

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