

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

REFORMING U.S. INTELLIGENCE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, May 10, 1995 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

REFORMING U.S. INTELLIGENCE

Many efforts are currently underway to reform and streamline the federal government. Few parts are better candidates for reform than the multi-billion dollar agencies that make up the intelligence community. With aggressive growth but no master plan for several decades, the intelligence community has become a bloated, poorly-managed bureaucracy whose mission has yet to be redefined for the post-Cold War world.

The Intelligence Community. Intelligence is information on foreign events, intentions, capabilities, and personalities that could affect our security. The Pentagon uses intelligence to design weapons, make deployment decisions, and fight wars. The President and other foreign policy officials use intelligence to prepare for negotiations and predict foreign developments that could threaten U.S. interests.

Thirteen civilian and military agencies—not just the CIA—collect and analyze intelligence. Each of our four military services has its own intelligence unit, and the Pentagon has another. U.S. intelligence agencies employ tens of thousands of people and produce dozens of different daily or weekly reports.

Need for Reform. The U.S. needs an intelligence community that gives government officials information that is accurate, relevant, timely, and cost efficient. To meet that challenge in a world far different from the one for which it was created, the intelligence community will require a new mission and substantial organizational change.

From the end of World War II until the early 1990s, U.S. intelligence had one overriding objective: winning the Cold War. By the end of the Cold War, roughly half of all intelligence resources were focused on Soviet bloc military forces. The world has changed dramatically in the past few years, but the mission of U.S. intelligence has been slow to adjust.

Winning the Cold War was so important an objective that almost any intelligence expenditure could be justified. Intelligence programs and spending grew steadily. The number of CIA employees nearly doubled during the 1980s alone.

Our massive intelligence bureaucracy is not well-coordinated. It is a ship without a captain. Agencies often needlessly cover the same topic, wasting money. Sometimes agencies fail to collaborate effectively. That generates intelligence that is lower in quality and less timely than our national security demands.

What Should Be Done? With the President's backing, John Deutch, the incoming director of the CIA, has promised dramatic reforms in U.S. intelligence. The intelligence community is also being carefully examined by a bipartisan commission established by

law last year. Several key reforms are needed.

First, we need to redefine the mission of U.S. intelligence—to decide what we want our intelligence agencies to focus on, and in what order of priority. Nearly everyone agrees that intelligence on weapons proliferation, terrorism, and regional wars should be the highest priority after the Cold War. But some officials also want U.S. intelligence agencies to monitor economic, environmental, and other non-military developments. The lack of consensus has permitted the number of intelligence targets to grow in recent years. That complicates coordination and risks spreading resources too thin.

Second, once we have figured out what our intelligence community needs to focus on, we must decide what combination of agencies and resources it needs to do the job. For example, paramilitary covert action should be assigned to the Department of Defense. To ensure that we get all the intelligence we need at a price we can afford, we should subject the intelligence community to a top-to-bottom management review. We must eliminate redundant programs and improve coordination. In general, the intelligence community should be smaller and more focussed on the central issues of national security.

Third, since effective management will require stronger leadership, we should create a new post, the Director of National Intelligence, with authority over key appointments and the entire intelligence budget, which the head of the CIA now lacks. The Director should be in charge of the intelligence community. Our current management system is a recipe for inefficiency. No one person is in charge of the thirteen intelligence agencies.

Fourth, we need to address the politicization of intelligence. Policy officials sometimes misuse intelligence to promote favored policies, and intelligence officials sometimes tell policy makers what they think they want to hear. President Clinton's decision to make the new CIA director a member of his cabinet threatens the necessary separation between intelligence and policy, and should be reconsidered. The CIA director should not be a policy maker, and should scrupulously keep his assessments free of policy considerations.

Fifth, we need to improve counter-espionage efforts. The case of Aldrich Ames, the convicted CIA agent who spied for Russia without detection for nine years, highlighted stunning weaknesses in our counter-espionage system. Congress has approved legislation that makes it easier to monitor the personal lives and finances of intelligence employees, but additional steps may be necessary.

Finally, I have come to the view that fundamentally the culture of the CIA needs to be changed. Within the intelligence community today is an attitude that they know better than the policymakers—including the President and Congress—about what to do to protect national security. Decisive steps must be taken to ensure that intelligence officials are fully accountable to policymakers. The intelligence community must rigorously respect the law, move toward greater openness, and work closely and cooperatively with Congress.

Conclusion: The U.S. must engage the post-Cold War world with a smaller, better, more cost-efficient intelligence community.

