

year three elementary schools started year-round education. This new strategy is sure to benefit our students and our island.

The Catholic school system rose to prominence after World War II. Many fine educators and religious leaders built the foundation of our present Catholic school system. On a personal note, I would also like to mention the contributions of my aunt, Mary Underwood—formerly Sister Ines. After joining the Sisters of Mercy, she returned to her native Guam after World War II to help organize the Catholic school system. After many years of retirement in San Francisco, she recently returned to Guam.

Congratulations to all the Catholic schools on Guam, Archbishop Anthony Sablan Apuron, Sr. M. Dominic Reichart, RSM, interim director of Catholic schools, and to the other members of the Archdiocesan Board of Education: Dr. Katherine Aguon, Sr. Emilina Artero RSM, Mr. Zenon Belanger, Mr. Frank Campillo, Mrs. Fay Carbullido, Mr. Manuel Cruz—vice-president, Mr. Carl Dominquez—president, Mrs. Teresita Hagen, Mr. Paul Boyd, Dr. Richardo Eusebio, and attorney Jay Arriola. These individuals, along with every teacher and student, make Guam's Catholic schools, schools we can believe in. Si Yu'os Ma'ase yan todos hamyo.

NCEITA TO PARTICIPATE IN THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS REFORM DEBATE

HON. RICHARD BURR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. BURR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the fine efforts of the North Carolina Electronics and Information Technologies [NCEITA] to play a constructive role in the debate over telecommunications reform this year. NCEITA was formed in 1993 as the primary association representing North Carolina's high-technology companies. Rapid growth in our State's electronics and information industries has made it the second largest employer in North Carolina, accounting for more than 145,000 jobs. North Carolina, with its Research Triangle Park, the Nation's oldest and largest research park, has become one of the Nation's premier locations for firms in electronics, telecommunications, computer systems, and other high-technology fields.

As Congress considered the sweeping rewrite of our communications laws this year, NCEITA encouraged policymakers to take a close look at North Carolina's commitment to build a fully interactive fiber-optic network throughout the State and the advanced telecommunications capabilities available to its citizens. At the end of 1994, over 40,000 sheath miles of fiber-optic cable had been deployed throughout our State, providing the backbone for data transmission. Currently, over 97 percent of North Carolina businesses have access to digital switching. This interactive broadband network allows students to participate in classroom debates taking place on the other side of the State or browse through the library collections at distant universities. Cardiac specialists in Chapel Hill can now examine video images of the beating heart of an elderly woman in her doctor's office in the mountains of Hendersonville, NC.

Using North Carolina as a model of the benefits of advanced telecommunications capabilities, NCEITA urged legislators to promote the deployment of advanced telecommunications networks nationwide to enable all Americans to originate and receive affordable, high-quality voice, data, image, graphic, and video telecommunications services. NCEITA emphasized deregulation and competition in the local telephone exchange as the means toward spurring investment in these advanced broadband networks. As a result of their efforts on the legislative front, Congress chose to include a provision authorizing the Federal Communications Commission to encourage the timely deployment of advanced telecommunications capabilities, if necessary, through policies of pricing regulation, regulatory forbearance and promoting competition in the local telephone exchange. Quite simply, this will enable Americans to communicate better tomorrow than they can today. For that, NCEITA member companies—particularly Broad Band Technologies, Siecor, Nortel, and General Instruments—deserve special recognition.

BASIS FOR CHARGE THAT BILL CLINTON "LOATHES" THE MILITARY

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. DORNAN, Mr. Speaker, at your own request, Mr. GINGRICH, I am including the following letters from a young Bill Clinton to his ROTC draft board adviser Bataan Death March survivor Col. Eugene Holmes, as well as Colonel Holmes' response 20 years later. Also included are some of my comments on this issue that you and other Members have requested be printed in the RECORD.

[From the Washington Times]

TEXT OF BILL CLINTON'S LETTER TO ROTC COLONEL

The text of the letter Bill Clinton wrote to Col. Eugene Holmes, director of the ROTC program at the University of Arkansas, on Dec. 3, 1969:

I am sorry to be so long in writing. I know I promised to let you hear from me at least once a month, and from now on you will, but I have had to have some time to think about this first letter. Almost daily since my return to England I have thought about writing, about what I want to and ought to say.

First, I want to thank you, not just for saving me from the draft, but for being so kind and decent to me last summer, when I was as low as I have ever been. One thing which made the bond we struck in good faith somewhat palatable to me was my high regard for you personally. In retrospect, it seems that the admiration might not have been mutual had you known a little more about me, about my political beliefs and activities. At least you might have thought me more fit for the draft than for ROTC.

