

went on to say roads and canals would knit the union together, facilitate defense, furnish avenues of trade, break down local prejudices, and consolidate that union of sentiment so essential to the national policy.

Clearly, Mr. Chairman, for leadership in "consolidating that union of sentiment" essential to achieving the NHS, Mr. Jefferson would salute you. I certainly do!

With warm thanks,

TOM LARSON.

TRIBUTE TO DETECTIVE LT.
RODNEY M. LEONE

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 6, 1995

Mr. MARTINI, Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of Detective Lt. Rodney M. Leone, of the Passaic County Sheriff's Department, who is retiring from the sheriff's department on December 31, 1995, after a distinguished career of 25 years.

Allow me to share with the House some of his accomplishments: Detective/Lieutenant Leone has been the recipient of three medals of valor, ten certificates of merit, he was elected as the fourth vice president of the New Jersey State PBA, and he was a past president of the New Jersey Narcotic Enforcement Officers' Association.

Detective/Lieutenant Leone is also a member of the New Jersey Police Honor Legion, the New York City Police Honor Legion, the New York City Transit Honor Legion, and he serves as the executive director of the New Jersey State PBA Physician's Association.

His accomplishments and honors aside, I believe the highlight of his career is the over 1,000 criminal arrests that he has made. His diligence and his success has made the streets of Passaic County safer for everyone.

Mr. Speaker, I know you will join me in wishing Detective/Lieutenant Rodney M. Leone a happy retirement and the best of luck in his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO JANET CERCONI
SCULLION

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 6, 1995

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a woman from the 14th Congressional District of Pennsylvania who has made a number of significant contributions to her community in Pittsburgh. Her name is Janet Cercone Scullion. I have known Janet and her family for many years.

Janet is a well-known member of this community. She has lived in Bloomfield all of her life. Her parents, Dan and Mary Cercone, were community leaders, and her father's barber shop was a local landmark for over 60 years. Over the last 35 years, she has helped many of the neediest members of our community through her work as a music therapist and as a nurse at the V.A. Medical Center, St. Francis Medical Center, and Shadyside Hospital. I would like to point out that she worked at these jobs—and attended college and grad

school—while raising eight children. She has prepared and presented research on neurological disorders, and she has taught others how to care for patients with diseases like Huntington's disease and multiple sclerosis. If that weren't enough, she has been actively involved in community affairs in Bloomfield.

Janet has done more to improve community life in Bloomfield than anyone else. She has served as president of the Bloomfield Citizens Council. She founded the Spirit of Bloomfield magazine. She helped WTAE-Channel 4 with its documentary on Bloomfield, and she founded the Bloomfield Heritage and Preservation Society. Through these and other activities too numerous to mention, Janet has worked tirelessly to promote community spirit and strengthen the bonds between members of this community.

On Saturday, December 9, members of the Bloomfield community and many others will celebrate Janet's accomplishments by presenting her with the first annual Bloomfield Citizen of the Year Award at the Jene-Mager VFW Post 278. I am pleased and honored to note that I will be the toastmaster at this dinner.

Mr. Speaker, what this country needs is more people like Janet Cercone Scullion—people who selflessly dedicate themselves to helping their neighbors and serving their communities. She deserves the thanks of the entire Bloomfield community, and I want to commend her here today.

NICHOLAS SACCAMANO:
COMMUNITY LEADER

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 6, 1995

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Nicholas Saccamano, of the 11th Congressional District, who has given of himself for the betterment of the people of New Jersey for more than 40 years. This Friday evening, Nick will be honored by his many friends and colleagues upon his retirement from AT&T Bell Laboratories after 42 years of service. During that time, Nick has become a leader in business, and so many community activities.

Nick has always been involved in Morris County, where he and his wife Betty make their home. He is a champion of the finest charitable causes in our communities. Nick is known to be loyal, persistent and a leader who get things accomplished.

Perhaps the best illustration of Nick's personal commitment to those in need was when a seriously ill young man was in need of a bone marrow transplant. It was Nick who, together with the young man's friends and family, took action and personally mobilized the support and resources necessary to help save the young man's life. And so it is not surprising that Nick's good works have gained him the respect, admiration and deep friendship of the residents of Morris County and all of New Jersey. My wonderful predecessor, Congressman Dean Gallo, considered Nick one of our best and so do I.