The challenges that bedevil us today require that our policymakers have the very best information upon which to make the decisions necessary to preserve the national security of the country.

TRIBUTE TO THE ALMA COLLEGE MODEL UNITED NATIONS TEAM

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the accomplishment of 18 young men and women from Alma College, in the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan.

Every year, the United Nations in New York City sponsors a "Model United Nations Championships" which is a simulation of committee work the U.N. performs. In this competition, students compete in areas such as building and keeping peace, leadership skills, and other issues such as the role of women in national government.

This year, 165 teams, consisting of 1,945 students from 40 States and 18 countries, participated in this 4-day competition. In the end, it was the team from Alma that won it all.

These students worked up to 40 hours a week in preparation for this competition. Their hard work and sacrifice, as well as the efforts of their advisor, Dr. Sandy Hume, resulted in a world championship for Alma College.

Their campus, their community, their State and their country have reason to be proud. We can be proud because they set a goal, worked tirelessly to achieve that goal and joined together as a team to accomplish that goal. As far as I'm concerned, they were winners before they ever got to New York.

Congratulations to Dr. Hume and the students of the 1995 Model United Nations World Champions. And here's to sweet repeat in 1996.

HONORING MR. GOULD

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with the constituents of my district in honoring Mr. Morton Gould, who recently received the 1994 Pulitzer Prize for Music Composition.

The work for which he was honored is "Stringmusic" which was commissioned by the National Symphony Orchestra and first performed by the orchestra here in Washington in March of last year.

The Pulitzer is just the latest honor conferred on Morton. This past December, he was a Kennedy Center honoree for his lifetime contributions to American culture through performing arts.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Born in Richmond Hill, NY, on December 10, 1913, Morton Gould has been composing and performing as conductor of the major symphony orchestras in the United States and throughout the world for most of the 20th century. His first published composition appeared in 1920 when he was just 6 years old.

By the time he was 21, Morton was conducting and arranging a weekly series of orchestra radio programs for the WOR Mutual Network on which many of his orchestral settings were introduced.

A gifted composer, his work is characterized by its distinctively American flavor; it incorporates folk, blues, jazz, gospel, and western elements with the classic symphonic form. Among his more popular symphonic works are "Latin-American Symphonette," "Jekyll and Hyde Variations," "Spirituals for Orchestra," "American Salute," "Tap Dance Concerto," and "Derivations for Clarinet and Band," written for the late Benny Goodman.

In addition to the National Symphony Orchestra, his music has been commissioned by other major symphony orchestras, the Library of Congress, the Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center, the American Ballet Theatre, and the New York City Ballet.

Morton's talents are not limited to the symphonic mode. His Broadway credits include the musicals "Arms and the Girl" and "Billion Dollar Baby" while his film scores include "Windjammer," "Delightfully Dangerous" and "Cinerama Holiday." His scores composed for television include "Holocaust," "F. Scott Fitzgerald in Hollywood" and CBS's "World War I" documentary series.

His list of credits is virtually endless. At age 81 he lives in Great Neck, NY, where he still is actively composing works which have been commissioned by major orchestras.

It is a pleasure to salute Morton Gould and bring the latest honor bestowed on this true American icon to the attention of our colleagues.

A TRIBUTE TO BETTY
McLAUGHLIN, PRESIDENT, DISTRICT 29 VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS LADIES AUXILIARY

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I want to join today in offering a tribute to Betty McLaughlin, district 29 president for the Veterans of Foreign Wars Ladies Auxiliary. Betty McLaughlin will be honored on May 12, 1995, by the members of district 29 of the VFW Ladies Auxiliary.

It is fitting that the Members of the U.S. House of Representatives should have this opportunity to reflect on the patriotic civic commitment of a woman like Betty McLaughlin. Since joining the ladies auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars in 1970, Betty McLaughlin has given countless hours of her time in support of VFW activities that celebrate American values of family, community, and country.

Betty McLaughlin originally joined the VFW Ladies Auxiliary on the eligibility of her husband, Bob McLaughlin, who served with the 1st Cavalry Division, 7th Cavalry Regiment of

the U.S. Army during World War II. They married in 1952 and currently reside in West View, PA. She and her husband have four children, Robert Jr., Linda, Robin, and Sean. They are also the proud grandparents of six grandchildren.

