

In particular, I'd like today to briefly discuss one of the most crucial areas of the commission's report, and one that has a substantial relationship to the work I've done on both of the committees I mentioned earlier—counterintelligence.

The commission report lays out, quite frankly, a rather bleak picture of U.S. counterintelligence over the past decade. To quote the report, ". . . since the Cold War . . . while our enemies are executing what amounts to a global intelligence war against the United States, we have failed to meet the challenge. U.S. counterintelligence efforts have remained fractured, myopic, and only marginally effective." The report states that these circumstances have produced "a cycle of defeat that cannot be indefinitely sustained."

Thankfully, the report suggests a number of what I believe are good, solid recommendations for working our way out of this counterintelligence "wilderness." Like the other changes that are already slated to take place throughout the intelligence community, these reforms will not be easy. But I agree with the commission members in their conclusion that systemic changes are required to prevent the kind of counterintelligence failures we've seen in the past—failures that I fear in the future could have even more devastating consequences.

The commission recommends that:

"The National Counterintelligence Executive (NCIX)—the statutory head of the U.S. counterintelligence community—become the DNI's Mission Manager for counterintelligence, providing strategic direction for the full breadth of counterintelligence activities across the government. In this role, the NCIX should also focus on increasing technical counterintelligence efforts across the Intelligence Community;"

"The CIA create a new capability dedicated to conducting a full range of counterintelligence activities outside the United States;"

"The Department of Defense's Counterintelligence Field Activity assume operational and investigative authority to coordinate and conduct counterintelligence activities throughout the Defense Department;" and

"The FBI create a National Security Service that includes the Bureau's Counterintelligence Division, Counterterrorism Division, and the Directorate of Intelligence. A single Executive Assistant Director would lead the service subject to the coordination and budget authorities of the DNI."

Each of these changes can play an important role in repairing and enhancing our current counterintelligence structure and capabilities. But I feel the first recommendation—related to empowered, centralized, strategic leadership in the counterintelligence community—is particularly important, and worthy of additional comment.

As the rest of the intelligence community as a whole begins to adjust to the new structure we've all read and heard so much about, it's important to note that some considerable progress has already been made in working to centralize leadership and stimulate change within the microcosm of the counterintelligence community.

Last month, President Bush approved the first National Counterintelligence Strategy of the United States—a document that sets forth a clear and unified direction for our nation's counterintelligence activities. This document

further advances the importance of undertaking counterintelligence as a strategic venture—a venture that ought to be incorporated into our overall national security policy just as is any other substantial instrument of national power.

In the context of this discussion of strategic counterintelligence, I am especially encouraged to see a new commitment by senior U.S. policymakers to shift our counterintelligence efforts away from the "defensive" activities of the past to a more robust, "offensive" endeavor as we look toward the future. From our many successes in the War on Terrorism, we have learned that an offensive approach—taking the battle to our enemies before they can bring it to us—is essential to success. Each of the commission's recommendations serve the achievement of that goal.

Mr. Speaker, it's my hope that the report of the Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction will not only assist in reshaping our future overall intelligence structure, but will also further enable the realization of many reforms that are already underway in our counterintelligence community. I look forward to working with President Bush and my colleagues in this body to fully consider these changes and help make them a reality.

RECOGNIZING MATTHEW KUEHL
FOR ACHIEVING THE RANK OF
EAGLE SCOUT

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 2005

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Matthew Kuehl of Platte City, Missouri, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 351, and in earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Matt has been very active with his troop, participating in many Scout activities. During the 4 years Matt has been involved with Scouting, he has worked his way through the ranks and earned 30 merit badges. Matt has held a variety of leadership positions within his troop, serving as Librarian, Quartermaster, and Scribe. Matt is also a Brotherhood Member in the Order of the Arrow, a Warrior in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say, and attended H. Roe Bartle Scout Reservation for four years. Matt participated in Junior Leader Basic training and World Conservation, has 101 service hours, spent 53 nights camping, and 26 miles hiking. He is truly an exemplary Scout.

For his Eagle Scout project, Matt purchased and planted three trees at the Platte County Fairgrounds in Platte City, Missouri, mulched and tied the trees for wind resistance, and watered the trees for 4 months to ensure proper growth.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Matthew Kuehl for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

HONORING THE LATE FRED
TOYOSABURO KOREMATSU

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 2005

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the late Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu, a man who through quiet determination and an unwavering belief in justice became one of the icons of the American Civil Rights movement of the 20th Century. As we reflect on Mr. Korematsu's remarkable life and his wonderful legacy, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in saluting this true American hero.

