

Mr. Speaker, protecting our National Security interests is among my highest priorities. If I thought controlling encryption exports worked toward this end, I would be its strongest proponent. Unfortunately, export controls on encryption software simply disadvantage the United States software industry.

Under current law the United States allows only 40 bit encryption codes to be exported, although software companies sell encryption codes of up to 128 bits everywhere in the United States. Forty bit encryption technology is so elementary, it took a graduate student a mere 3½ hours to break a code last January. Fifty-six bit encryption is 65,000 times more difficult to decode than 10 bit encryption and it only took students three months to break the encryption code. One hundred twenty eight bit encryption has not been broken yet.

Naturally, foreign companies do not want to buy 40 bit encryption software, because it is so vulnerable and insecure. The possibilities for "computer hackers" to break into the system and wreak havoc are enormous and dangerous. Therefore, foreign companies are purchasing high-level encryption from foreign software providers instead of American ones.

The international demand for encryption software is growing exponentially because of the tremendous rise in electronic commerce. For instance, German Economics Minister, Guenter Rexrodt, said, "Users can only protect themselves against having data manipulated, destroyed, or spied on by strong encryption procedures * * *. That is why we have to use all of our powers to promote such procedures instead of blocking them."

Our export restraint has not kept the technology from proliferating. It has merely allowed foreign producers of strong encryption technology to fill the vacuum. In fact, American companies are partnering with foreign firms to distribute their software—taking jobs and revenue with them.

American-owned Sun Computers has recently joined with a Russian software company to avoid the U.S. export ban and sell to foreign markets. Foreign companies can also purchase American-produced 40 bit encryption technology and upgrade it in their own countries to 128 bit encryption technology. This "add-on" industry is among the fastest growing software industries in Europe today. Clearly, if someone wants high-level encryption technology, he or she can easily obtain it.

The ability to obtain both powerful and affordable encryption will now become easier with recent developments in Canada. The Canadian Government includes encryption software in decontrolling mass market software under the Generic Software Note. This means any software sold over-the-counter, by mail or on the phone may be exported without limits. Entrust, a Canadian software company, is freely marketing and selling internationally a 128 bit encryption program right now. It sells for less than \$50, and Entrust provides a version of the encryption technology free on the Internet. Even our most steadfast ally sees that export controls can no longer help stem the overwhelming demand and spread of unbreakable encryption.

Mr. Speaker, if the United States continues to impose these restrictive export bans on its own companies, "foreign competition could emerge at a level significant enough to damage the present U.S. world leadership" in the software industry, according to the National

Research Council's blue-ribbon panel on encryption policy. If our export ban continues, the United States will not be the worldwide leader on encryption technology for long, and that would be a true risk to our national security.

I strongly oppose any unilateral sanctions or regulations that put the United States at an unnecessary disadvantage. Our current export ban on encryption software is a perfect example, and I intend to continue the fight to change our policy and allow the United States to compete in the global software market.

HUNTER SCOTT VINDICATES CAPTAIN McVAY

HON. JOE SCARBOROUGH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of my colleagues to the work of 12-year-old Hunter Scott, from my hometown of Pensacola, FL. Hunter was recently featured on the NBC Nightly News "American Spirit" segment for his work in vindicating Captain McVay, skipper of the U.S.S. *Indianapolis*.

Captain McVay was commander of the World War II heavy cruiser, the U.S.S. *Indianapolis*. On July 30, 1945, after delivering the atom bomb to the *Enola Gay* on the Pacific Island of Tinian, the U.S.S. *Indianapolis* was torpedoed by the Japanese sub I-58, and sank in 12 minutes. The first torpedo knocked out all power, the SOS was ignored. Since arrivals of combat ships were not then reported, no one knew the ship was sunk. Of the 1,196 men aboard, 300 went down with the ship. After 4½ days without food or water, they were discovered by chance. Only 316 survived the shark attacks in the Philippine Sea.

McVay was court-martialed and convicted on a micro-technicality, making him the only skipper in history court-martialed for losing his ship in combat. Survivors felt their captain was a scapegoat and, with the McVay family, have tried unsuccessfully to vindicate him for years. Captain McVay committed suicide in 1968, and the guilty verdict still stands.

