

event for a TV pool camera on the ground and to videotape the operation for later broadcast. The police in the communications activities with the stations have set up a special phone to give a direct link to the four local news stations.

This senseless killing served as a wake-up call for Portland. I think the model agreement that we have developed can serve as a model for other communities in the future.

I would ask my colleagues to reflect upon the situation that they may see in their community. Are there appropriate agreements in place between the news media and law enforcement in their hometowns?

It is clearly not Congress' role to have to legislate news coverage. It is, however, our role to do everything in our power to make sure that this never happens again. Congress does have a role in dealing with the trade, distribution of and availability of dangerous weapons; and I hope we will readdress this in the future.

I encourage my colleagues to learn from this Portland tragedy. To do so would mean that the sacrifice of Portland's finest will not have been in vain.

□ 1245

2000 CENSUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOBSON). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about the 2000 Census. I realize there are not many people in Washington focused on that subject today or this week. While the country remains fixated on the problems engulfing the White House, the business of government must go on. The 2000 Census will be the largest peacetime mobilization ever undertaken by the Federal Government, and the planning must continue.

I want to begin by complimenting and thanking Acting Director James Holmes. Last week we were headed towards a confrontation over the issue of congressional access. Last night I received word from Mr. Holmes and we have resolved the issue. I think Mr. Holmes understands how seriously Congress takes its oversight responsibilities in regard to the census. Given all the controversy surrounding the methodology of the 2000 Census, the best way to proceed is to have an open relationship in the process of information gathering. Frankly, until Mr. Holmes arrived, the administration had a different view.

Mr. Speaker, we need cooperation between Congress and the administration because at the moment the 2000 Census is in serious trouble. I have said I believe we are headed towards a failed census. The Clinton administration, without the approval of the Congress,

has designed the largest statistical experiment in U.S. history. The plan is multifaceted and complicated. If one element of the plan goes wrong, it can destroy the accuracy of the entire census. The plan depends on an unrealistic time line and if they do not meet the deadlines at each step, the plan could easily fall apart.

The Commerce Department's own Inspector General has called the plan risky. The Inspector General said in December, "We conclude that although the 2000 Census design is risky, the bureau's fundamental problem is that it simply may not have enough time to plan and implement a design that achieves its dual goals of containing cost and increasing accuracy." The Inspector General goes on to state, "Because this process is long, complex, and operating under a tight schedule, there will be many opportunities for operational and statistical errors."

I have a Ph.D. in statistics and marketing, so I understand clearly the operational risk of this plan. As a statistician, the administration plan raises too many red flags to move forward and spend \$4 billion of taxpayers' money.

Let me try and give my colleagues a basic outline of this grand experiment. There are 60,000 census tracks in the United States. Each contains about 4,000 people. Under this new, untested theory, the administration wants to count only 90 percent of the people in each census track. That is unprecedented. For the first time in American history we will not attempt to count all Americans. First, they collect all the census forms returned by mail for each of the 60,000 census tracks. They hope to average about 67 percent response rate in each track. Then in each of these 60,000 tracks, they will randomly remove enough remaining addresses to add up to 10 percent of the total census track and then put them aside. Then they will do what is called a nonresponse follow-up with the homes not removed so they have actually counted 90 percent of the people in each track. Then they will conduct 60,000 simultaneous polls to estimate the other 10 percent in each census track.

This has never been tried before. The scope of this experiment is simply breathtaking. When you see a poll in the New York Times or CNN or USA Today the pollsters typically do one poll and survey 1,000 or so Americans. I saw a poll this morning that shows the President's approval ratings just went up again, which really has to make one question the accuracy of polling. But what this administration is talking about doing is 60,000 separate simultaneous polls at the same time. It has never been tried before and the potential for mistakes and errors is quite large.

