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No. 73

## House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BALLENGER).

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

June 9, 1998.

I hereby designate the Honorable CASS BALLENGER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3811. An act to establish felony violations for the failure to pay legal child support obligations, and for other purposes.

### MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 21, 1997, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 30 minutes, and each Member, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip, limited to 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) for 5 minutes.

### GUAM'S CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATION OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, the Spanish-American War, which we are

in the 100th year commemorating this year, was not a self-contained event. To the contrary, those events 100 years ago have far-reaching consequences today.

The fact that I am standing here representing Guam, speaking from the floor of the House, is testimony to the effects of the Spanish-American War. Guam's American journey began on June 20, 1898, when Captain Glass, U.S. Commander of the USS *Charleston*, accepted the surrender of Spanish forces based on Guam. From that initial point, our relationship with the U.S. has progressed from an island governed by the Navy Department and subjected to travel restrictions to an American unincorporated territory with a democratically elected local government.

However, the people of Guam continue to strive for political development, and since 1988, Guam has continually requested a new political status, a Commonwealth with the United States. Unfortunately, this next step in our political development has not yet been fully addressed.

The centennial anniversary is a time of reflection for our island. I have spoken from the well many times on the significance of this occasion, and I believe the centennial anniversary of 100 years under American governance should be a time for enlightened retrospection on Guam's relationship with the U.S.

If one were to analyze our relationship with the United States, it does not take a think tank strategist to figure out that Guam was and continues to be of primary strategic importance in the Pacific. If you were to fly a 7-hour airplane trip from Guam in any direction, you will hit a larger percentage of the world's population than if you fly from any city inside the United States. In fact, Guam was first used by American forces as a coaling station, and today we are an important base for the forward deployment and strategic posi-

tioning of military forces in the Asia-Pacific region.

One would also easily notice that Guam's relationship with the United States is characterized by the faith of the people of Guam in the American system of government and promise for self-determination. For example, Guam's first petition regarding the clarification of their political status was in 1901, 2 years after Guam was acquired. In 1933 a petition signed by the island was presented asking for political status clarification.

Guam is the only American territory that was occupied by enemy forces during World War II. Not only did the people of Guam withstand brutal marches and abuse for 32 months under the occupation forces, men and women even risked their lives to clothe and feed U.S. servicemen hiding from the Japanese Army.

To assist in our efforts to further understand the Spanish-American War, I am pleased to announce that the University of Guam's Richard Flores Taitano Micronesia Area Research Center is sponsoring a conference entitled "The Legacy of the Spanish-American War, a Centennial Conference."

I would like to enter into the RECORD a calendar of events. We have international participants for this truly international issue. Academic and professionals from the United States, Spain, Germany, Philippines, and Guam will be on hand to discuss the Spanish-American War itself. On June 21, later on this month, there will be a reenactment of the raising of the American flag over Guam.

Commemorating the centennial of that flag-raising will be a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for many. However, I would like to emphasize, that for the people of Guam, 1998 is a year of commemoration, a year to remember Guam's transfer from Spanish to American jurisdiction. It was an act of colonialism based upon a previous Spanish

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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act of conquest and an American victory in war. The people of Guam, my people, really had very little to do with it.

The Treaty of Paris, signed between the United States and Spain, stipulates that the United States Congress is obligated to determine the civil rights and political status of Guam's native inhabitants. One hundred years has passed, and this obligation has not been entirely fulfilled. The people of Guam certainly have much to reflect upon, and I hope that we do not wait for another 100 years before this country brings the full meaning of democracy to an area first taken in the spirit of imperialism.

Mr. Speaker, I include the program of the conference I mentioned earlier.

The material referred to is as follows:

[The Richard Flores Taitano Micronesian Area Research Center, University of Guam, Presents]

THE LEGACY OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR IN THE PACIFIC: A CENTENNIAL CONFERENCE—17, 18 AND 19 JUNE 1998

Inauguration: Hilton Hotel, Wednesday 17 June 1998, 6:15 p.m.-9:30 p.m. Panels: Hilton Hotel, Thursday 18 June 1998, 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Guided Tour to Historical Sites: Friday 19 June 1998, 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Conclusion: Hagana Cathedral-Basilica Friday 19 June 1998, 7:00 p.m.

Registration, Hilton Hotel, Wednesday 17 June 1998, 5:00 p.m., \$25.00.

Join this interdisciplinary conference, which offers the possibility for an exchange of ideas among local, national and international scholars. As an academic conference, it will increase discussion regarding the effects of 1898, not only on Guam, but on other areas of the Pacific.

This year, 1998, the centennial of the Spanish American War, provides an opportunity to reflect on the events that directly affected the people of Guam and the Pacific. It is important to consider those historical events that show the links of Guam with the Philippines and Spain in the past and with the United States today, while paying significant attention to the expectations of its people.

Featured Panelists:

Key Note Speaker, Congressman Robert Underwood.

Lourdes Diaz-Trechuclo, Ph.D., Universidad de Cordoba, Spain "Spanish Politics and the Mariana Islands."

Herman Hiery, Ph.D., University of Bayreuth, Germany "War with Germany is Imminent: Germany and the Philippines in the Spanish American War."

Thomas H. Neale, U.S. Library of Congress "Reluctant Imperialist? U.S. Congress and the War of 1898."

Wilfrido Vallacorta, Ph.D., De la Salle University, Philippines.

