

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 fund-raising 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

United States and help propel our Nation to victory in World War II.

Mr. President, I wish to honor the New Hampshire Pearl Harbor Survivors on the occasion of their 25th anniversary. They are our American heroes and we applaud them for defending our country. I also wish to commend these brave men for touring New Hampshire schools and talking to our young Americans in an effort to keep Pearl Harbor memories and history alive. Those who fought in the war and were victims of the Pearl Harbor attack deserve a special place in our history books.

My father was a Navy pilot who died in a war-related incident during World War II. I have a special place in my heart for these courageous men.

When United States Army and Navy commanders in the Pacific area had received a final war warning on the 27th of November 1941, Hawaii was not mentioned and American authorities thought that the Philippines or Malaysia would be the possible target. Any potential attack on Pearl Harbor was therefore interpreted as a form of sabotage and no effective security patrol was established. Antiaircraft batteries around the harbor consequently had no ready ammunition and USAAF aircraft on the ground were easy targets as they were unarmed and grouped together on airfields for easier protection against saboteurs.

On Saturday, December 6, 1941, many Army and Navy personnel were on the usual weekend shore leave when the destroyer *Ward* radioed that it had sunk a submarine early Sunday morning. The information, though, was delayed in reaching the high command and consequently the harbor gate had not been closed.

At 7:55 a.m., on December 7, 1941 the first Japanese bombers attacked United States airfields and the fleet. Virtually the entire U.S. fleet of 94 vessels, including 8 battleships, was concentrated at Pearl Harbor and the disposition of troops, airplanes, and anti-aircraft guns made effective defense almost impossible. When the last attack had ended about 2 hours later, the Japanese won a significant tactical victory since they had been practically unopposed. Within 2 hours, 2,403 American servicemen and civilians were killed and 1,178 wounded. When the news of the attack reached the people of the United States, our country went into shock. Japanese capabilities had been underestimated and information about the fast-moving developments had been relayed too slow to the commanders in Hawaii.

Pearl Harbor is a very poignant chapter in our history. We must seek to remember the grave sacrifice so many Americans made there. As a veteran, I am very proud to honor the outstanding patriotism of the New Hampshire Pearl Harbor Survivors on their 25th anniversary.●

REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA DAY

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I am honored to join again with nearly 1 million Lithuanian Americans in commemorating the 79th anniversary of the proclamation of an independent Lithuania, especially at a time when the Lithuanian people are rebuilding their democracy.

After more than seven centuries of struggle, the Lithuanians have finally succeeded in reestablishing an independent republic. While their hopes were realized once before in this century, their freedom was abruptly revoked in 1940, after 22 years of democratic governance.

Throughout this long and difficult period, the people of Lithuania and the other Baltic nations never wavered from their beliefs in democratic values and their desires for liberty and freedom. In keeping with such a strong commitment, their independence after so many years is not only something to celebrate, it is an incentive for us all to rededicate ourselves to the democratic principles commemorated by this anniversary.

Since 1990, when Lithuania rejoined the international community of democratic nations, the country has recognized the importance of meaningful political and economic reforms. Most significantly, Lithuania recently experienced another peaceful transfer of civilian rule, demonstrating the increasing stability of its democracy.

Lithuania's commitment to continue along the path of economic reforms also promises greater prosperity in the years to come. A number of indicators suggest the possibility of a brighter future for the Lithuanian economy, despite the difficult period of transition that has resulted from the collapse of the Soviet Union. Gross domestic product is expected to rise this year, and continue to do so the next. Inflation is expected to decline. Industrial production is also on the rise.

In addition, Lithuania has reached out to its neighbors, both those in the Baltic region and those further to the west. The Baltic Economic Cooperation Agreement and Lithuania's decision to join the Council of Europe are examples of this young democracy's determination to remain economically and politically engaged with the rest of the world.

At this time of year, our thoughts also turn to those Lithuanians who suffered under the brutality of the Nazi and Soviet occupations. Many risked and lost their lives for the rights and freedoms that Lithuanians today are privileged to enjoy. Their steadfast determination and courage eventually prevailed, providing hope for all people who dream someday to be free.

The writer Vincent Boris has observed that Lithuanian "statehood was reestablished within a continuum of nationhood." Indeed, the Lithuanian people have drawn their strength from a very real sense that nationhood can never be oppressed. That sense of na-

tionhood has been most evident here in the United States, where we have witnessed the unyielding dedication of Lithuanian Americans to the freedom of their native land. Their perseverance encouraged many of us to stand in this body over the last several decades and proclaim our support for a Lithuanian republic.

We in Maryland, and our Nation, are particularly fortunate to have such an active Lithuanian-American community. Its longstanding traditions of self-help and voluntarism and its dedication to the democratic ideals that have prevailed in Lithuania have truly enriched the history of this country. In areas ranging from business, to academia, to the arts, Lithuanian-Americans consistently make significant contributions across the Nation.

Mr. President, recently, Lithuanians gathered in their capital, Vilnius, to commemorate this anniversary. I am proud that we in the United States have continued to stand with them on this occasion, both in years when there was much to celebrate and in years when there were only memories and dreams of a better future. It is my sincere hope that we can celebrate this anniversary with the same optimism that we do this year for many years to come.●

WHAT AL SHANKER TAUGHT US

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of a great man and a very good friend, Al Shanker. His contributions to education and society at large are too great to enumerate so I respectfully ask that E.D. Hirsch, Jr.'s column from the Washington Post be printed in the RECORD.

The column follows:

WHAT AL SHANKER TAUGHT US

In the course of the past two decades, Albert Shanker made himself the most important figure in American education. In the wake of his untimely death on Feb. 22, the movement toward rigorous academic standards in public schools must still go on. But his death leaves a void, and the standards movement will have less force and focus than it had before.

No other high official in education spoke home truths so consistently, or with more clarity, or to greater effect. No one contributed more to the change in attitude among teachers and the general public toward universally high academic standards. If a single person could be said to be responsible for the shift in sentiment that prompted the President to call, in his State of the Union address, for national educational standards in the public school—a proposal that would have been unthinkable a few years back—it would be Al Shanker.

We teachers, like the rest of humankind, are creatures of habit and tradition who follow the ideas we were taught. Our leaders are inclined to preserve their popularity by telling us what we are comforted to hear. Al Shanker was different. His loyalty was to the wellbeing of public education as a whole. Only a rare and great leader risks the disfavor of his followers and brings them to a new understanding of uncomfortable new realities.

Long before his colleagues, Shanker had the insight to perceive and the courage to