

teacher to become a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and at his death, chaired the education committee and was chairman of the general board of its department for professional employees.

Mr. Shanker was well known not only in this country, but also internationally and was the founding president of Education International, an organization with some 20 million teachers from democratic countries around the world. He also established American Federation of Teacher projects assisting teacher unions in South Africa, Chile, Poland, and Russia.

Mr. Shanker was a driving force in the education reform movement and was well known for his column "Where We Stand" in the Sunday New York Times. He was also a leader in promoting civil and human rights. Several times over the last few months, as I prepared for Education hearings, I requested his participation, and even though his health kept him from appearing in person, his presence was always there—through his statements which he prepared and which were read by his designee.

This Nation has lost a great leader, a great friend of education, and a great man. I send my regrets and my sympathy to his wife Edith and his children Adam, Jennie, Michael, and Carl.●

#### RELEASE OF FUNDING FOR INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING AID

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I wish to speak briefly today about the President's resolution requesting the release of fiscal year 1997 international family planning funding by March 1, 1997, on which the Senate recently deliberated. I am pleased that the President signed House Joint Resolution 36 on February 28, 1997, and that funding for family planning is now available to those overseas who so desperately need such services.

I supported the President's resolution because I believe we must try to limit overpopulation. The world's population increases by 100 million each year. Overpopulation threatens to exert tremendous social, ecological, medical, and economic hardship on much of the world. Family planning is one of the most effective ways to combat overpopulation and its detrimental results.

I also supported the President's resolution because family planning is one of the best weapons we have to save the lives of women and their children in developing countries. The longer we delay the funding for family planning, the harder it is to save those lives.

Let me explain: Family planning enables women to space their births, preserving their health and improving the odds that their children will be born healthy. Delaying the release of family planning funding results in less healthy mothers and children and increased rates of maternal and infant mortality.

Mr. President, I served in the Peace Corps in the Dominican Republic, a developing country. For families living under the conditions that exist in many developing nations, family planning is critical. Without it, mothers have great difficulty spacing their births or limiting the number of children they bear. As a result, they suffer the tremendous physical stress of repeated childbirth, often without the aid of physicians, and sometimes die from the great burden they have placed on their bodies.

But mothers are not the only ones who suffer in these cases. Their children suffer too. When women have children too close together, the length of time they can nurse each child is cut short. Mothers' milk is the most nourishing food for children during their early years, providing essential nutrients that are often hard to find elsewhere in the food supply available to families in developing nations. Furthermore, children in such families find themselves competing for food with many other siblings, instead of only the few siblings they might have if their mothers had access to family planning. As a result, they suffer from higher incidents of malnutrition.

And family planning programs have the added benefit of slowing the spread of AIDS by increasing access to appropriate contraceptives.

Mr. President, the agreement between Congress and the President last year was that fiscal year 1997 international family planning funding could be released by March 1, 1997, if the administration certified that a delay in the release of funds until July 1, 1997 would harm overseas family planning programs and their beneficiaries. Indeed, the administration has issued such findings and documented its case well. Its findings show that a delay in funding would result in serious shortage of contraceptives in at least 60 countries, including 50 million condoms, 500,000 IUD's, and 4.8 million cycles of birth control pills. Additionally, the delay would result in the closure of 17 of 95 overseas programs and higher numbers of maternal and infant deaths.

Some, Mr. President, have attempted to circumvent last year's agreement by saying that family planning aid increases the number of abortions. On the contrary, by allowing women to prevent pregnancy, family planning reduces the need for and number of abortions. The administration's findings speak to this issue, showing that a delay in funding would result in increased incidents of unintended pregnancies and more abortions and that family planning helps decrease the number of abortions worldwide. Furthermore, UNICEF reported in 1996 that 600,000 women die annually of pregnancy-related causes; 75,000 of those deaths are due to self-induced, unsafe abortion.

Mr. President, it is clear that international family planning aid helps pro-

tect the health and lives of women and children around the world. As we aim to improve the socioeconomic conditions in developing countries, let us recognize that family planning is a help, not a hindrance, that must be sustained.●

#### ANOTHER CALL FOR AN INDEPENDENT COUNSEL

● Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I have addressed the Senate already on the need for an independent counsel to investigate the growing scandal concerning fundraising. Along those same lines, I recommend to all my colleagues a thoughtful editorial from the Washington Post entitled "The Fund-Raising Fiasco: The Democrats' Problem . . .".

