

millennium, that his greatest concern is for America breaking up into groups.

Arthur Schlesinger has also written a beautiful little book I would like to recommend, "The Disuniting of America," where he talks about the cultural changes and, for example, what bilingual education is doing to American citizens and what is happening in America today. It is very well done, and I recommend that to our citizens.

Recently, I think, closer to home, right here in the House of Representatives, our Speaker has written a book, and for the people who read the Speaker's latest work, the Speaker understands this problem very well because in chapter 15 of the book, he talks about America breaking up into groups, and English as the American language.

The Speaker points out that there are nearly 200 different languages spoken here in America. He makes the observation that nearly all business, politics, education, and commerce is conducted in English.

We want Americans to have an understanding of other languages, but that is a different issue. I have 3 children. All of them have taken foreign languages or are taking a foreign language today. The point is, is that we have to keep our commonality and our common glue, so that if people want to speak one language at home or promote their culture, keep their culture, I think that is great and laudable and we want to continue that. But we have a melting pot here in America, so we do not break up into groups.

Look what is happening in Canada, where you have the heart being taken out of that country. Here in America, we have our country breaking up into groups and we cannot allow that to continue.

Mr. WELDON of Florida. If the gentleman will yield, I would just like to share with the gentleman that my mother grew up in an Italian home and she learned to speak Italian along with her 3 sisters and her brother and they were all proud to go out on the streets and learn English. My mother went on not only to get a good command of English but to get through the public school systems of the city of New York and get a college degree and go on to become a teacher. She was a strong advocate for English as a common language in the United States, because she saw firsthand the importance of knowing the language and the need to know the language to be able to get ahead. She taught me the importance of what you are talking about. That is why I am a sponsor of the bill of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ROTH], and I am proud to be a sponsor of that legislation.

Mr. ROTH. I thank the gentleman and I appreciate the testimonial, because what the gentleman is saying, I think, is what many, many Americans can say, that when our immigrants came, they adopted English as their language so we became a melting pot.

What is happening today, thanks to the misconceived policies back in the 1960's, we have whole sectors of our society now being brought up in school in bilingual education. Most of the time the kids do not have an education in either language.

Mr. KINGSTON. If the gentleman will yield, I am on the Committee on Appropriations. We have spent a tremendous amount of time reducing spending. Along the way I saw a statistic that we spend \$242 million, I think, on one program for bilingual education.

Does the gentleman know how much we spend totally?

Mr. ROTH. On State, national and local, according to USA Today in a recent article they did, it is something like \$12 billion we spend on bilingual education. There is nothing that harms youngsters or holds them back, makes them second-class citizens as much as bilingual education.

We have got to have people melt into our society. That is why this bill is so important.

SALUTING NASA ON RECENT SHUTTLE MISSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. WELDON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to speak out and to salute the people at Kennedy Space Center as well as the officials in NASA and those at the other centers as well as our astronauts in particular and additionally our cosmonauts on the tremendously successful recent *Mir* rendezvous mission.

I went down, Mr. Speaker, to see the shuttle take off for that particular flight. Unfortunately we got canceled because of rain the few days I was down there and I had to return back here because the House went back in session.

But then we had a flawless liftoff and the mission, I can only say, was a tremendous success. Not only did the commander of the mission, Hoot Gibson, do a fabulous job, but so did the entire crew. It was a historic mission. It was the 100th space flight for the United States, and it was the first rendezvous mission involving our space shuttle, clearly demonstrating the technology that is needed for our space shuttle not only to continue to go up and link up with the *Mir* space station but in a few years to be able to go up and link up with our future space station.

I think it is a tremendous testimonial to the efforts of all the workers there at Kennedy Space Center as well as at Johnson Space Center and the other NASA centers that this mission went off flawlessly.

I was delighted to be able to be there to see the shuttle land and to meet with some of the Russian officials. I could not help but think how our nations, the United States and the former

Soviet Union, what is now Russia, enemies for so many years, for so many years engaged in an escalation of hostilities, how we can now in this arena join together and to show that through cooperation and trust that we can achieve great things.

I, by no means, Mr. Speaker, mean to imply that I feel that we should let down our defenses. I am personally an advocate for a very strong national defense. I think what is going on now with the Soviet Union today, or the Russian people today, is something new, we need to take 1 year at a time and see how it goes. But I think this was a tremendous testimonial to the success of a cooperative effort.