Betty McLaughlin has served in a number of leadership posts over the years since first joining the VFW's Ladies Auxiliary. She was elected president of the West View Auxiliary in 1973 when her husband Bob served as commander. They were the first husband and wife team to serve together as president and commander at the West View Post. During her first term as president of the West View Post, Betty McLaughlin was honored for her success at recruiting new members. She has been chairman of several committees, including Americanism and Loyalty Day Safety, Community Activities, and Cancer. She is currently serving as committee chairman for Cancer, and Americanism and Loyalty Day as well as trustee.

Betty McLaughlin's first appointment on the Allegheny County Council level was as a color bearer. After serving on many committees at the county council level, she was elected to the office of president of the Allegheny Council Ladies Auxiliary in June 1982. Betty McLaughlin was appointed department of Pennsylvania chief of staff by department president-elect Jean Gasior in 1990 and has held several State chairmanships, such as 1991 chairman of the Pennsylvania Western Area Chairman for National Home, the 1992 department of Pennsylvania chairman for Political Action Committee, and the 1993 Department of Pennsylvania western area chairman for Americanism and Loyalty Day.

While deeply involved with the VFW Ladies Auxiliary, Betty McLaughlin has also been active in her community and has given her time and energy to programs sponsored by local groups, churches, and schools. She has served as den mother, Brownie, and Girl Scout Mother. She is currently serving as advisor to the West View Junior Girls Unit. She has also served the last 6 years on the election board in her local community.

Mr. Speaker, in 1994, Betty McLaughlin attained the office of district 29 president of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Ladies Auxiliary. She has brought to this position the same dedication and spirit that she has demonstrated in so many positions since joining the VFW Ladies Auxiliary in 1970. I am proud to represent Betty McLaughlin as a constituent of the 14th Congressional District of Pennsylvania and I want to wish her and her family the very best. It is a distinct pleasure to join with the comrades and sisters of the West View Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 2754 and its auxiliary and junior girls in saluting Betty McLaughlin.

AMERICA AS EXPORT
SUPERPOWER

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, the aftermath of the cold war presents America with a wide range of opportunities as well as challenges to its pre-eminent position in world commerce.

To many, the source of our success provides comfort in the fact of these challenges. And, indeed, the skills and technology which created the military might by which we won the cold war afford us one means for shaping our future response.

But skills and technology alone are not enough. We must do more. We must carefully assess the international environment and understand more fully the nature of our competition abroad. Thus, while the United States is poised to build upon its superiority in world commerce, there are some questions which are part of our public debate which remain to be answered. Among them are the evolving relationship between government and business, industry's relative strengths and weaknesses, and how we can open markets currently closed to U.S. investment and products.

The answers to these questions are not easy ones. But a recent speech by my friend Michael Armstrong concisely presents some possibilities worthy of further discussion. Mike is the chairman and CEO of Hughes Electronics, a company highly successful because of its clear understanding of the international environment. I commend to my colleagues his remarks on making America an export superpower.

AMERICA AS EXPORT SUPERPOWER: REASSESSING GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN ECONOMIC GROWTH

(By C. Michael Armstrong)

It is a tremendous honor to follow the long line of distinguished speakers to this podium. Since its founding in the wake of World War I, the Council on Foreign Relations has been at the very center of the public debate on America's place in the world—a forum for ideas, and a fulcrum for change.

I want to underscore right at the onset, that while I am privileged to serve as Chairman of the President's Export Council—and while my visits to Washington have been more frequent—I can still say, at this point, that the views I express today are my own.

TRANSITIONS: 1945-1995

I think all of us were moved by the celebrations—the commemoration—of V-E Day. That journey back to May 1945 to the beginning of a post-war era that was prelude to the long Cold War no one could yet foresee—has undeniable parallels to our present. Today, we are once again making a difficult crossing—ending one era and entering the next: A new world, with new rules for the way nations cooperate—for the way nations compete.

As the historians in the audience today know better than I, the outlines of our era are only now becoming clear. Just as American GIs shook hands with Ivan at Torgau on the Elbe in 1945—only to find an implacable Soviet Union blockading Berlin in 1948—periods of transition unfold in unpredictable ways.

The distance from 1995 back to the fall of the Berlin Wall or the implosion of the Soviet Union may seem significant—but in the handful of years since those events, we are only now beginning to seize the opportunities—to shape a future—beyond the Cold War's long shadow.

Already we see more clearly that with the passing of the Cold War, the coming competition will be less military than economic: Dominion will be defined by the development of new technologies and economic performance. I am convinced: If the measure of our Cold War strength was military—America's destiny in the remainder of the century is as an Export Superpower.