Mr. President, I ask that this article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

#### THE FUND-RAISING FIASCO: THE DEMOCRATS' PROBLEM . . .

The Democrats' new chairman, Roy Romer of Colorado, did right on Friday to acknowledge error and pledge a new, reformed style of fund-raising behavior on behalf of his party. But it seemed to us that something much more active, intense and deliberate had gotten the Clinton White House into its present troubles than the alleged mere failure of "screening" that the president likes to talk about (and lay off on the Democratic National Committee). The people whose money has had to be returned (to the tune of \$3 million, as of today) did not, from all the evidence, simply slip through the net in some random, inexplicable way. They were not a byproduct of any simple breakdown of screening procedures. The more important of them, in the first place (Mr. Trie, Mr. Huang), who brought others into the fold, have connections dating from Arkansas days with Mr. Clinton. The Clinton White House brought them into national Democratic Party politics, not the other way around.

Again, the nature of many of the favor- and respectability-seeking money givers suggests that the word must have gotten around that you could gain marketable, perhaps personally extremely useful photo-op access to the president for a sufficient number of bucks. Is there some other way to account for the fact that, even at a time when the administration had barricaded off a hunk of Pennsylvania Avenue to protect the first family from criminal assault, it was ushering into the president's presence a stream of folks that sometimes seemed to resemble an international "Ten Most Wanted" list? Let us remind you of a few of the more memorable visitors.

Russ Barakat, the south Florida Democratic Party official. Five days after his coffee session at the White House in April 1995, Mr. Barakat was indicted on criminal charges and ultimately convicted for tax evasion. A Florida newspaper was full of stories about Mr. Barakat's problems with the law before the executive mansion get-together, but he was asked in for coffee anyway.

Wang Jun, the Chinese businessman and head of a military-owned arms company. While part of the U.S. government was out investigating Wang Jun for allegedly smuggling arms into this country, he was with Mr. Clinton at a White House coffee, courtesy of Mr. Trie.

Eric Wynn, whose \$100,000 bail was revoked this past week because he failed to tell authorities about his five arrests since being

sentenced for theft and tax offenses a while back. He was at the White House for coffee two days after a company partially controlled by him gave \$25,000 to the Democratic National Committee. At the time Mr. Wynn hooked up with the president, he bore the distinction of having been a twice-convicted felon. But that was only the beginning. Mr. Wynn—who was seeking a presidential pardon for himself—turned up last year at four other DNC fund-raisers involving the president including one in which he, his attorney (a close presidential friend from Arkansas) and Mr. Clinton reportedly had a brief private chat. Whatever about? The president, said White House press secretary Michael McCurry, “recalls no substantive private meeting with Mr. Wynn and is certain he never entertained any discussion of Mr. Wynn’s legal situation.”

Jorge Cabrera of Miami, DNC donor who was jailed on drug charges in the 1980s. Mr. Cabrera turned up at a White House Christmas party, only to get caught a short time later with more than 5,000 pounds of cocaine, for which he is now serving 19 years in jail.

Chong Lo. Convicted of tax evasion in the 1980s under the name of Esther Chu, Chong Lo was another visitor for coffee with Mr. Clinton. She has since been arrested again on 14 charges of falsifying mortgage applications—to which she has pled not guilty.

Roger Tamraz. While Interpol was looking for Mr. Tamraz all over the world under a 1989 international arrest warrant on conspiracy and embezzlement charges, the fugitive from Lebanon was here in Washington at the White House sipping coffee with the president.

Here in another indicator, in our view, that something beyond a mere screening mishap befell the White House in these fundraising transactions. It is the sheer number of times that some of the fund-raisers visited the White House. We daresay there are department bigwigs in the administration who haven’t been there nearly as often.

So what was actually going on during these recurrent White House sessions? At this stage, little is known about the purposes of their visits, who the visitors saw each time, what they did when they got there, or who authorized their entry to the White House. More should be known. Ponder just a few of the numbers we find so startling: Mr. Huang visited the White House 78 times in 15 months (most of the money he raised in 1996 was returned, having been deemed inappropriate or from unlawful foreign sources); Thai businesswoman and major Democratic party donor Pauline Kanchanalak has been at the White House at least 26 times since the president took office; businessman and contributor Johnny Chung reportedly visited the White House at least 49 times. This wasn’t a question of screening or failing to screen. These were people apparently well known to their White House hosts, people who had business to do at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue and went right in.