I also think it was inspiring to all our young people. Today our young people are looking for role models. So many of their role models in society let them down. When they look at the success of this mission and the astronauts in this mission, it is something they can look up to.

As the Speaker knows, we have to compete in the international marketplace and we need to have the best in science and technology if we are going to be able to be competitive. I think through our space program, that is a key way in which we can continue to maintain our strong posture, leading the world in research and in science.

This space station holds out the prospect for some tremendous breakthroughs in areas of medicine that I happen to be very familiar with as a former physician. I spent many years treating many women with osteoporosis and additionally treating many senior citizens who had problems with fainting or syncope episodes.

With the medical research that we are going to be doing on the space station made possible with our shuttle, we should be able to unlock some of the secrets that led to this disease and how to achieve some meaningful cures to some of these problems.

To be there at the landing of this shuttle was just very inspiring. I had seen many shuttles take off before from my parking lot at work in Melbourne, FL, but I had never actually been there at Kennedy Space Center to see one of them land.

It comes in over the coast of Tampa at about 200,000 feet. By the time it arrives over at the east coast at Kennedy Space Center, it is at 50,000 feet. Within 4 minutes, it is landing on the ground. It drops and drops and drops and drops, and then when it is just a few hundred feet off the ground, the pilot noses the shuttle up, the landing gear comes down, and it comes in for a landing just like an airliner.

As it landed, Mr. Golden was there, the administrator of NASA, turned to me and he said, "No other country in the world can do that."

He was right. No other country in the world can send a spacecraft up with a crew and bring that spacecraft back and have it land on an airstrip safely.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the astronauts and cosmonauts on this mission, and I

salute all the workers at the space centers that were involved in this project.

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A TRULY TRAGIC DAY IN AMERICAN HISTORY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHAW). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow may be a truly tragic day in American history, because a person who avoided serving his country three times during the bloodiest subaction of the whole cold war, the conflict that raged on for a decade in Indochina, a person who avoided the draft when he graduated from Georgetown, speaking about Mr. Clinton, who avoided service in his first year as a graduate student at Oxford, when all graduate deferments were taken away and then who, after he actually had a call-up notice, a report date to join the U.S. Army as a buck private soldier and an induction date of 29, excuse me, 28 July 1969, used political pressure, the liberal Republican Governor's office in Arkansas, Winthrop Rockefeller, with the draft board, the head of the draft board, and two or three members of the draft board, personal meetings, 2 hours each, to beg them to allow him to join after the fact the ROTC at the University of Arkansas; then he had a U.S. Senator, Senator Fulbright of Arkansas, phone in to the head of the ROTC.

And then I learned at a dinner with the distinguished American, Distinguished Service Cross holder of the second medal down from the Medal of Honor, who had commanded ROTC units, whole sections of the country, commanded ROTC for many colleges, Col. Eugene Holmes, a Bataan death march survivor, he told me when I had dinner with him and his wife, Irene, down in Fayetteville, AR, last February, that Clinton was the only student in more than a decade, as a commander and professor of military science, the only student who ever showed up at his house. He said he did not let him in, but for 2 hours in the front yard, backyard, back and fourth 23-year-old Bill Clinton begged Colonel Holmes to let him into the ROTC as a 2-year postgraduate student if he entered law school to go back on a special 2-year crash course with the undergraduates at the University of Arkansas and get in the ROTC so he could avoid the draft, and Colonel Holmes told me, against his better judgment, with more political pressure than he had ever thought possible, Senators, Governors, draft board members, Buick dealerships, all putting the pressure on him, he signed up a man who graduated from college over 1 year and 2 months before into the special program and, of course, Clinton never spent a day in the ROTC at Arkansas.

But now here he is, the Commander in Chief, and if all the stories are true, tomorrow at noon he is going to normalize relations, give diplomatic recognition honors and recognition to the war criminals, the Communist leaders, in Hanoi who killed better men than he, probably three high school students from the Hot Springs area of Arkansas went into the service to meet those three draft calls in June 1968, the spring of 1969, and then that summer of 1969 when someone had to fill the Clinton slot, late July 1969, and then Clinton went off to Moscow a few weeks later.

