tax collectors while condemning the hypocrisy of those in power. He treated every individual with love and dignity and taught that we should do the same. He died like a common criminal, on a cross, and gave us the opportunity for redemption and the hope of eternal life.

He also put the role of government in proper perspective when he said, ''Render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's and unto God that which is God's.''

Shortly after I announced that I would not seek reelection, a reporter asked me, ''You've been in the Congress for 24 years; what do you consider to be your greatest accomplishment?'' I paused for a moment and replied, ''Keeping my family together for 24 years and helping my wife Colleen raise two wonderful children, Michelle and Brian.'' Upon hearing this, the reporter scoffed, ''Don't give me that soft sound-bite stuff. What laws did you get passed?

When he said that, I had several thoughts—only a couple of them I can share with you this morning. Four years ago, my daughter, Michelle, and a few of her friends started an organization in Atlanta called Hands on Atlanta, making it exciting, efficient and fun for young people to volunteer their time to help those in need. Now, about 5 years later, 10,000 volunteers each month render about 20,000 hours of personal, one-on-one service. What laws have I passed that have had this impact?

I also thought about the difference between being a Senator and being a father. When we in the Senate make a mistake, we have checks and balances—99 other Senate colleagues, plus the House of Representatives, plus the President, plus a final review by the Supreme Court. But, when we as parents make a mistake with our children, where are the checks and where are the balances?

Congress can pass laws cracking down on those who refuse to support their children. But we cannot force husbands to honor their wives, wives to love their husbands, and both parents to nurture their children. Congress can pass laws on civil rights and equal rights, but we cannot force people of different races to love each other as brothers. Congress can promote fairness and efficiency in our tax code, but we cannot force the rich to show compassion toward the poor. We can join with our NATO allies to separate the warring factions in Bosnia, as we are doing, and give them a breathing space, but we cannot force Muslims, Croats and Serbs to live together as brothers in peace.

I recently heard a story on the radio. It happened in Bosnia, but I think it has meaning for all of us. A reporter was covering that tragic conflict in the middle of Sarajevo, and he saw a little girl shot by a sniper. The back of her head had been torn away by the bullet. The reporter threw down his pad and pencil, and stopped being a reporter for a few minutes. He rushed to the man who was holding the child, and helped them both into his car.

As the reporter stepped on the accelerator, racing to the hospital, the man holding the bleeding child said, ''Hurry, my friend, my child is still alive.''

A moment or two later, ''Hurry, my friend, my child is still breathing.''

A moment later, ''Hurry, my friend, my child is still warm.''

Finally, ''Hurry. Oh my God, my child is getting cold.''

When they got to the hospital, the little girl had died. As the two men were in the lavatory, washing the blood off their hands and their clothes, the man turned to the reporter and said, ''This is a terrible task for me. I must go tell her father that his child is dead. He will be heartbroken.''

The reporter was amazed. He looked at the grieving man and said, ''I thought she was your child.''

The man looked back and said, ''No, but aren't they all our children?''

Aren't they all our children?

Yes, they are all our children. They are also God's children as well, and he has entrusted us with their care in Sarajevo, in Somalia, in New York City, in Los Angeles, in my hometown of Perry, Georgia and here in Washington, D.C.

In the book of Micah, the prophet asks, ''Shall I give my firstborn for my transgressions, the fruit of my body for the sin of my soul?''

The cruelest aspect of our wars and our sins is what they do to our children. Jesus said, ''Suffer the little children to come unto me . . . For of such is the kingdom of God.'' Too often today we shorten this commandment to—suffer—little children.

Mrs. Clinton, thank you for the emphasis you have put on children and the spotlight you have shined on our challenges. You are great.

The world is watching America today. People around the world are watching not just our President or our Congress or our economy or even our military deployments. They are watching our cities, our towns, and our families to see how much we value our children, and whether we care enough to stop America's moral and cultural erosion. Do we in America in 1996 love our neighbors as ourselves as explained by Bob Bennett as our theme for the morning and by Tom Lantos and his personal example?