Let me try to explain. As you know, I worked for two years in a very minor position on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. I did it for the experience and the salary but also for the opportunity, however small, of working every day against a war I opposed and despised with a depth of feeling I had reserved solely for racism in America before Vietnam. I did not take the matter

lightly but studied it carefully, and there was a time when not many people had more information about Vietnam at hand than I did.

I have written and spoken and marched against the war. One of the national organizers of the Vietnam Moratorium is a close friend of mine. After I left Arkansas last summer, I went to Washington to work in the national headquarters of the Moratorium, then to England to organize the America here for demonstrations Oct. 15 and Nov. 16.

Interlocked with the war is the draft issue, which I did not begin to consider separately until early 1968. For a law seminar at Georgetown I wrote a paper on the legal arguments for and against allowing, within the Selective Service System, the classification of selective conscientious objection for those opposed to participation in a particular war, not simply to "participation in war in any form."

From my work I came to believe that the draft system itself is illegitimate. No government really rooted in limited, parliamentary democracy should have the power to make its citizens fight and kill and die in a war they may oppose, a war which even possibly may be wrong, a war which, in any case, does not involve immediately the peace and freedom of the nation.

The draft was justified in World War II because the life of the people collectively was at stake. Individuals had to fight, if the nation was to survive, for the lives of their countrymen and their way of life. Vietnam is no such case. Nor was Korea an example where, in my opinion, certain military action was justified but the draft was not, for the reasons stated above.

Because of my opposition to the draft and the war, I am in great sympathy with those who are not willing to fight, kill and maybe die for their country (i.e. the particular policy of a particular government) right or wrong. Two of my friends at Oxford are conscientious objectors. I wrote a letter of recommendation for one of them to his Mississippi draft board, a letter which I am more proud of than anything else I wrote at Oxford last year. One of my roommates is a draft resister who is possibly under indictment and may never be able to go home again. He is one of the bravest, best men I know. His country needs men like him more than they know. That he is considered criminal is an obscenity.

The decision not to be a resister and the related subsequent decisions were the most difficult of my life. I decided to accept the draft in spite of my beliefs for one reason: to maintain my political inability within the system. For years I have worked to prepare myself for a political life characterized by both practical political ability and concern for rapid social progress. It is a life I still feel compelled to try to lead. I do not think our system of government is by definition corrupt, however dangerous and inadequate it has been in recent years. (The society may be corrupt, but that is not the same thing, and if that is true, we are all finished anyway.)

When the draft came, despite political convictions, I was having a hard time facing the prospect of fighting a war I had been fighting against, and that is why I contacted you. ROTC was the one way left in which I could possibly, but not positively, avoid both Vietnam and resistance. Going on with my education, even coming back to England, played no part in my decision to join ROTC. I am back here, and would have been at Arkansas Law School because there is nothing else I can do. In fact, I would like to have been able to take a year out perhaps to teach in a small college or work on some community

action project and in the process to decide whether to attend law school or graduate school and how to begin putting what I have learned to use.

But the particulars of my personal life are not nearly as important to me as the principles involved. After I signed the ROTC letter of intent, I began to wonder whether the compromise I had made with myself was not more objectionable than the draft would have been, because I had no interest in the ROTC program in itself and all I seemed to have done was to protect myself from physical harm. Also, I began to think I had deceived you, not by lies—there were none—but by failing to tell you all the things I'm writing now. I doubt that I had the mental coherence to articulate them then.

At that time, after we had made our agreement and you had sent my I-D deferment to my draft board, the anguish and loss of my self-regard and self-confidence really set in. I hardly slept for weeks and kept going by eating compulsively and reading until exhaustion brought sleep. Finally, on Sept. 12 I stayed up all night writing a letter to the chairman of my draft board, saying basically what is in the preceding paragraph, thanking him for trying to help in a case where he really couldn't, and stating that I couldn't do the ROTC after all and would he please draft me as soon as possible.

I never mailed the letter, but I did carry it on me every day until I got on the plane to return to England. I didn't mail the letter because I didn't see, in the end, how my going in the Army and maybe going to Vietnam would achieve anything except a feeling that I had punished myself and gotten what I deserved. So I came back to England to try to make something of this second year of my Rhodes scholarship.

And that is where I am now, writing to you because you have been good to me and have a right to know what I think and feel. I am writing too in the hope that my telling this one story will help you to understand more clearly how so many fine people have come to find themselves still loving their country but loathing the military, to which you and other good men have devoted years, lifetimes, of the best service you could give. To many of us, it is no longer clear what is service and what is dissidence, or if it is clear, the conclusion is likely to be illegal.