That is just the beginning. After all this has been completed, they will conduct an extensive nationwide poll of 750,000 American households. This is

done to adjust the figures in all 60,000 census tracks. Some tracks will be added to, some subtracted from, based on this poll of 750,000 households. This 750,000 survey is called the Integrated Coverage Measurement or ICM. The administration claims the ICM will increase accuracy. That is a huge theoretical leap of faith. The Commerce Inspector General says, "Because of its complexity, the ICM is highly vulnerable. In particular, the survey's magnitude, quality demands, and tight schedule all present serious challenges." He added, "Estimation associated with the ICM survey in particular faces lingering methodological questions." In other words, it is not at all clear that the experiment will increase accuracy at all. We need to work together and get the most accurate, best census we can for the year 2000, not test or try experiments.

SALUTING UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. WEYGAND) is recognized during morning hour debates for 3 minutes.

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon with great pride, because the smallest State in the country, Rhode Island, has one of the greatest basketball teams in the country, the University of Rhode Island. It won its game just two days ago against one of the powerhouses of this country, the University of Kansas, in an outstanding game that pitted a very small, some people would say even very slow, untalented basketball team against one of the giants. A team like Kansas, that had two first-team all-Americans, was unbeatable by the critics' viewpoint. Rhode Island did not have a chance. As a matter of fact, most of them did not think they had a chance against a smaller team called Murray State. But Rhode Island proved them wrong. They proved their critics wrong. More importantly, what they brought to our small State was great pride.

I am here this morning because as an alum of the University of Rhode Island, my daughter also an alumnus and my son a freshman, we could not be more happy. All of the people in the State of Rhode Island, all 1 million people, are ecstatic about what has happened. We have proven that small schools are still alive and doing well in the NCAA. We have proven that no matter what the odds may be, no matter how big the task may be, no matter how big the obstacle, even a small team in a small State can overcome those. We are extremely proud of our university, of all the things that they have become, but more importantly of their future. We look forward to Friday evening's basketball game against Valparaiso, and we join with our colleagues over there to have a celebration on Saturday

morning when we celebrate the victory for the University of Rhode Island.

REGARDING THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to speak to my colleagues about what I think is a very important issue. It involves the International Monetary Fund. That may be a dry issue to some. But when we consider that the International Monetary Fund today has available to it \$36 billion of American money, of U.S. dollars, it is a rather sobering thought.

We have lots of needs for money in our country, and we have seen fit in a benevolent way to help others around the world with various economic situations to the tune of \$36 billion. But what got my attention, and I hope has gotten Members' attention, is that the International Monetary Fund through Secretary Rubin, Secretary of the Treasury, has requested \$18 billion more. The signs are that that is not all they want. If we put that in perspective over the last several decades, we have contributed \$36 billion to the IMF, and this year they are asking for \$18 billion more. That is a 50 percent increase in what we have provided.

I guess the question is, is there even more to come? The issue of how much we contribute to the IMF is important. But there are other issues that are just as important, and that is questions involving how the money is used. I am not saying the money is used incorrectly, because it may very well be, but the fact of the matter is we do not know and we cannot find out, because the IMF operates in a cloak of secrecy.

Here around our government in Washington, D.C. and throughout the States, we learned decades ago that government works better when people can visualize what we are doing, when they have access to our process. The cloak of secrecy that surrounds the IMF and the reluctance or refusal of the Secretary of the Treasury and his staff to communicate with us relative to the activities of the IMF are something that needs to be changed. My experience in January and February of 1998 have revealed that there is a huge reluctance on the part of IMF officials and of the Treasury to come forth with information. In fact, they have refused on all but one occasion and when they finally agreed to permit certain information to come forward to the Joint Economic Committee, which I chair, they would have made us promise not to disclose it to anyone else. The very same cloak of secrecy would have been imposed upon us that we are trying to take away.