The son of Japanese immigrants, Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu was born in Oakland, California on January 30th, 1919. After graduating from high school, Fred went to work as a welder, a job that Fred would keep until war broke out between the United States and Japan. In February of 1942, 120,000 residents of Japanese ancestry, including American citizens, were ordered out of their homes and into camps following Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor. Fred, at the age of 22, watched as his parents vacated their home, but he decided to defy the order and remain behind because he felt it was wrong for innocent and loyal citizens to be rounded up at once.

In May of 1942, Fred was stopped by police and charged with violating the military's exclusion order. Fred was ultimately turned over to the FBI, and convicted and jailed for failure to report for evacuation. During his imprisonment, Fred was visited by Ernest Besig, the Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California at the time. Mr. Besig, who was seeking for cases to test the constitutionality of the internment, posted \$5,000 in bail to free Fred, but the military police would not oblige. Fred was eventually transferred to a camp in Topaz, Utah, where he was generally ostracized by his fellow inmates for having attempted to dodge internment.

Fred's case against the government's internment of Japanese Americans was ultimately heard and struck down by the Supreme Court. Justice Frank Murphy, one of three dissenting Justices, called the internment order "legalization of racism." Fred tried his best to lead a normal life as he worked as a welder in Salt Lake City toward the end of the war.

At the end of the internment in 1944, Fred returned to the San Francisco Bay Area, where he and his wife, Kathryn, raised a daughter, Karen, and a son, Ken. Fred had a long career as a draftsman, but he could not get a job at a larger firm or government agency because of his prior felony conviction.

Legal historian and author Peter H. Irons discovered the government had lied to the high court while researching a book on wartime internment in the early 1980s. This discovery caught the attention of civil rights attorney Dale Minami. Mr. Minami, along with a team of dedicated attorneys, petitioned the U.S. Circuit Court in San Francisco to correct the error that was made before the court, which was that government prosecutors suppressed, altered and destroyed material evidence during its prosecution of the original case. After an arduous 2½-year process, the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals vacated Fred's original and wrongful conviction on November 10, 1983.

In January of 1998, Fred Korematsu was awarded a Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor, by President Bill Clinton. During the presentation, President Clinton said that the name Korematsu can be rightfully added to the list of Plessy, Brown, and Ferguson as the greatest civil rights pioneers in our Nation's history.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Fred Korematsu. Fred Korematsu is the epitome of a true patriot; someone who is not afraid to stand up for what is right and just. Although he is no longer with us, his legacy will continue to live on for generations to come. I ask all of my colleagues to join me in thanking Fred Korematsu for his steadfast commitment to civil rights and justice.

HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF WANDA KOLLAUS, KOENNECKE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHER OF THE YEAR

HON. HENRY CUELLAR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 2005

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the many accomplishments of Ms. Wanda Kollaus, Elementary School Teacher of the Year.

Ms. Kollaus has seventeen years of teaching experience. Twelve years of her career were spent with the Seguin Independent School District. She is a proud graduate of Seguin High School, and now gives back to the district that has given her so much.

Ms. Kollaus has a Bachelor's degree in Elementary Education from Southwest Texas State University, with a specialization in Science. She wants her students to "get into science," and works on a daily basis to develop their skills and enthusiasm.

She believes strongly that learning ought to continue outside the classroom, as well. She especially enjoys involving her students in the Seguin Outdoor Learning Center, and providing hands-on learning opportunities through the Environmental Science Academies. In addition, she often stays after school to work with students on special projects, to ensure that they each reach their potential and leave school with a highly developed love for and understanding of science.

Ms. Kollaus is one of our state's most enthusiastic educators, and her efforts are a credit to Seguin and to our state. I am proud to have the opportunity to recognize her here today.

TRIBUTE TO LISA ZAGAROLI

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 2005

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Lisa Zagaroli, a correspondent with the Detroit News Washington bureau, for winning the Sigma Delta Chi Award from the Society of Professional Journalists for excellence in journalism. Ms. Zagaroli is being recognized for her work on "Military Menace: Deadly Vehicles," a series of stories on the hazards of military vehicles.