Forgive the length of this letter. There was much to say. There is still a lot to be said, but it can wait. Please say hello to Col. Jones for me.

Merry Christmas.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1992.

Memorandum for Record.

Subject: Bill Clinton and the University of Arkansas ROTC Program.

There have been many unanswered questions as to the circumstances surrounding Bill Clinton's involvement with the ROTC department at the University of Arkansas. Prior to this time I have not felt the necessity for discussing the details. The reason I have not done so before is that my poor physical health (a consequence of participation in the Bataan Death March and the subsequent 3½ years internment in Japanese POW camps) has precluded me from getting into what I felt was unnecessary involvement. However, present polls show that there is the imminent danger to our country of a draft dodger becoming the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States. While it is true, as Mr. Clinton has stated, that there were many others who avoided serving their country in the Vietnam war, they are not aspiring to be the President of the United States.

The tremendous implications of the possibility of his becoming Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armed Forces compels me now to comment on the facts concerning Mr. Clinton's evasion of the draft.

This account would not have been imperative had Bill Clinton been completely honest with the American public concerning this matter. But as Mr. Clinton replied on a news conference this evening (September 5, 1992) after being asked another particular about his dodging the draft, "Almost everyone concerned with these incidents are dead. I have no more comments to make". Since I may be the only person living who can give a first hand account of what actually transpired, I am obligated by my love for my country and my sense of duty to divulge what actually happened and make it a matter of record.

Bill Clinton came to see me at my home in 1969 to discuss his desire to enroll in the ROTC program at the University of Arkansas. We engaged in an extensive, approximately two (2) hour interview. At no time during this long conversation about his desire to join the program did he inform me of his involvement, participation and actually organizing protests against the United States involvement in South East Asia. He was shrewd enough to realize that had I been aware of his activities, he would not have been accepted into the ROTC program as a potential officer in the United States Army.

The next day I began to receive phone calls regarding Bill Clinton's draft status. I was informed by the draft board that it was of interest to Senator Fullbright's office that Bill Clinton, a Rhodes Scholar, should be admitted to the ROTC program. I received several such calls. The general message conveyed by the draft board to me was that Senator Fullbright's office was putting pressure on them and that they needed my help. I then made the necessary arrangements to enroll Mr. Clinton into the ROTC program at the University of Arkansas.

I was not "saving" him from serving his country, as he erroneously thanked me for in his letter from England (dated December 3, 1969). I was making it possible for a Rhodes Scholar to serve in the military as an officer.

In retrospect I see that Mr. Clinton had no intention of following through with his agreement to join the Army ROTC program at the University of Arkansas or to attend the University of Arkansas Law School. I had explained to him the necessity of enrolling at the University of Arkansas as a student in order to be eligible to take the ROTC program at the University. He never enrolled at the University of Arkansas, but instead enrolled at Yale after attending Oxford. I believe that he purposely deceived me, using the possibility of joining the ROTC as a ploy to work with the draft board to delay his induction and get a new draft classification.

The December 3rd letter written to me by Mr. Clinton, and subsequently taken from the files by Lt. Col. Clint Jones, my executive officer, was placed into the ROTC files so that a record would be available in case the applicant should again petition to enter into the ROTC program. The information in that letter alone would have restricted Bill Clinton from ever qualifying to be an officer in the United States Military. Even more significant was his lack of veracity in purposefully defrauding the military by deceiving me, both in concealing his anti-military activities overseas and his counterfeit intentions for later military service. These actions cause me to question both his patriotism and his integrity.

When I consider the calabre, the bravery, and the patriotism of the fine young soldiers whose deaths I have witnessed, and others whose funerals I have attended . . . When I reflect on not only the willingness but eager-

ness that so many of them displayed in their earnest desire to defend and serve their country, it is untenable and incomprehensible to me that a man who was not merely unwilling to serve his country, but actually protested against its military, should ever be in the position of Commander-in-Chief of our Armed Forces.

I write this declaration not only for the living and future generations, but for those who fought and died for our country. If space and time permitted I would include the names of the ones I knew and fought with, and along with them I would mention my brother Bob, who was killed during World War II and is buried in Cambridge, England (at the age of 23, about the age Bill Clinton was when he was over in England protesting the war).

I have agonized over whether or not to submit this statement to the American people. But, I realize that even though I served my country by being in the military for over 32 years, and having gone through the ordeal of months of combat under the worst of conditions followed by years of imprisonment by the Japanese, it is not enough. I'm writing these comments to let everyone know that I love my country more than I do my own personal security and well-being. I will go to my grave loving these United States of America and the liberty for which so many men have fought and died.

Because of my poor physical condition this will be my final statement. I will make no further comments to any of the media regarding this issue.

