

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 unresistably on with all these chains to the battle field."

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 unresistably 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.

Our immigrant population is growing and the vast majority of these immigrants are from Asia and Latin America. If we can capitalize upon their linguistic abilities, we can ensure that young immigrants and the children of immigrants will be a valuable asset to our national competitiveness in the global economy.

Moreover, if we fail to adequately fund bilingual and immigrant education programs, we will set many children up for failure and lose the benefits of their valuable linguistic skills. In the long run, the result will be that many of our young immigrants and their children will be unable to contribute fully to the future of this Nation. I do not believe neglecting the needs of citizens that speak English as a second language is sound policy.

Any decrease in funding for bilingual education programs will promote frustration, segregation, and discrimination between those who have mastered the English language and those who have been denied the opportunity to do so.

Further, the safe and drug free schools have proven to be effective in informing our youth of the severe consequences of participating in this illicit activity. Although there has been a shift in favor of punishment rather than prevention in dealing with crime, this approach may not be the best solution for young people. The sad fact is that between 1985 and 1993, juvenile crime rose 58 percent. Clearly, an interventionist response that reaches out to our Nations' youth is needed. Funds for crime and drug prevention programs in schools help to meet this need. Furthermore, these funds ensure that important State and local educational resources will not have to be increasingly diverted from mainstream educational initiatives in order to address the problems of crime and drugs. In short, the program not only provides important preventative initiatives, but indirectly helps to ensure that all students get the resources they deserve for education, and that they are educated in a safe and focused environment.

These particular program address some of the most pressing needs of my district and I believe these programs simply cannot afford to be cut.

I am pleased by the bipartisan effort to stave off another Government shutdown. Moreover, I encourage my colleagues to fulfill their commitment to the American people and continue to serve the interest of the American people in protecting essential social and educational programs.

NO DESSERT UNTIL WE CLEAN
OUR PLATES

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, until we have taken care of spending bills for the rest of government operations, we have no business taking care of ourselves. Today, along with my colleagues, Representatives MORELLA, DAVIS, and LUTHER, I am introducing a resolution to postpone final action on Legislative Branch appropriations for any fiscal year until all other regular appropriations for that fiscal year have been enacted into law.

The resolution adds new points of order under three House Rules. These would pre-

clude final action on the regular Legislative Branch appropriations bill, if all other regular appropriations bills for the fiscal year have not been enacted into law. Similarly, a continuing resolution could not contain Legislative Branch appropriations unless it also included continuing appropriations for the same period for all other regular appropriations bills for the fiscal year that have not yet been enacted into law.

Basically, this means, for Legislative Branch appropriations, there could be no final action on conference reports, no motions on Senate amendments, and no action on continuing resolutions if we have not first, or concurrently, provided appropriations for the other twelve regular appropriations. This resolution would ensure that the Legislative Branch is last in line for appropriations in the future.

The concept is elementary—no dessert until we clean our plates.

Last September, Congress made the mistake of trying to fully fund the Legislative Branch bill for fiscal year 1996 before taking care of nearly every other appropriations bill. And it backfired. The Legislative Branch spending bill was vetoed the first time around—not because of its content, but because of its timing.

Even after a Legislative Branch appropriations bill was enacted, many regular appropriations bills remained in limbo. As a result, the second Government shutdown did not affect Congressional operations.

We should never again leave major portions of the Government hanging, with ourselves high and dry. We should never again play with the lives of innocent Federal employees and disrupt the operations of Government unless we are willing to risk our own time, our own staff, and our own operations. We should never again enjoy our dessert while our main course remains on the table before us.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this resolution to make sure that before we ever fund ourselves again, we have first met our obligation to take care of the rest of our Government operations and the public we are here to serve.

NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF AP-
PEALS REORGANIZATION ACT OF
1996

HON. RICK WHITE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, today, the gentleman from Oregon, Mr. Bunn, is introducing the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals Reorganization Act of 1996. I am an original cosponsor of this legislation.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals Reorganization Act is important legislation which will vastly improve the judicial process in the western United States. In terms of geographic area, population, and caseload, the current Ninth Circuit is much too big. By splitting the Ninth Circuit and creating a new Twelfth Circuit, we will ensure the highest quality and most efficient jurisprudence for both the Ninth Circuit and the new Twelfth Circuit.

Under Mr. Bunn's bill, the headquarters of the Twelfth Circuit will be Portland, OR. Although I am original cosponsor of this legislation, it is my belief that the Twelfth Circuit's

headquarters should be Seattle, WA. I commend Mr. Bunn for his leadership on this issue, but I differ with him on this one point. In terms of accessibility and economic significance, Seattle is the logical location for the headquarters of the Twelfth Circuit. As this bill moves through the legislative process, I look forward to working with Mr. BUNN and Chairman HYDE and hopefully come to an equitable solution to this issue.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR MARSHALL
BURNS WILLIAMS

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Marshall Burns Williams, who at the time of his death, on December 28, 1995, was the president pro tempore of the South Carolina Senate. Senator Williams was a distinguished statesman, who had been a member of the South Carolina Legislature for 48 years. He served continuously in the senate for 42 years, and was the longest serving State senator in the Nation.

Marshall Williams was a gentleman of the "old school," who was an accomplished trial attorney, a successful farmer, and a sportsman. He lived all of his life in rural Orangeburg County, an area in which his family had resided for many generations. Growing up on a farm, Marshall Williams developed a deep affection for the land and the people who made their living from it. When asked his occupation, he would tell you that he was a lawyer and a farmer. He excelled at both.

Senator Williams and I became friends when I was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives, and I had the privilege of serving with him when I was in the senate. He was a reasonable person who appreciate the needs of his constituency and he was always working to improve the lives of those who lived in rural areas of our State.

Senator Williams was noted for his contemplative style. He was very effective at bringing lawmakers holding opposing views together to craft a compromise, often using humorous stories to make a point. He was a skillful arbiter of issues, and he was highly respected by his colleagues.

Marshall Williams also distinguished himself in the legal profession. He relished being a trial attorney, and he was widely recognized for his courtroom skills. He was especially proud of being a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers.

Throughout his life, Marshall Williams was dedicated to being of service to others. This brought him much success in politics and in his profession; however, he did not seek recognition. In his unassuming manner, he helped to direct South Carolina from being a State in which the economy was largely based on agriculture, to one which focused on education and economic development—the progressive Palmetto State that we know today.

Senator Williams was an outstanding man who cherished his family. His passing is mourned by many who knew him as their friend. Our State has greatly benefited from his leadership.