One year ago, Hunter saw the movie "Jaws," and was so taken by Captain Quint's soliloquy on his hatred of sharks due to being a shark bitten *Indy* survivor, he decided to find out more. He placed an ad in a military based newspaper at Pensacola Naval Air Station, searching for survivors. He discovered 80 survivors, and became aware of five books and documentaries highlighting Captain McVay. Hunter took the extraordinary step of interviewing survivors, examining documentary evidence and beginning his personal mission to search out the truth.

Hunter Scott, who now aspires to be a Navy Blue Angel, explains that the action taken against Captain McVay was misguided. He has focused a tremendous amount of effort and energy on clearing the good captain's name.

Hunter has requested Congress' support his efforts to expunge the court-martial from Captain McVay's record. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting the efforts of this tremendous young man.

An even greater wish of mine is that Hunter Scott's example of courage and diligence in

seeking the truth will be followed not only by his peers but also by adults inside Congress and across America.

REMEMBERING THAT FREEDOM COMES AT A PRICE

HON. JERRY MORAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, last Tuesday, Veterans Day, millions of Americans were afforded the opportunity to remember and express our sincere gratitude to those who have served in defense of our Nation.

It was a day to honor great sacrifices, celebrate heroic victories, and to renew their commitments to our Nation's Veterans.

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just, and lasting peace, among ourselves, and with all nations."

These words are taken from President Abraham Lincoln's second inaugural address and sadly read again just two months later over its author's grave. The excerpt "to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan," now lays etched in stone on the plaque of the Veterans Administration building in Washington reminding us of the debt we owe to those who have defended our land in times of both war and peace.

On Veterans Day we honor those individuals who set their own aspirations aside to serve their country in defense of freedom and liberty. Our duty is not only to ensure that wreaths are placed on the graves of those who paid the ultimate sacrifice, nor is it only to fly our nation's flag in honor and support of current service members; it is our duty to care for the soldier and his dependents who continue to bear the effects of battle.

In our history, more than one million American men and women have died in defense of our nation. If these now-silent patriot's have taught us anything, it is that because of the men and women who were willing to sacrifice their last blood and breath, the United States remains a symbol of freedom and a country whose ideas are still worth defending.

Veterans Day is a day of national respect. We should not forget those who have allowed us to enjoy that which we have today. More than ever, we must rededicate ourselves to honor the lives and memory of those who served, fought, and often died.

How might we best recognized these American heroes? We should pause to give them thanks for safeguarding our liberties. We should pledge to carry out the civic responsibilities of citizens living in a free country. And we should exercise those loyalties by demonstrating our respect for both our living Veterans and those in their final resting places. It is so little to ask of us when they have given so much.

Veterans are the unsung heroes who define our American heritage, ordinary citizens who did their duty. And to those who have fallen, let us remember that freedom is never free

and that we can never adequately express our thanks to those who could not return to us.

THE RETIREMENT OF DEAN SMITH

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, in March I stood before the House to honor Dean Smith for winning more games than any other coach in the history of college basketball. I stand again today to honor him in his retirement.

In his 36 years of coaching at the University of North Carolina, he has stressed academics and winning the right way. He has demanded that the game be played well. He is a teacher. And he has always given back to our community. I first knew him in my student days in the 1960's as an active churchman and champion of racial justice. Throughout his career, he has remained humble in the face of overwhelming achievement—always sharing the credit with others and vigorously staying clear of the spotlight. It is with great pride that I rise today to shine that spotlight on the accomplishments of a remarkable man.

Dean Smith is a monument to coaching excellence: 879 victories, 2 national championships, 11 trips to the Final Four, 27 straight 20-victory seasons. At North Carolina, he has coached 30 All-Americans. However, his excellence goes beyond this impressive record. He enjoys the loyalty of fans and the devotion of his players. Michael Jordan thinks of his former coach as "a second father." Indeed, Smith is the patriarch of an extended basketball family. In the weeks since his retirement, members of that family—the former players Smith touched and the fans to whom Smith brought so much joy—have been struck by mixed emotions.

We support his decision and wish him happiness in his retirement. Yet part of us wants him to stay forever. Hand-made signs hang in the storefronts and dorms of Chapel Hill begging Smith not to go. He is a legend that has brought pride and distinction to the University of North Carolina.

His presence in college basketball is best described by a comment made by Coach Jim Valvano moments after his North Carolina State Wolfpack won the national championship in 1983. Valvano remarked: "This'll be really big news back home. Unless Dean Smith retires tomorrow. * * *"

Mr. Speaker, I come from a state where college basketball loyalties assume fanatical proportions. But competing allegiances aside, we can all recognize Dean Smith's unparalleled success on the court, his devotion to his players, and his fundamental decency as a human being. We wish him well.

