this problem. Bilingual education has had 27 years and billions of dollars to prove that it accomplished what it said it would do in 1968: teach children English quickly and effectively. Too many people lose sight of the fact that the real issue here is how to help children and newcomers who don't know English and who need to assimilate.

Let us not forget about Ernesto Ortiz and his children, about Bilga Abramova and other new Americans like them. While a Senate committee will discuss this issue for the first time tomorrow, Ernesto and Bilga have already given us their testimony on bilingual education, in words and in images. We must not lose sight of the fact that this is not just an abstract public policy issue; bilingual education and our national language policies have real world consequences. When our policies fail, the failures have names and faces attached to them. When our policies serve to divide rather than unite us, the rips appear in the very fabric of the American Nation. Don't underestimate this issue's importance. This is an issue that can affect the very future of new Americans and America itself.

OUTRAGE OVER FRANCE'S NUCLEAR TESTING PROGRAM IN SOUTH PACIFIC

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise again today to express my outrage and dismay with the continuation of France's willful disregard for the millions of human lives that may be seriously at risk because of its nuclear testing program in the South Pacific. France has now exploded four nuclear bombs in addition to 166 nuclear bombs that have already been exploded, filling the landscape in and outside of the Moruroa Atoll in French Polynesia.

It may not be now, Mr. Speaker, but within the next 10 years when the French Government is no longer around in this part of the world, when the Moruroa Atoll finally starts to break apart, the horrors of France's nuclear testing contamination will infuse itself into the fish and other living organisms in our Pacific marine environment. If by some accident of nature this atoll starts to break up because of serious volcanic or earthquake disturbances in or around the ocean floor, what then, Mr. Speaker?

The French Government certainly does not have the capability to clean up the environmental nightmare sure to result, and perhaps our own country may have to commit resources to clean up the mess.

Mr. Speaker, do our colleagues and the American people realize that scientists have verified that the two areas of the Pacific where considerable concentrations of ciguatera poisoning exist are found in the reefs and marine life of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and of French Polynesia?

Mr. Speaker, may I remind my colleagues and the American people there is a direct correlation between nuclear tests that were conducted in the Marshall Islands by our own Government and the nuclear tests now being conducted by the French Government in French Polynesia. The point is, Mr. Speaker, ciguatera poisoning is heavily concentrated in the fish and marine life of these two areas of the Pacific, and there is a tremendous need right now to examine this serious by product of nuclear testing which poisons the very food we depend upon from the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Speaker, we do not need to explode more nuclear bombs to see if it does harm to human beings.

□ 1245

The two nuclear bombs that were dropped on the residents of the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki some 50 years ago killed and vaporized some 290,000 men, women, and children in Japan during World War II. Mr. Speaker, while the international community looks on, France continues to defy the concerns of millions of people around the world, continues to explode their nuclear bombs not in or anywhere near France, but some 14,000 miles away from Paris.

Mr. Speaker, I submit here is a classic example of a so-called democracy that so desperately wants and desires respect and preeminence as a superpower in Europe, they are pursuing nuclear weapons development at the expense of the lives and safety of some 200,000 French citizens living in French Polynesia. Mr. Speaker, how does one justify the Chirac government's exploding more nuclear bombs when over 60 percent of France's public is opposed to nuclear testing? How about the 200,000 French citizens who will be directly impacted if nuclear contamination breaks out from the atolls, where the tests now are being conducted?

Is it fair, Mr. Speaker, for President Chirac of France to conclude that the lives of 200,000 French citizens living in French Polynesia are deemed expendable for the sake of France to become a preeminent force in Europe? Is it also fair, Mr. Speaker, that President Chirac has now determined that the safety of some 28 million people living in the Pacific region is also deemed expendable so as to promote France's nuclear capabilities? In the name of fairness and equity, Mr. Speaker, what right does President Chirac have to impose the hazards of nuclear contamination on millions of people in the Pacific who are not subject to French control? Mr. Speaker, I am not one to defend China's nuclear testing program, but at least they test within their own backyard.

Mr. Speaker, recently the gentleman from Massachusetts, Congressman EDWARD MARKEY, and the gentleman from California, Congressman PETE STARK, and myself introduced a bill, H.R. 2529, that places up to an 800-percent duty on all French beaujolais wine imported to this country. With each nuclear explosion, the price of French wine shall escalate. People should not buy French wine to protest France's testing. I ask my colleagues and the American people to support us in this effort, and to send President Chirac a strong message: Nuclear testing and nuclear bomb explosions are no longer relevant in our world today.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, when are we going to stop this madness, in that we continue to justify ourselves by saying this is the only way that we are going to defend ourselves, by having a nuclear deterrent capability. Mr. Speaker, this is the height of contradiction. We outlaw germ warfare, we outlaw chemical warfare, but we don't touch nuclear warfare, the most destructive warfare in existence. This the height of hypocrisy, Mr. Speaker. The height of hypocrisy.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD articles on the European Community's reaction to the bombings.