I would be hard pressed to list all of Nick Saccamano's accomplishments and special citations here today. However, I would like to

mention a few to give you an idea of how widely involved Nick is in our lives. Nick has been named the Man of the Year by the Dope Open Inc. and the Morris County Police Chief's Association and was named Citizen of the Year by the Holmdel Policeman's Benevolent Association. He serves on the executive board of the Morris County United Way, as well as receiving their John J. O'Connor Award. Nick is also involved in employer ridership programs in Morris, Monmouth, and Ocean counties; the Two Hundred Club in Morris, Monmouth, Ocean, and Union counties and is a member of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely doubt that Nick Saccamano will be slowing down any time soon. On the contrary, retiring from Bell Laboratories should give him even more time to do what he does so well: being people together to help others.

So today, Mr. Speaker, I join with all my New Jersey Colleagues and this House in congratulating Nick Saccamano for his many years of service to all residents of our area.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF EAST
TIMOR INVASION

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 1995

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 20th anniversary of the Indonesian invasion of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor. It is sobering to reflect on the fact that responsible observers affirm that at least 100,000, and perhaps more than 200,000 of a population of less than 700,000, have perished from the combined effects of Indonesia's December 1975 invasion of the territory. Proportionately, this is a death toll at least as great if not greater than Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge. While the vast majority of these deaths took place between 1975 and 1980, harsh repression continues in East Timor and the tragedy there cries out for a solution.

East Timor has been the scene of numerous arrests, beatings, and torture in recent months, mainly of young people. Authoritative observers make it clear that these practices are routine. It is therefore of great importance that the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Joee Ayala Lasso, is visiting East Timor at this time. This makes it all the more important that concrete steps be taken to improve the human rights situation in East Timor. President Clinton raised the issue of human rights in East Timor with President Suharto in a meeting in Washington in late October, one of several times that he has raised the issue with Indonesia's leader.

I believe there should be increased international efforts to resolve the tragedy in East Timor, which continues to cause so much human suffering. After all, if we are able to do something about Bosnia, over time we can also do something about East Timor, and it probably would be a lot easier to do so in East Timor.

I would note that in recent years hundreds of Members of Congress from both parties have signed letters and appeals on the East Timor situation and that international concern over the issue has grown over time. In 1995,

this growing international concern was exemplified by the nomination of the Roman Catholic Bishop of East Timor, 47-year-old Carlos Ximenes Belo, for the Nobel Peace Prize. The Associated Press and other news organizations listed Bishop Belo as a finalist in the days before the peace prize winner was announced in mid-October.

As one of those who nominated Bishop Belo for the Nobel Peace Prize, I firmly believe that the Congress and the Clinton administration and other governments and parliaments and world leaders should support Bishop Belo in his continuing efforts to ward off violence and find a just, peaceful solution to the East Timor tragedy under U.N. auspices.

It is crucial that Bishop Belo receive the maximum possible international support for his heroic efforts. In the year to come, I will work with my colleagues to help ensure that he gets it.

COMPUTER PRIVACY

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 6, 1995

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of all Members of Congress, action being taken by the administration which threatens the personal privacy of everyone using a computer. Let me explain.

Even before Julius Caesar began dispatching runners with coded messages, governments and private citizens have searched for ways to protect vital personal and business secrets. As communications have become more sophisticated, so too have the methods used to secure private and confidential communications. Information sent by computer today is often protected by "encryption" technology. The technology applies a mathematical equation which scrambles data so it can only be read by the person holding the "key" which unscrambles the information. For years, the Government has argued that it should hold a "key" to everyone's computer—you may recall the "clipper chip" debate during the last Congress.

Despite the wholehearted rejection of the clipper chip, the Government is back at it. Yesterday, the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST] held a hearing on an administration proposal called the "64-bit software key escrow encryption export criteria." Beyond this technical jargon, this appears to be a very dangerous proposal; some are referring to it as the "son of clipper." The new proposal is opposed by a wide range of interests, including the high-technology industry, free speech advocates, and free-market groups.

The Ad Hoc Taxpayer Coalition for Computer Privacy, which includes Americans for Tax Reform, and Citizens for a Sound Economy, says this proposal is anticonsumer, antimarketplace, anti-American business, and antiprogress. A group of three dozen high-tech business interests have informed the administration that they will attempt to craft their own policy because the administration's just misses the boat. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert letters from these two groups in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as well as letters from the Business Software Alliance, the Information Technology Association of America,

and the Information Technology Industry Council.

Mr. Speaker, it appears that the administration is trying to set a national policy on computers without a true public hearing. Such serious issues should not be resolved behind closed doors or at obscure hearings. Congress is being called upon to become involved in the debate over a national encryption policy. I think we should take a close look at this and I urge my colleagues to consider this seriously.