Colonel Holmes had not even known this. He went through Oslo, Stockholm, Helsinki, Leningrad, took the train overnight to Moscow and was put up, when he claimed he had no money, at the best hotel in town on January 1, 1970, because there was so-called peace banquet for Hanoi in the National Hotel on the night of January 2, 1970.

A former Member of the other body who had a rather distinguished career for 12 years, he was in his last year, had chosen not to run again, who did, I think, a very dishonorable thing. Senator Eugene McCarthy was a guest of honor at the peace banquet. He was one of the 23-year-old student organizers from England who had conducted teach-ins at the London School of Economics, where he called Ho Chi Minh the George Washington of his country and the United States the interventionist imperialist power, the evil force in Vietnam, suppressing a revolution, and had, of course, led demonstrations at Grosvenor Square on November 15 and a warm-up on October 15, 1969.

By the way, Mr. Speaker, that November 15 demonstrates that Clinton was the leader of, in London, was termed the fall offensive by the Communists in Hanoi. There were sympathetic demonstrations in Paris, in Stockholm, London, New York, of course, here in Washington, DC, people trashing the streets, Miami, I believe, I know for sure San Francisco, Chicago, and Los Angeles, all coordinated by people working to give comfort to the communists in Hanoi who prevailed after 10 long years of struggle against a superpower, the United States, and the superpower on the other side, the Soviet Union, had more staying power, and the oppressive forces of communism won.

Two years after we had pulled out of our military effort, we left so precipitously in such a disgraceful way that our embassy had open file drawers with the files of all the people who had worked with us up and down that beautiful little country of South Vietnam, and the Vietnamese years later wrote, General Giap, wrote in his book, that they just came in picked up papers off the floor, from the file cabinets, put them on clipboards, went out and executed 68,000 people. General Giap, who was hugging Senator HARKIN on July 4, General Giap is a war criminal. General Giap was on the politburo.

General Giap signed off on the execution of 68,000 people. In some cases, their only crime was to be a secretary, a man or a woman typing on an American typewriter at one of our multiple military bases up and down from the DMZ to the Mekong Delta. Unbelievable. Sixty-eight thousand people killed, but even that horrendous figure, 10,000 more than our men and 8 women whose names are on the Vietnam Memorial, that figure is dwarfed by the 700,000 to 800,000 people who drowned on the South China Sea trying to escape from communism.

My oldest daughter worked in the camps at Snap Nikam, Nam Aret, Aryana Pretit, and the people that survived the high seas, the South China Sea, the sharks, dehydration, drownings, they would carve little plaques. I have two of them in my den at home.

It says, "liberty or death on the high seas." Sounds like Patrick Henry, somebody they never heard of. Another one said, "Some of us are here in the camps. The rest are with God."

Then what about the 1 million, 2 million, or as one of my interns, Vuth, told me the other night, tears running down his face, "Maybe 3 million of my people died, Congressman. And is Mr. Clinton going to normalize relations with the war criminals who did this?" He was speaking of the killing fields of Cambodia.

What a horror that took place. Very few speeches, if any, in this well or on the Senate floor by those who are taking the lead now with normalization with the war criminals in Hanoi; I did NBC's "Meet the Press" yesterday, and a friend of mine who is on the other side of this issue, and to try and put this balance, I read the stories of his horrendous torture in this book, "POW," the definitive book that came out in 1976, the month that I won my first election to Congress, November of 1976. This book came out, and the torture stories in here, the war crimes in here just stagger your imagination. It is medieval. It is Nazi Germany at Auschwitz. It is poor Bosnia a few years ago with the ethnic cleansing. It is just horrible.

And I read the story of how this now U.S. Senator was tortured, how he would not accept parole, how when his father was moved from being the commander of the Navy in NATO in Europe to being commander in chief of all of our Pacific forces, and the head, the combat commander, of the bombing operation, how they kept offering this young Navy attack pilot early release to go home to get his terrible wounds taken care of, and it gave me renewed respect for him.

But I am still boggled at his appearance on "Meet the Press" where, if I had had the time, I could have refuted every single solitary thing he said.

The Vietnamese have not given a full accounting of our missing-in-action. Last year the byword with those who are sympathetic to the Communist war