[From the Washington Times, Nov. 20, 1995]

TEST CRITICS RILE PARIS

CHIRAC CANCELS SUMMITS WITH ITALY, BELGIUM

(By Pierre-Yves Glass)

PARIS.—French nuclear tests in the Pacific have blown open a rift between France and most of its European partners. For Paris, their criticism of the blasts amounted to betrayal.

Angered by their support of a U.N. resolution condemning French nuclear tests, President Jacques Chirac on Friday abruptly canceled planned summits with the leaders of Belgium and Italy.

Paris justified its action, saying the positions of those states and eight other European Union members didn't ''correspond to our idea of European solidarity.''

By joining 85 other nations in condemning France, those 10 EU states broke a decades-old tradition of backing a fellow EU member when it deemed its actions essential to its national interests.

But their act could be a reminder to Mr. Chirac that the EU has 15 states and isn't just a club run by its most powerful members—France, Germany and Britain.

The French have to understand that their partners in the European Union have opinions on an initiative on which they have not been consulted,'' Belgian Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene said Saturday.

France has responded to world outrage by insisting its series of six underground nuclear blasts in French Polynesia this fall are essential to ensure the viability of its nuclear arsenal. Government sources said the fourth detonation would take place within the coming days.

Paris has pledged to sign a testban treaty next spring after completing the tests. The United States, Britain and Russia all have adhered to a moratorium on nuclear testing.

A U.N. commission's resolution Thursday ''strongly deplored'' continued nuclear tests by France and China—without naming the countries—and demanded the General Assembly call for a stop to them.

Among the EU's 15 members, only Britain—the bloc's other nuclear power—voted with France against the resolution. Germany, Spain and Greece—usually staunch French allies—abstained.

The resolution was supported by all other EU members—Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Sweden and the Netherlands.

Paris wants to offset U.S. domination of NATO by creating a more independent EU defense system. It interpreted the vote by 10 EU countries condemning the French blasts as a slap in the face.

The vote of the 10 EU naysayers ''goes counter to [European] solidarity just as everyone proclaims support for a firmer European defense,'' former Premier Edouard Balladur said.

[From the Honolulu Advertiser, Nov. 24, 1995]

SALES OF FRENCH BEAUJOLAIS HIT BY ANTI-NUCLEAR BOYCOTT

POLITICS OF TESTS IN S. PACIFIC SOUR THE NEW VINTAGE

It has evolved into one of the most hallowed annual rituals in France, a moment when bleak autumn blues are swept away by an ocean of fruity red wine spilling out of southern Burgundy amid a boisterous chorus heard around the world:

Le beaujolais nouveau has arrived!

The yearly rush to ship the stuff to every corner of the globe at the stroke of midnight on the third Thursday in November is one of France's great marketing coups. The unpretentious wine, bottled just weeks after the grape harvest, produces sneers from connoisseurs but more than $100 million a year for growers.

Alas, this year's vintage is already producing a horrendous hangover. Foreign sales have dropped precipitously in many markets, largely because of consumer boycotts over France's decision to resume nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

The United States is an exception: sales are solid in Les Etats Unis, including Hawaii, where wine merchants say it would be a crime to let politics interfere with imbibing.

''They are all fanatics,'' R. Field Wine Co. managing partner Tim Learmont says of those who would forgo le beau for le bombe.

The protest, Learmont says, is misplaced. ''A lot of the people that grow the wine are themselves opposed to nuclear testing. They are punishing the wrong people, and they are punishing themselves by boycotting the wine.''

In fact, Learmont said, sales in his Honolulu shop at Ward Centre appear to be brisker this year than last, with 12 cases sold in less than a week, and only 24 more cases here or on the way.

Learmont attributes the sales, at $13.99 a bottle with discounts for six or more bottles, to the ''fresh, clean'' quality of the new vintage, ''with a lot of strawberry character to it.

''This nouveau is much better than last year,'' Learmont says. ''Of course,'' he grins, ''we say that every year.''

But in Japan and Scandinavia, where anti-nuclear protests are popular, beaujolais sales have fallen by more than 30 percent, according to the French winegrowers' union. In Germany, bar customers are asking to pay for the thrill not of drinking beaujolais but of smashing the bottles.

''Politics never mixes well with wine,'' said Franck Duboeuf, who operates France's biggest wine-exporting empire with his father, Georges, known as the ''King of Beaujolais,'' from their base in Romaneche-Thorins.

