courts
and the Justice Department that the use of sam-
pling is both appropriate and desirable in order
to make the census more accurate, and en-
sure that sections 195 and 141 of title 13,
U.F.C., are in harmony as originally inten-
ded.

In just 3 years, the 2000 census will be
under way. This is an important thing to this
body because it will determine how the seats
of this House are apportioned among the
States. That census is important because over
the decade it will be used to allocate hundreds
of billions of dollars to State and local govern-
ments. It will be used to enforce the Voting
Rights Act to assure equal representation. It
will be used by businesses to locate manufac-
turing plants where there is an adequate work
force, and to provide services that are valued
by the communities of which they are a part.
It will be used by State governments to plan
how to assure adequate sewer and water facilities. We
cannot afford an inaccurate census. The bill I am
introducing today will assure all of us that the
next census is as fair and accurate as pos-
sible.

Our understanding of the accuracy of the
census increases each decade. Both Thomas
Jefferson, the first census taker, and George
Washington knew there were errors in the
1790 census. But it was a census for demogra-
phers to start measuring that error with sound
scientific tools. Between 1940 and 1980 the
net undercount decreased from 5.4
1 to 1.2 percent, but the differential undercount,
the difference between black and nonblack
undercount, went from 4.3 percent in 1940 to
4.3 percent in 1970 to 3.7 percent in 1980. In
1990, both the total net undercount and the
differential went up. In fact, the differential
of 4.4 percent between blacks and nonblacks in
1990 was the largest ever. In addition to in-
creasing error in 1990, the cost per house-
hold, in constant dollars, went up. The 1990
cost was 25 percent higher than 1980 and 150
percent higher than 1970.

Because of the errors in the 1990 census,
California was denied a congressional seat
that was rightfully theirs. The 1990 census
missed over 10 million Americans. Six million
were counted more than once. It is not fair
that those 10 million Americans were left out
of the census, and it is not fair that those 6
million were counted twice. We would not
stand for those kinds of errors in our election
results and, we should not tolerate them in the
census.

Is there anything that can be done about it?
Absolutely. The Census Bureau has proposed
a variety of changes in the 2000 census that
will produce a more accurate census at a
lower cost. The Census Bureau will make a
greater effort to count everyone than ever be-
fore, and people will have more opportunities
to respond than ever before.

Before the census form is mailed, everyone
will receive a letter telling them that the cen-
sus is coming. Then each household in the
United States will receive a form. About a
week later, they will receive a letter thanking
them for returning the form, and reminding
them to mail it if they have not. About a week
after the reminder letter, the Census Bureau
will send a second form to those people who
misplaced it will have a replacement.

In addition to the mail, the Census Bureau
will use a variety of methods to make it easier
for the public to be counted. Forms will be
placed in super markets and community cen-
ters, post offices and government buildings,
convenient stores and retail stores. Forms will
be available in foreign languages, and there
will be a toll-free number where people can
call for help. There will also be a toll-free num-
ber where people can fill out their form over
the phone. And, if privacy concerns can be
addressed, it may be possible to return your
form through the internet. There will be an ad-
vertising campaign to inform the public that
the census is coming, and to explain why the
Government is collecting this information.
There will be programs for schools and civic
organizations, as well as Census employees
whose job it is to work with community organi-
zations to get out the count.

Even with all of these efforts we know that
not everyone will send back their form. For
every 1 percent of the population that does
not mail in their form, or respond over the
phone, it costs an additional $25 million to
count them. The best estimate of the experts
is that even with all of these efforts, nearly 35

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