I do not have the answer to these questions this morning, and I don't pretend to. These problems can be solved only in the hearts and minds of our people and one child at a time. I do, however, have a few observations.

The Cold War provided as with a clarity of purpose and a sense of unity as a people. Our survival as a nation was at stake. We came together often in fear. The challenges that confront as today are far different, but the stakes are the same. I pray that our children, all of our children, will be the bridge that brings us together, not in fear, but in love.

Each year millions of our children are abused, abandoned and aborted. Millions more receive little care, discipline and almost no love. While we continue to debate our deeply-held beliefs as to which of these sins should also be violations of our criminal code, I pray that we as parents, as extended families, and as communities, will come together to provide love and spiritual care to every mother and to every child, born or unborn.

Government at every level must play a role in these challenges, but I do not believe that it will be the decisive role. What, then, are our duties as leaders, not just in the world of politics and government, but in every field represented here this morning and throughout our land? Like basketball stars Charles Barkley and Dennis Rodman, we are role models whether we like it or not.

I believe that the example we set, particularly for our young people, may be the most important responsibility of public service. We must demonstrate with our daily lives that it is possible to be involved in politics and still retain intellectual honesty and moral and ethical behavior.

We are all sinners, so we will slip and we will fall. But I have felt God's sustaining hand through every phase of my life—growing up in Perry, Georgia, raising a family, my relationship with my wife Colleen, in Senate floor debates, in committee meetings, visiting our troops in war, or being part of a mission for peace.

In the years ahead, when I think back on my public service, I am certain that my most cherished memories will be those moments spent with my colleagues in the Senate prayer breakfasts and in my meetings with leaders from around the world, usually arranged by Doug Coe, in the spirit of Jesus.

I have also been blessed by many friends in the Senate and also a small fellowship with a group of Senate brothers like the late Dewey Bartlett, Republican of Oklahoma; Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida; Pete Domenici, Republican of New Mexico; Harold Hughes, Democrat of Iowa; and Mark Hatfield, Republican of Oregon. No one can accuse that group of being of like minds politically.

Yet, these brothers have listened to my problems, shared in my joys, held me accountable and upheld me in their prayers. Fellowship in the spirit of Jesus does amazing things. It puts political and philosophical differences, even profound differences, even profound differences, in a totally different perspective.

I believe that 2,000 years ago Jesus was speaking to each of us when he delivered his Sermon on the Mount. And, my prayer this morning for our leaders and our nation is in the spirit of his words then.

May we who would be leaders always be aware that we must first be servants. May we who compete in the arena of government and politics remember that we are commanded to love our enemies and pray for those who persecute us. I can't find any exception for the news media or our opponents. May we who seek to be admired by others remember that when we practice our piety before men in order to be seen by them, we will have no reward in heaven. May we who have large egos and great ambitions recall that the Kingdom of Heaven is promised to those who are humble and poor in spirit. May we who depend on publicity as our daily bread recall that when we do a secret kindness to others, our Father, who knows all secrets, will reward us. May the citizens whom we serve as stewards of government be sensitive to the fact that we are human beings subject to error and that while we need their critiques, we also desperately need their prayers. May we never forget that the final judgment of our tenure here on earth will not be decided by a majority vote, and that an election is not required to bring us home.

May God bless each of you.

SCHOOLS YOU CAN BELIEVE IN

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, this week is National Catholic Schools Week. I want to take this opportunity to highlight, praise, and congratulate our Catholic schools. Catholic schools are an integral part of our island community on Guam. In fact, nearly one out of every five students on Guam attend Catholic schools.

The mission of the Catholic schools of the Archdiocese of Agana is ''to proclaim the Gospel, build community, and educate for service to humanity by integrating the truths of the Catholic faith with the learning process.'' School children are taught values along with academics and truth along with facts.

Catholic schools on Guam are not just on the forefront of elementary and secondary education, they are on the cutting edge. Our Catholic schools, in addition to traditional quality teaching, are leaders in innovation. Last

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. Emiline 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 date 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