SPECIAL RECOGNITION TO DR. LAWRENCE H. EINHORN, INDIANA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Lawrence H. Einhorn of the Indiana University School of Medicine at Indianapolis was recently awarded the 1997 International Citizen of the Year Award by the International Center. Dr. Einhorn, a highly distinguished professor of medicine has demonstrated unparalleled expertise in cancer education, research and treatment. The award distinguished Dr. Einhorn for his contribution in the world in concert with medicine, government, sports, community service, research, culture, education and business.

His renowned success was made in the creation of chemotherapy treatment to cure disseminated testis cancer in 1974. This method led to a remarkable reduction in what had been a devastating disease. In partnership with Dr. John P. Donahue at the School of Medicine, 95 percent of those afflicted with testis cancer that are treated at a major medical clinic survive.

Dr. Einhorn's dedication to medicine can also be seen in his previous achievements. Besides being chairman of numerous cancer study groups, clinical associations and serving as associate editor for several medical journals, he has received awards and shared his knowledge throughout America and the world. Not only has he accepted the highest honors from the American Association for Cancer Research and the American Society of Clinical Oncology, he also won the French Jacquillat Award.

We have all benefitted from Dr. Einhorn's research, commitment and accomplishments in the fight against cancer. I am pleased to congratulate him on his most recent honor, as it adds to the host of other awards he has won. I am confident that this recognition will serve as one of many along his career.

We are most proud of Dr. Einhorn and his successful endeavors in behalf of patients now and in the future.

FAST-TRACK TRADE AUTHORITY

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that President Clinton and Speaker GINGRICH have decided not to ask for a vote on fast track trade authority in 1997. I strongly opposed fast track authority. Fast track paves the way for trade agreements which would continue a disturbing trend in America: we used to make products in this country and export these superior goods abroad; but now, American companies use foreign labor in foreign countries to make the products they sell here. This legislation fails to address human rights, food safety, environmental regulations, or protect American workers. This, Mr. Speaker, is the worst kind of public policy.

Presumably, one of the main reasons for fast track authority is to expand the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). After 3 years, NAFTA has cost hundreds of thousands of American jobs and failed to improve environmental conditions along the Mexican border. I did not support NAFTA then, and I will not support expanding it now.

In light of recent cases of contaminated strawberries, raspberries, and beef, consumers are growing more concerned with the safety of the food we eat. Food-borne illness is on the rise around the world in part because of the "globalization" of the food supply. Imported food is over three times more likely to be contaminated with illegal pesticide residues than food grown in the United States. Stronger proconsumer language in any fast track legislation would correct this oversight, however, the provisions of the proposed fast track authority would have greatly restricted the United States' ability to protect the public from unsafe food.

I believe that trade agreements should be subject to moral and ethical standards. There are 1.3 billion people around the world living on less than \$1 a day. The proposed fast track legislation did not include provisions to reduce child labor or decrease poverty and inequity throughout the developing world. U.S. trade policies and negotiations should seek to change this reality.

This proposal also failed to address necessary environmental standards. Since the passage of NAFTA, the degradation of the environment along our border with Mexico has escalated. By not requiring other nations to increase their environmental standards, we are putting American products, which are subject to stronger environmental rules, at a disadvantage in the competitive marketplace.

Labor rights have been a primary U.S. trade negotiating objectives since the 1988 Omnibus Trade Act. Unfortunately, this proposal provided absolutely no protection for American workers. NAFTA resulted in a loss of almost 17,000 jobs in Illinois and 420,000 jobs nationwide. Workers have reduced bargaining power under this agreement as employers use threats of moving jobs to lower wage-paying nations in order to lower worker contract demands. Unlike fast track authority that has existed in the past, this fast track proposal actually limited the labor provisions a trade agreement can address. There is no doubt about it: this proposal would have hurt American workers.

CITY OF HOPE NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of an important initiative being developed by City of Hope National Medical Center in Duarte, CA. A nationally recognized leader in the research and treatment of cancer, City of Hope proposes to implement a demonstration of a combined Bone Marrow Transplantation/Radioimmunotherapy [BMT/RI] research and treatment program, dedicated to maximizing the effectiveness of BMT/RI therapy in curing cancer.