THE AD HOC TAXPAYER COALITION
FOR COMPUTER PRIVACY,
November 8, 1995.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: We are writing to express serious concerns about the Administration's efforts to continue to restrict the ability of computer users at home and abroad to protect their personal and private information over electronic networks through the use of encryption technology. The Administration seems determined to ensure government surveillance of all electronic information and communications. It began with President Clinton's "Clipper Chip," but has not stopped.

Consumers aren't happy with these proposals, and neither is the business community nor civil libertarians. In fact, it's hard to find anyone supportive outside the Administration except for the few that would benefit from the Administration's "proposed relaxation" of the nation's export policy.

The Administration refuses to let American computer hardware and software companies sell products with good encryption worldwide unless the U.S. Government is guaranteed access to a key that unlocks that information. The Administration is trying to leverage these companies' need to export—they derive more than half their earnings from sales abroad—and desire to develop a single product worldwide, to force them to include a feature in products they sell in the U.S. and abroad that will allow government access. Administration officials also have said that if American companies do not "voluntarily" include such a feature, then they will seek legislation making such a feature mandatory.

The Administration's approach is the wrong policy for today's marketplace.

It's anti-consumer. Computer users will not entrust their sensitive information to computer networks unless its security and privacy are assured. Without good privacy protection, there simply will not be a Global Information Infrastructure—and America won't be in the lead.

It's anti-marketplace. There is no consumer demand for encryption products that give the government easy access. The Administration has come forward with a typical big-government approach—a government designed solution for a government problem. This completely overlooks the realities of a free-market.

It is anti-American business. The Administration's current policies are seriously harming the continued competitiveness of one of our fastest growing and most successful industries—the computer hardware and software industry. Computer users are demanding good encryption but American companies are not allowed to supply it. Yet there are hundreds of foreign encryption products manufactured and encryption programs are widely available on the Internet.

Finally, it is anti-progress. Wishing that there was no encryption available will not make it so. The technology is widely understood and available—you can't put this genie

back in the bottle. Government policies should not encumber the American computing industry as it leads the world technology revolution.

We strongly urge you to oppose attempts to limit the ability of Americans to use whatever encryption they wish and to support the immediate relaxation of harmful export controls on American products and programs with encryption features.

Americans for Tax Reform; Association of Concerned Taxpayers; Competitive Enterprise Institute; Citizens for a Sound Economy; The Business Leadership Council; The Small Business Survival Committee; Citizens Against a National Sales Tax/VAT.

Virginia Postrel, Editor, Reason magazine; Sheldon Richman, Senior Editor, The Cato Institute; Tanya Metaksa, Executive Director, Institute for Legislative Action, National Rifle Association; Kellyanne Fitzpatrick, The Polling Company; and Donna Matias, Institute for Justice.

NOVEMBER 8, 1995.

Hon. ALBERT GORE, Jr.,
Office of the Vice President, Old Executive Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: A secure, private, and trusted Global Information Infrastructure (GII) is essential to promote economic growth and meet the needs of the Information Age society. Competitive businesses need cryptography to protect proprietary information as it flows across increasingly vulnerable global networks. Individuals require privacy protection in order to build the confidence necessary to use the GI for personal and financial transactions. Promoting the development of the GI and meeting the needs of the Information Age will require strong, flexible, widely-available cryptography. The undersigned groups recognize that the Administration's recently articulated cryptography initiative was a serious attempt to meet some of these challenges, but the proposed initiative is no substitute for a comprehensive national cryptography policy. To the extent that the current policy becomes a substitute for a more comprehensive policy, the initiative actually risks hindering the development of a secure and trusted GI.

A number of the undersigned organizations have already written to express concern about the latest Administration cryptography initiative. As some of us have noted, the Administration's proposed export criteria will not allow users to choose the encryption systems that best suit their security requirements. Government ceilings on key lengths will not provide an adequate level of security for many applications, particularly as advances in computing render current cryptography systems less secure. Competitive international users are steadily adopting stronger foreign encryption in their products and will be unlikely to embrace U.S. restrictions. As they stand, current export restrictions place U.S. hardware manufacturers, software developers, and computer users at a competitive disadvantage, seriously hinder international interoperability, and threaten the strategically important U.S. communications and computer hardware and software industries. Moreover, the Administration policy does not spell out any of the privacy safeguards essential to protect individual liberties and to build the necessary public trust in the GI.

The current policy directive also does not address the need for immediate liberalization of current export restrictions. Such liberalization is vital to enable U.S. companies to export state-of-the-art software products