

percent will not be counted by mail or phone. At \$25 million for each 1 percent, that's \$875 million to followup with nonresponding households. And even after hiring a half a million temporary employees, and spending weeks going door to door, not everyone will be counted. No census has ever counted everyone. The difference is that we now have the technology and scientific tools to estimate how many people were missed, and to correct the census so that it is as inclusive as possible.

The 1990 census missed almost 2 percent of the population. If that were spread evenly across groups of people and across the country, not too many stakeholders would care. But the undercount is not random. Less than 1 percent of whites were missed, but over 5 percent of African-Americans were missed. On Indian reservation the census missed 12 percent.

In 1990 the census included an experimental method to correct these mistakes—to account for those who are missed and to correct for those who are counted twice. In the end, the Secretary of Commerce chose not to use those adjustments, and we have lived with those inequities for the past 7 years. Every year millions of dollars are lost by States whose population was undercounted.

The vast body of scientific evidence shows that these errors can be corrected in a way that is fair to all. Three separate panels of experts at the National Academy of Sciences have recommended that these errors be corrected. The techniques for correcting the census have been endorsed by professional organizations like the American Statistical Association and by groups like the National Association of Counties. The inspector general at the Commerce Department has endorsed correcting these errors, as has the General Accounting Office.

Well, you must be asking yourself by now, just who opposes a more accurate census. Unfortunately, some Members of this body will pay any price to get the wrong answer. They argue that we should throw more money at the old methods of doing the census, even though they will produce a count that is less accurate. Of course, the Members making this argument are not on the Appropriations Committee. The members of the Appropriations Committee have yet to fund the census at the requested level, much less, give the Census Bureau more money.

One of the objections they raise to the methods proposed for the 2000 census is that they are not allowed under current law. I disagree with their interpretation of the law. This bill makes it clear that once the Census Bureau makes a good faith effort at an enumeration, the count can be supplemented by other methods to achieve a more accurate count.

Mr. Speaker, we must all work for the most accurate census possible in 2000. If we do not, it will be the American public who loses. My bill will make a more accurate census possible, and ensure that any confusion over current law is eliminated. I urge that it be passed quickly.

TRIBUTE TO SHEILA MONTEIRO

HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw my colleagues' attention to a constituent of mine who has worked tirelessly to serve her community. Sheila Monteiro's work at the Community Action Committee of Cape Cod and the islands has assisted many elderly and low-income families throughout the years.

My predecessor, Congressman Gerry Studds, has the honor of representing the 10th District, working hand in hand with committed people like Sheila Monteiro to make life better for her fellow residents of southeastern Massachusetts.

At the request of Mr. Studds, I would like to submit a statement he made last fall on behalf of Ms. Monteiro, recognizing her work in such to these worthy endeavors.

Over the past 24 years, I have had the honor of serving the people of Cape Cod and islands in the U.S. Congress, and throughout that period you have committed yourself to the efforts of the Community Action Committee.

Much of our efforts over these years has been inspired by the work you have done, day in and day out, under some of the most challenging of circumstances. And while you have done a great deal to make my visits to Community Action productive and enjoyable, I want you to know just how much I appreciate all you have done to dramatically help improve the lives of so many others.

Simply put: You have made enormous contributions to improve the quality of life on Cape Cod and the islands. So tonight, it is a pleasure for me to join with all your many friends in extending to you my deepest thanks and congratulations for you all your kindness and friendship.

Finally, I want you to know that when I arrive home to stay in the near future, my first request of Congressman DELAHUNT will be to ask that he place this letter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

COMMEMORATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MOVING OF KATONAH, NY

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, among the foothills and lakes which dominate the landscape 45 miles north of New York City, not far from Mt. Kisco, there is a small village by the name of Katonah. One hundred years ago the inhabitants of this marvelous town did something truly extraordinary and I would like to share this tale with the American people.