''Banning the bomb and nuclear testing may be worthy causes, but to stop buying wine is not the best way to achieve those goals,'' Duboeuf said in a telephone interview.

But even new markets such as Brazil, China and Singapore have not offset sharp declines in Japan, the Netherlands and other anti-nuclear nations.

[From the New York Times, Nov. 17, 1995]

CHINA REBUKES FOUR OTHER NUCLEAR POWERS ON ARMS CONTROL

(By Patrick E. Tyler)

BEIJING, Nov. 16.—Issuing a major policy statement on arms control, China tonight sharply rebuked the United States, Russia, Britain and France for continuing to develop ''nuclear weapons and outer space weapons, including guided missile defense systems'' while seeking in some cases to deny the peaceful use of nuclear technology to the developing world.

The policy document, issued by the official New China News Agency, said the world's major nuclear powers ''on the one hand, vie with one another in dumping their advanced weapons on the international market, even using weapons transfers as a means to interfere in other nations domestic affairs.''

''On the other,'' it continued, ''they resort to discriminative anti-proliferation and arms control measures, directing the spearhead of arms control at the developing countries.''

Without mentioning Taiwan, the document implicitly warned Washington that Beijing regards continuing arms sales to the island as interference in China's internal affairs.

For the first time, the policy declaration also appeared to express China's formal opposition to an American proposal to deploy ballistic missile defense systems in Asia to protect Japan and American military forces there, principally against North Korea. Beijing fears that such a missile defense system could undermine Chinese strategic nuclear forces, which were developed to hold American, Japanese and Russian targets at risk of retaliation in any nuclear conflict.

Chinese officials were alarmed when President Clinton and President Boris N. Yeltsin signed a communiqué in May saying Washington and Moscow should cooperate in developing ballistic missile defenses.

In a larger context, China's policy presentation was made to a world and regional audience that is very much concerned with fundamental security questions in Asia. They include the rising military tensions between China and Taiwan; the territorial conflicts in the South China Sea, where there are rich deposits of oil, and China's competition with Japan for regional dominance. The role of American forces in Asia is connected to each one of these issues.

China's policy statement may have also been timed in part to blunt the international criticism that will resume when Beijing detonates its expected third underground nuclear warhead this year, part of a final series of tests leading up to the conclusion in 1996 of a nuclear test ban treaty, which China has pledged to sign. Preparations at the Lop Nor testing range in the far west of China have been observed by American reconnaissance satellites, foreign diplomats here say.

Concerning its own nuclear cooperation with such countries as Iran and Pakistan, both of which have nuclear weapons programs, the document pledged that China would combat the spread of weapons of mass destruction. But it asserted, ''There must not be a double standard whereby anti-nuclear proliferation is used as a pretext to limit or retard the peaceful use of nuclear energy by developing nations.''

China defended its level of military spending, which has increased about 50 percent, taking inflation into account, since the late 1980's, according to estimates by Central Intelligence Agency.

''China needs a peaceful environment in order to be able to devote itself completely to its socialist modernization program,'' the document said. ''As long as there is no serious threat to China's sovereignty or security, China will not increase its defense spending substantially or by a big margin. It will never threaten nor invade any other country.''

PRESIDENT SHOULD SEEK SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES BEFORE SENDING UNITED STATES TROOPS TO BOSNIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FUNDERBURK] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Speaker, as thousands of American soldiers prepare to depart for a cold winter in Bosnia, two things are lacking in the White House's preparation for its plunge into the Balkan nightmare; an appreciation for the Constitution of the United States and the unique relationship which exists between constitutional government and the American military.

Mr. Speaker, the Founders did not haphazardly assign responsibility for placing American soldiers in the line of fire. Most of these men were veterans of either the French and Indian War or the Revolution or both. They are determined never to commit the Army and Navy without the full backing and faith of the American people. As Alexander Hamilton implied in the Federalist Papers, the military of the new United States was to be an instrument of the people and not of the Government.

The Founders understood that before Americans are committed to battle, the Commander in Chief must have the backing of the people, the people's representatives, and the military itself.

A few years ago, former Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger laid out a six point plan designed to thwart the ambitions of any President who might attempt to reserve for himself military powers which the Constitution places clearly with the people and the people's representatives. The fifth of Weinberger's six points was that: ''* * * before the United States commits combat forces abroad, there must be some reasonable assurance that we will have the support of the American people and their elected Representatives in the Congress.''

The distinguished military historian Col. Harry Summers notes that Weinberger's theory was not new. It is clearly found in the writings of James Madison. Madison, as Summers notes, clearly believed that there was a moral imperative that those Americans whose sons' lives are put in danger ''must clearly have a say in their deployment.''

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution gives to the Congress the power to provide and pay for the common defense. Constitutionally, the President