EUGENE J. HOLMES,
Colonel, U.S.A., Ret.

LETTERS TAKE THE MEASURE OF TWO MEN (By Robert K. Dornan)

A couple of years ago, Americans sat transfixed before the remarkable documentary on the Civil War produced by Ken Burns. It was the most watched program in the history of public broadcasting and set new standards of excellence.

Perhaps the most moving and memorable scene occurred at the end of the first episode, during the reading of a letter written by Maj. Sullivan Ballou of the 2nd Rhode Island to his wife Sarah on July 14, 1861. This was a week before the battle of Manassas in which Ballou, to use Lincoln's phrase, "gave the full measure of devotion." I have yet to meet anyone who did not have tears in their eyes after hearing Ballou's beautiful and timeless words.

I thought it might prove enlightening to compare the feelings and attitudes found in Ballou's letter to those found in the wartime letter penned by Bill Clinton on Dec. 3, 1969, concerning his being drafted into the military. By that time, Clinton had used repeated political influence to avoid the draft and had organized anti-war demonstrations on foreign soil. It is these events during the fall and winter of 1969 that make his companionless trip to Moscow and Prague during the first weeks of 1970 so suspect.

On dying for their country:

Clinton: "Because of my opposition to the draft and the war, I am in great sympathy with those who are not willing to fight, kill and maybe die for their country."

Ballou: "I know how * * * great a debt we owe to those who went before us through the blood and sufferings of the Revolution. And I am willing—perfectly willing—to lay down all my joys * * * to pay that debt."

On the future:

Clinton: "For years I have worked to prepare myself for a political life characterized by both practical political ability and concern for rapid social progress. It is a life I still feel compelled to try to lead."

Ballou: "The memories of the blissful moments I have spent with you come creeping over me, and I feel most gratified to God and to you that I have enjoyed them so long. And hard it is for me to give them up and burn to ashes the hopes of future years when, God willing, we might still have lived and loved together, and seen our sons grown up to honorable manhood."

On sacrifice:

Clinton: "The decision not to be a resister and the related subsequent decisions were the most difficult of my life. I decided to accept the draft in spite of my beliefs for one reason: To maintain my political viability within the system."

Ballou: "Sarah, my love for you is deathless, it seems to bind me with mighty cables that nothing but Omnipotence could break, and yet my love of country comes over me like a strong wind and bears me irresistibly on with all these chains to the battlefield."

On agony:

Clinton: "At that time, after we had made our agreement and you had sent my 1-D deferment to my draft board, the anguish and loss of my self-regard and self-confidence really set in. I hardly slept for weeks and kept going by eating compulsively and reading until exhaustion brought sleep. Finally, on September 12, I stayed up all night writing a letter to the chairman of my draft board."

Ballou: "I have, I know, but few and small claims upon Divine Providence, but something whispers to me—perhaps it is the wafted prayer of my little Edgar—that I shall return to my loved ones unharmed. If I do not, my dear Sarah, never forget how much I love you, and when my last breath escapes me on the battlefield, it will whisper your name, Forgive my many faults, and the many pains I have caused you. How thoughtless and foolish I have oftentimes been! How gladly would I wash out with my tears every little spot upon your happiness."

When you compare the two, it is astonishing that so many commentators found Clinton's mawkish letter "thoughtful" and "tormented." And I often wonder how Ballou—who went into battle with teenagers—would have reacted to Clinton's excuse that he was just a 23-year old "boy" at the time.

But more to the point. Whereas Ballou's definition of success is raising "honorable" men, Clinton's is a career in politics. Whereas Ballou found the call of his country to be more powerful than even his "deathless" love for his wife, Clinton found the call of his country couldn't match the love he had for * * * himself.

Clearly there is more than just a century that separates these two men.

CAMP CLARK, WASHINGTON,

July 14, 1861.

MY VERY DEAR SARAH: The indications are very strong that we shall move in a few days—perhaps tomorrow. Lest I should not be able to write again, I feel impelled to write a few lines that may fall under your eye when I shall be no more.

I have no misgivings about, or lack of confidence in, the cause in which I am engaged, and my courage does not halt or falter. I know how strongly American Civilization now leans on the triumph of the Government, and how great a debt we owe to those who went before us though the blood and sufferings of the Revolution. I am willing—perfectly willing—to lay down all my joys in this life, to help maintain this Government, and to pay that debt. . . .

Sarah, my love for you is deathless, it seems to bind me with might cables that noting but Omnipotence could break; and yet my love for Country comes over me like a strong wind and bears me irresistibly on with all these chains to the battlefield.