Logan Wagner, Ph.D., University of Texas "Architectural and Urban Design Legacy of Guam's Spanish Period."

Javier Galvn, Architect, School of Architecture, Madrid "The Preservation of the Architectural Legacy of Micronesia."

Jorge Loyzaga, Senior Architect, Mexico.

Dirk A. Ballendorf, Ed.D., University of Guam "The Americans, the Spanish-American War, and the Caroline Islands."

Prof. Augusto de Viana, University Ateneo de Manila "Apolinario Mabini and other Revolutionaries exiled in Guam by the Americans."

Florentino Rodao, Ph.D., Universidad Complutense, Madrid "Monsignor Olano, Bishop of Guam."

Arnold M. Leibowitz, Esq., Washington, D.C. "The Concept of Commonwealth and Freely Associate States."

Most Rev. Anthony Apuron, O.F.M. Cap, D.D. "The Role of the Church in the Preservation of the Chamorro Language."

Rafael Rodriguez-Ponga, Ph.D., Director General of International Cooperation of the Ministry of Education and Culture of Spain. "The Spanish Influence in the Chamorro Language."

Laura T. Sauder, Ph.D., CEO, Betances & Associates, Chicago "Enduring Legacies: A Catholic Socio-religious Identity, An American Socio-political Identity."

Antonio Garcia-Abasolo, Ph.D., Universidad de Cordoba, Spain "Spanish Migration and Population to the Philippines."

Ann Hattori, Ph.D., candidate, University of Hawaii at Manoa "Feminine Hygiene: Gender and Health Under the U.S. Naval Government of Guam, 1898-1941."

Robert E. Statham, Ph.D., University of Guam "The U.S. Commonwealth of Puerto Rico: Pragmatism and the Empty Promise of Confederal Autonomy in the American Federal Republic."

Michael Phillips, Esq., Guam "Give 'em an inch; they take a yard. Grant 'em an easement; they take it all."

Donald Platt, Ph.D., University of Guam "Humanitarianism, Imperialism, or what? Demythologizing the United States' Reasons for going to War with Spain in 1898."

Robert F. Rogers, Ph.D., University of Guam (R) "From Spanish Lake to America Lake: The Enduring Geopolitical Legacy of the Spanish American War."

For more information contact RFT MARC 735-2150 or Professor Omaira Brunal-Perry, Chairperson Organizing Committee 735-2157.

This program is supported by The University of Guam, The Richard Flores Taitano Micronesian Area Research Center, the Director General of International Cooperation of the Ministry of Education and Culture of Spain, the Guam Preservation Trust, the Guam Visitors Bureau, the U.S. Department of Interior, the Office of Delegate Robert Underwood, Title VI NRC/FLAGS Grant Project, the 24th Guam Legislature and the Centennial Task Force.

#### THE 2000 CENSUS: POLLING VERSUS AN ACTUAL COUNT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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, we are less than 2 years from the beginning of the decennial census. The decennial census is a requirement of our Constitution where we count everybody living in America every 10 years. Since 1970 we have been doing it, and we are gearing up now for the 2000 census. It is one of the most important and controversial issues faced in public policy today.

It is controversial because, for the first time in history, the Clinton administration has proposed a radically different approach to be conducting the census. They have proposed this radical change without the approval of Congress. For the first time in history since 1790, for the first time, they do not want to count everybody. They only want to count some of the people and guess at the rest of them. They want to use science to come up with es-

timates of a population, rather than actually counting people, the hard work of Jefferson and Washington, we have been counting the population. Now they have come up with this radical idea.

It is a very important issue because it is fundamental to our democratic system of government, because most elected officials in this country are dependent upon an accurate census, and hundreds of billions of dollars flow out of Washington and out of State capitals on the census, so it is a critical issue.

The problem we are facing is we are moving towards a failed census. The General Accounting Office, who is the independent auditor of the Federal Government, has reported time and again that we are moving towards a failed census. The Inspector General for the Commerce Department has also warned us. So we have a serious problem.

Last week the President flew to Houston, mainly to raise money, but also to talk about the census. I am glad the President has entered this debate personally. His arguments in Houston were exactly why we should not use his plan.

What the President talked about was polling versus sampling. Polling is something we are all very familiar with. It is used in politics and actually in business and for a wide variety of areas. What the President was saying, and there is an interesting analogy, is that polling, and let me quote the President, "Most people understand that a poll taken before an election is a statistical sample. Sometimes it is wrong, but more often than not, it is right." That is what the President said. "Sometimes it is wrong, but more often than not, it is right."

Well, let us look at what really happens with polling. We will see the problems with it and why it is so dangerous and risky to try to use polling on the upcoming decennial census. One of the best ways to evaluate whether a poll is accurate is looking at election results. Let us look back at the last Presidential election in 1996, less than 2 short years ago.

Right before the election in November, all the major polls came up with the results that weekend before the Tuesday election. As we all know, President Clinton won and beat Bob Dole by 8 percentage points. That is a factor, what do you win by, and what is the difference between the winner and loser. Bill Clinton won and got 8.4 percent higher votes, percentage points, than Bob Dole.

CBS/New York Times, on the weekend before the election, the polling said the victory is going to be 18 points, not 8 percent, 18 percentage points. ABC said 12 percentage points. The Harris poll said 12 percentage. The Wall Street Journal/NBC, said it was going to be a 12-point election. CNN/USA Today, conducted by the Gallup poll, said a 13-