In the 1800's, with New York City's population rapidly expanding due to newly arrived immigrants, a new supply of water was necessary. North of New York City are some of the most beautiful and pristine lakes and streams anywhere in the country, so it was here that New York City turned to fulfill its water needs. One of the small villages which dotted the landscape at this time was

Katonah. With about 500 residents, Katonah was a thriving hamlet of culture, art, and commerce. Luck be as it may, however, it was decided that the Cross River would be dammed and the resulting lake would completely devour the village of Katonah. This presented a unique situation to the 500 residents who had called Katonah home for many years. They could either take the money that was offered and relocate to another town or State, or they could do what they could to stick together and keep the village of Katonah alive. They chose the latter.

In a remarkable feat of human ingenuity and determination, the people of Katonah decided that they were going to move their village to higher ground and preserve the heritage and history that is Katonah, NY. And so, work began to relocate not just the spirit and culture of Katonah, but indeed many of the actual buildings which made up Katonah. The village of Katonah, NY, was literally moved 1/2 mile south of its former location to its present location.

I rise today to pay tribute to the special people who 100 years ago decided that they were not going to surrender their village and their heritage and culture. I rise today to pay tribute to the current residents of Katonah, whose appreciation of history, culture, and community make Katonah a special place to live. Katonah has been home to me and my family for over 40 years. I raised four children in this marvelous village and my husband owns and operates a business in town. Katonah, NY, is my hometown and I stand here today with the same pride and admiration that I am sure was felt by my town's forefathers, and mothers, 100 years ago when they banded together and preserved one of New York State's treasures, the village of Katonah.

HONORING THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE CLUB AND THE EXCHANGE CLUB OF COPPERAS COVE, TX

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to thank and congratulate the National Exchange Club and their local chapters. The Exchange Club of Copperas Cove, TX, is celebrating its 25th anniversary.

The National Exchange Club is the largest and oldest exclusively American civic organization, as well as the first civic organization to allow women membership. It is dedicated to serving and protecting the Nation's communities through such programs as the National Exchange Foundation for the Prevention of Child Abuse.

The Copperas Cove Exchange Club distinguished itself by winning several awards at the State and national level for their superior community service. Over the past 25 years, Cove Exchangers promoted a "city built for family living" by promoting patriotism through their "giveakidafagtagwave" and "Proudly We Hail" programs and by sponsoring the Exchange Sunshine Home for senior citizens. They also recognize excellence in education by honoring teachers and providing academic scholarships to outstanding students.

I ask Members to join me in honoring the Exchange Club members in my Texas congressional district and across the country for their dedication and excellence in serving the Nation's communities.

HONORING DR. WILBUR F.
DOLEZAL

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the work and dedication of an outstanding dentist, Dr. Wilbur F. Dolezal, after 43 successful years of practicing dentistry.

Dr. Dolezal received his bachelors degree from the University of Illinois and his dental degree from Loyola University, Chicago, IL.

Dr. Dolezal served his country in the U.S. Air Force as a dentist from 1954 to 1956. He has had a thriving practice in Morris, IL, for the past 40 years.

Dr. Dolezal has been honored by his peers for his superior knowledge as a Fellow of both the International College of Dentistry and the American College of Dentistry.

Dr. Dolezal has been active in his community as a member of the Morris Rotary Club, the Morris High School Board of Education, and as a member and president of the Grundy County Board of Health.

Dr. Dolezal is a well respected dentist and member of his community and it is with great regret, but also a bright white smile, that his patients see him retire.

IN HONOR OF THE ONE YEAR AN-
NIVERSARY OF THE ASIA OB-
SERVER

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to the publisher and hard-working staff of the Asia Observer on their 1-year anniversary of outstanding service to the South Asian community. It is an honor to join other elected officials and organizations in lauding the achievements of a weekly publication recognized worldwide for its excellent news coverage and analysis on events and issues affecting the South Asia and South Asians.

In its first full year, the Asia Observer has distinguished itself as a valuable source of information on South Asia affairs. Additionally, it has helped bridge the gap of understanding among the growing Asian-American population in our great Nation. Since its inaugural edition 1 year ago, the Asia Observer has gained the respect and praise of many, including several of my esteemed colleagues in Congress, prominent business owners, professionals, and community leaders. With weekly coverage of socially, politically, and economically significant topics, the Asia Observer has become what many other ethnic news publications can only hope to become, a credible source of information in the United States and throughout the international community.