The issue of transparency with the IMF is extremely important. Number

two, it is also important to recognize that the IMF loans at what we call, what I call, subsidized rates. In other words, while American taxpayers are paying 7 or 7½ percent interest for mortgages, the IMF loans money to high-risk foreign investors at less than 5 percent. In fact, in the last fiscal year, the IMF loaned 90 percent of its funds that it loaned at 4.7 percent. That is a subsidized rate. While auto loans in this country go for 9 percent to 10 percent interest, the IMF was loaning at 4.7 percent to 90 percent of its borrowers. And while credit card holders in this country pay 16 to 21 percent or greater, the IMF was loaning at 4.7 percent.

It is bad enough that these subsidized rates were being used, but even worse, Mr. Speaker, if we are going to provide these loans to people who get themselves in trouble economically, does it not just encourage people to make bad loans, to take high risks? Everyone who invests in this world, in this country or this world, takes some risk. In some cases you invest in a bank. If you invest in a bank in this country, Mr. Speaker, those loans are insured. That is a low risk. But if you want to take a speculative risk, if you want to take a big risk, go get something speculative to invest in.

□ 1300

If someone is standing there by you as a benefactor saying, if you get in trouble, I have a 4.7 percent loan for you, not a bad deal. In fact, if we went out on the street corner next to the Capitol building and set up shop and said, we are going to make loans at 4.7 percent, why, we would have a line stretching around the block. That is what the IMF effectively does.

So I have introduced H.R. 3331, which is a bill that would correct the use of these funds with American money, and I urge all Members to look at it.]

THE PRESIDENT SHOULD ANSWER QUESTIONS FULLY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, and those citizens who join us here in this chamber, and those citizens, Mr. Speaker, who join us electronically from coast to coast and beyond, I would commend to everyone's attention today the lead editorial in the Washington Post entitled, Ms. Willey's Story. Mr. Speaker, because this editorial is so important, I would like to read into the RECORD portions of the editorial, because I believe they make for compelling reading and offer a serious case to the American people.

When Newsweek magazine first reported allegations that President Clinton had groped Kathleen Willey in the White House, the President's lawyer,

Robert Bennett, said his client had "no specific recollection of meeting Willey in the Oval Office."

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOBSON). The gentleman will suspend. The Chair would remind the gentleman that he should not refer to personal accusations against the President.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, a point of parliamentary inquiry. Is it then against the rules to also read verbatim from an editorial in a widely circulated newspaper?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the precedents, the fact that it may be in the public domain elsewhere does not mitigate the statement.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Well, I thank the Chair for the information, and I find it somewhat illuminating.

Be that as it may, that is an interesting point. For I am not here to call into question or impugn anyone's integrity, Mr. Speaker. However, there are compelling questions that confront the American people, and if duly constitutional elected Members of Congress, then, are asked to abridge or silence what is part of the public record, I would suggest perhaps that we need to review those rules even as I respect and adhere to the rules of the House.

Let me then simply read the conclusion of the editorial, which I hope will be found in concurrence with the rules of the House. I would commend to other sources the videotape that appeared on CBS on 60 Minutes, and I would commend to everyone in this Nation, Mr. Speaker, the words in this morning's Washington Post editorial. For the Post, which agrees with President Clinton on many policy decisions, today makes a very forthright point in concluding its editorial, and I will quote from the conclusion.

Ms. Willey's story adds to the critical mass of allegations the President now faces. They need to be answered not by drips and drabs of "recovered memory" or fancy legal wordplay or a public presentation of all Ms. Willey's failings. They just need to be answered."

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would again remind the gentleman that those discussions are not appropriate at this time on the floor, pursuant to the rules of the House.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I appreciate the rule of the Chair, but I believe it is important, Mr. Speaker, that the American people take a look at the serious situation confronting the executive branch and confronting us all. In that spirit, Mr. Speaker, I would simply refer to some comments made in history by a distinguished member of the other party and its one-time Presidential nominee, Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, who nearly a quarter of a century ago on the NBC telecast Meet The Press, when discussing another