The memories of the blissful moments I have spent with you come creeping over me, and I feel most gratified to God and you that I have enjoyed them so long. And hard it is for me to give them up and burn to ashes the hopes of future years, when God willing, we might still have lived and loved together, and seen our sons grown up to honorable manhood around us. I have, I know, but few and small claims upon Divine providence, but something whispers to me—perhaps it is the wafted prayer of my little Edgar, that I shall return to my loved ones unharmed. If I do not, my dear Sarah, never forget how much I love you, and when my last breath escapes me on the battlefield, it will whisper your name. Forgive my many faults, and the many pains I have caused you. How thoughtless and foolish I have often time been! How gladly would I wash out with my tears every little spot upon your happiness. . . .

But, O Sarah! If the dead can come back to this earth and the unseen around those they loved, I shall always be near you; in the gladdest days and in the darkest nights . . . always, always, and if there be a soft breeze upon your cheek, it shall be my breath, as the cool air fans your throbbing temple, it shall be my spirit passing by. Sarah, do not mourn me dead; think I am gone and wait for thee, for we shall meet again.

BROOKLYN CHINESE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, it pleases me to congratulate one of the leading multi-service organizations in the 12th Congressional District, the Brooklyn Chinese American Association [BCA] on its eighth anniversary. The Brooklyn Chinese American Association serves the vibrant Asian American community in Brooklyn through a multitude of programs including a senior citizens center, and confidential police information hot line, adult literacy and citizenship programs, employment and skills training programs, leadership training and academic tutoring for youth as well as an Asian Youth Orchestra. The Brooklyn Chinese American Association serves more than 400 clients daily in these and other programs such as through case management services and a program for the mentally retarded and developmentally disabled. These services are an invaluable contribution to the Asian American community of Sunset part, Brooklyn and to New York City as a whole.

Through Brooklyn Chinese American Association's efforts, Chinese American's of Brooklyn have been able to access the information and resources needed to succeed in their new homes. Simultaneously, the tremendous talents, enterprise, and energy that immigrants have always brought to America, especially to our cities, has been untapped for all to enjoy.

In the 8 years that the Brooklyn Chinese American Association has developed from a one person service project in the corner of a surrounding Asian American community of Brooklyn has revitalized Eight Avenue, opening up more than 50 new businesses. All along the way, Brooklyn Chinese American Association has been there growing with and serving the needs of this dynamic community.

A year ago, Brooklyn Chinese American Association celebrated the grand opening of its

community service center which houses its day care center, computer for employment skills training, classrooms for English as a second language [ESL] and citizenship classes as well as space for social services provision. Through this and other centers which are readily accessible, the Brooklyn Chinese American Association is able to accommodate the educational, employment training and social service needs of the Chinese American community in a culturally competent manner.

In closing, I'd like to say that as a country of immigrants, the United States has always welcomed and encouraged immigrants to fulfill their hopes and dreams as active and contributing members of our society. Hard work and enterprise by our Nation's immigrants should be applauded and it is in that spirit, Mr. Speaker, that I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Brooklyn Chinese American Association and wish it much success as it works to empower the Asian American community of Brooklyn and of New York City.

A COMMITMENT TO ALL AMERICANS

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice the concerns of my constituents of El Paso, TX. I voted today for the current continuing resolution to avert a third Government shutdown. I also concur that the shutdown would have had disastrous ramifications, most of all for our Social Security beneficiaries, veterans, Federal employees and our students.

The ongoing chaotic budgetary clashes have paralyzed parts of the Government and alienated many Americans. Partial shutdowns that started in mid-November and December closed many Federal operations for 27 days and cost taxpayers \$1.4 billion. My constituents should not have to suffer nefarious consequences because of Republican ineptness at passing necessary appropriations bills. Many El Pasoans were furloughed and received truncated paychecks. My constituents are fed up with Republican maneuvers and several Federal employees publicly protested against NEWT GINGRICH and the Republicans' extreme agenda. These hard working citizens should not be treated as pawns by the Republican majority in order to score political points.

I voted for the measure to restore funding for many social, health and educational programs which many citizens depend on. I do, however, have grave concerns regarding the Republicans' decision to curb education funding for programs such as safe and drug free schools and bilingual education.

I am proud to represent El Paso, TX, whose 600,000 citizens and residents have successfully integrated bilingualism and biculturalism into their education system, health care facilities, and economy. Bilingual education programs are essential in my district and many others throughout the country to integrate new immigrants and their children into our society successfully. Because much of the rhetoric surrounding the subject of immigrants has become increasingly harsh, these programs are easy targets for budget cuts. However, any decrease in funding for bilingual and immigrant education would be very poorly advised.