Then there are the sleepovers. The White House has disclosed that 900-plus individuals have spent a night at the White House since the Clintons moved in. The acknowledgment of this fact and the publication of the list rather sharply change the impression the White House earlier gave a more casual, friends and family kind of hospitality. More than a third of the sleepovers were financial benefactors of Mr. Clinton or the DNC. “They were my friends and I was proud to have them here,” the president explained, but as the White House deputy communications director delicately corrected him, some weren’t friends yet” but “were people the president and the first lady wanted to spend more time with.” As Charles Krauthammer observed on the opposite page the other day,

the word for people who aren’t friends yet is usually “strangers.”

Much more needs to be known about these sojourns—especially the number of visits and their dates in relation to events that preceded and followed. This is especially relevant where the visitors weren’t strangers at all, as a matter of fact, but persons involved in the other, related legal matters concerning the Clinton administration.

Our conclusion about all this is threefold. It is that first, a great deal more needs to be disclosed about all these transactions; second, it will be disclosed, as it has been to date, reluctantly and in response to various events and pressures; and third, (see below) the odds are not great for a good and fair-minded congressional inquiry into the subject. For the moment that leaves Janet Reno in charge.●

#### PROPOSED ENCRYPTION LEGISLATION

● Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, I rise to express my concern over bills introduced last Thursday, February 27, 1997 by the Senators from Vermont and Montana. These bills, the Encrypted Communications Privacy Act of 1997 and the Promotion of Commerce On-Line in the Digital Era Act of 1997, deal with the complex and controversial issue of encryption and the export of encryption products. I too am concerned over our Nation’s policy regarding encryption, but I believe rash action on this issue at this time by Congress would be inappropriate.

I agree with both Senator BURNS and LEAHY that digital communications, the internet, and the global information infrastructure are already revolutionizing the way we live and work. I also believe there is a need to ensure the security of private, commercial, and Government messages and information sent over global communication links and stored in computer databases. The information revolution is underway and technology is progressing at exponential rates.

Nevertheless, Mr. President, our Nation still has needs that must be addressed. The same digital information, communication links, and computer memory that allows for great advances in personal convenience and entertainment, in commercial productivity and competitiveness, and in Government services and efficiencies can also be abused by individuals with other designs and intentions. Our society has entrusted its elected leaders and public servants to protect its citizens from such activities. Therefore, I think it is imperative that we study thoroughly how this proposed legislation will affect our Government’s ability to fulfill its responsibilities. The National security and the ability to effectively enforce our extraterritorial laws is at stake.

The executive branch is the part of our Government responsible for implementing and enforcing the laws of this Nation. For the past several years the administration has been involved in a dialog with industry leaders in an attempt to promote the use of encryption

and expand exports while also protecting the legitimate needs of our Government to gain access with properly executed search warrants to communications. This is not done for nefarious intentions, as some have claimed. The negotiations took place because our Government is charged with fulfilling its responsibility to protect the lives and livelihood of all its citizens.

But our concern for access to encrypted data extends beyond our shores. Our Nation faces threats from nations, groups, and individuals overseas. The United States’ ability to counter and thwart these threats will likely be hampered if encryption products are allowed to be exported worldwide with unlimited strength or without key recovery provisions.

Mr. President, the administration has also been negotiating with other OECD nations regarding encryption policy. We are not the only nation which realizes the benefits and possible abuses of encryption products. Other nations are also considering how to ensure that their government needs and responsibilities are addressed in their encryption export and import policies. I do not believe our relations with other nations will be furthered if the administration’s negotiations are undercut by unnecessary and potentially damaging congressional action. Further, the interests of our Nation’s technology industry will not be advanced if other nations shut their borders to American encryption products.

Today, many established software and hardware firms are successfully marketing encryption products with key recovery features here and abroad. The President has put forward a plan which in good faith attempts to balance our Nation’s interests in commerce, security, and law enforcement. While other firms say the administration policy is untenable, these American companies are producing and selling advanced encryption products worldwide which meet both the needs of private commerce and industry, and the requirements of our Government. This suggests to me that the administration’s policy not only can work, it is working. I believe Congress should let the administration’s negotiations and policies on encryption go forward, to succeed or fail on their own merits. Mr. President, caution and careful study are in order.●

#### TRIBUTE TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE PEARL HARBOR SURVIVORS ASSOCIATION ON THEIR 25TH ANNIVERSARY

● Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the New Hampshire Pearl Harbor Survivors Association. Those brave men stood tall in perhaps one of the most tragic moments in American history. Against overwhelming odds, these great Americans fought to defend the United States. Their heroic actions were an inspiration to the people of the