As the dawning of the next millennium approaches, all regions of the world are shifting ever closer toward globalization. The role of news sources like the Asia Observer will assume a greater importance in the affairs of the United States and our neighbors both home and abroad. It is through the efforts of news journals such as the Asia Observer that our lines of communication with other countries in the South Asia region, including India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Pakistan continue to expand and grow. In just 1 year, this publication has managed to strengthen the sense of cooperation in this important region of the world by providing a useful vehicle for the exchange of information and ideas.

I ask that my colleagues join me today in acknowledging the contributions of the Asia Observer, a publication that has provided a welcome voice to the Asian-American community in issues of international and domestic importance. I firmly believe that by keeping people in touch with the issues that affect their daily lives, the Asia Observer will contribute to the growth of the South Asian region for many years to come. For this reason, I commend Mr. Surinder Zutshi and his entire staff for their efforts in providing the world a window through which it can observe the achievements of the Asian community.

NEW RETIREMENT OPTION FOR
SENIORS

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today that will allow older Americans to stay in their homes while taking advantage of the exclusion of up to \$125,000 in gains on sale of a principal residence. This is a badly needed option for those who wish to use the equity in their home for retirement needs without having to leave the family home.

An AARP survey shows that 86 percent of seniors prefer to stay in the family home, yet for a great number of older Americans, home equity is a major component of their savings. Seniors who need additional income in their retirement can face a troubling dilemma: they may have to give up the house to meet their needs.

The bill will aid seniors by altering our approach to the \$125,000 exclusion. As currently interpreted by the IRS, the exclusion of \$125,000 in gain is only available to seniors when they sell their homes and move away, literally forcing people to move to get the tax break. Their other alternatives—both of which allow them to claim the exclusion—are taking out a reverse mortgage or selling their home and leasing it back. Not all seniors will find these devices helpful. Reverse mortgages leave homeowners with the burden of maintaining the home. Sale/leaseback transactions may not provide seniors with the certainty that they will be able to continue occupying their homes.

The bill's new alternative will permit seniors to sell the "remainder interest"—the right to future ownership—in their home and keep the "life estate"—the right to use the house for the rest of their lives. Such an option does not qualify for the exclusion today.

With all the concern about retirement savings, taxpayers can only benefit through the provision of additional options. I hope my colleagues will join me in making this option available as soon as possible.

IN TRIBUTE TO THE LADY BUFFS

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great honor to give tribute to the West Texas A&M Lady Buffs of Canyon, TX. The Lady Buffs' historic winning season ended with an unfortunate, but hard-fought loss in the quarterfinals of the Elite Eight Tournament to California-Davis.

The Lady Buffs, who are led by their coach Bob Schneider, finished the season with 29 victories and only 2 losses. This is the best season that the Lady Buffs have had since the 1990-91 team, and the first time that the Lady Buffs have been in the Elite Eight since the 1987-88 season. As an alumnus of West Texas A&M, I am very proud of the Lady Buffs and their achievement this season.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Lady Buffs on their winning season. They have brought pride and respect to not only their team and coaches, but also to West Texas and the hometowns of all of the players.

EXEMPT SCHOOL BOARDS FROM
LIABILITY FOR THE GENERA-
TION AND TRANSPORTATION OF
MUNICIPAL WASTE

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce two bills to make important changes to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act.

The first of these bills will address a problem that confronts school districts across the Nation. This legislation would amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act to exempt school boards from liability for the generation and transportation of municipal waste.

Under current law, a number of school boards in New Jersey are involved in legal action as polluters under existing Superfund law. These school districts did nothing more than legally transport their solid waste—remains of school lunches, broken pencils, or students crumpled homework pages—to municipal landfills. Under the system of joint and several liability, school boards are now being mandated to pay a substantial amount of cleanup costs or defend themselves in costly lawsuits. The costs of these financial penalties have far exceeded any contributions that they have made to toxic waste problems. Furthermore, this present situation indirectly shifts money and local tax dollars away from educating our children and into the coffers of industrial polluters or the Superfund trust fund.

Unfortunately, a legislative solution to the larger issue of Superfund reform has prevented action on an explicit exemption for