Ms. Zagaroli's work exposing insufficient training and safety for Army drivers is another fine example of her investigative journalism talents. Her stories in this series uncovered shortcomings in the Army that might have otherwise gone unnoticed in the public, and her efforts deserve recognition.

Ms. Zagaroli has been recognized for her excellent work before; this is Lisa's second award from the Society of Professional Journalists. Last year, she was recognized for a series of stories, "Unsafe Saviors," co-written with April Taylor, revealing poor ambulance design and regulation.

Ms. Zagaroli, originally from Michigan and known to be a dedicated Spartan fan, has been with the Detroit News for ten years and has covered the Michigan Congressional Delegation extensively. The daughter of first generation Italian immigrants, Lisa frequently travels to Rome and is currently on assignment covering the election of the new pope. She is a talented journalist and deserves this honor.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that all of my colleagues join me in commending Lisa Zagaroli for her superb series "Military Menace: Deadly Vehicles" and recognizing her for the award she is to receive.

INTEREST FREE FUNDS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would provide \$25.2 billion in interest-free funds over the next two years for public school construction and modernization projects.

Currently, our public school system has extraordinary unmet needs for funds to construct and modernize schools. Consider the following facts:

- (1) The average age of a public school in the United States is 42 years.
- (2) One-third of all public schools in the United States are in need of extensive repair or replacement.
- (3) Three and a half million students attend schools that need major repair or replacement.
- (4) According to a recent report from the National Education Association, it will cost \$332 billion to bring the existing public schools into overall good condition. Billions more will be required to construct new schools to meet expanding student enrollments.

President Bush's education program places strong emphasis on raising standards in America's classrooms, but does not provide promised Federal help for the cost of additional testing and services required to reach that goal. His program also ignores the fact that school facilities are an important part of raising student performance. Inferior facilities make teaching more difficult. They also send a clear message to the students that this nation does not value their education. The President's program seems to be designed to fail.

My legislation will provide funds for school modernization projects through a federal tax credit. The tax credit will, in effect, pay the interest on \$25.2 billion of school modernization bonds. All decisions relating to how those funds would be used would continue to be made at the local level.

My legislation is based on a successful model, the Qualified Academy Bond (QZAB) program enacted in 1997. A California local school official described that program as a "local school district's dream" after having successfully participated in a bond offering subsidized under that program. U.S. Education Secretary Rodney Page endorsed a similar proposal in 1999 when he was Superintendent of the Houston schools. In a statement submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means, he said that school modernization bonds "represent the approach to Federal aid that will have a truly consequential impact on meeting the infrastructure needs of Houston and other large urban high poverty districts."

Mr. Speaker, America's future can only prosper with the proper education of our children, and our children cannot receive such education with our public schools in a dilapidated state. Modernizing our schools is an investment in our future, and should be a main, bipartisan priority in the 109th Congress.

Attached is a brief description of the bill and a table showing how the funds will be allocated among the States.

SUMMARY

The bill would subsidize \$25.2 billion in zero-interest school modernization bonds. The federal government would provide tax credits for the interest normally paid on a bond. Funds that would have gone to pay bond interest would be freed for other education needs. For each \$1000 of school bonds, the net benefit of the program to State or local school districts would be approximately \$500.

Funding: The bill divides the interest-free funds for public school construction and modernization as follows:

- (1) \$22 billion over two years for zero-interest school modernization bonds (\$11 billion in both 2006 and 2007). The bill would allocate 60 percent of the \$22 billion in bonds to states based on school-age population. The State education agency has the authority to allocate the State's share among the school districts in the State with no restrictions as to what schools can qualify. The remaining 40 percent of these bonds would be directly allocated to the 125 school districts with the largest number of low-income students based on ESEA Title I funding (poverty-based distribution).
- (2) \$400 million in school modernization bonds for Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) schools.
- (3) \$2.8 billion for expansion of the existing Qualified Zone Academy Bond program (QZAB). This amount is allocated among the States based upon the number of poor students. The State education agency has the authority to allocate the State's share among the school districts in the State; except that amount may be allocated only to schools with at least 35% poor students—those schools located in Empowerment Zones, Enterprise Communities or which have at least 35 percent of their students eligible for free or reduced price school lunch.

Federal Role: The federal government would provide a tax credit to the bond purchaser equal to the interest that would otherwise be paid on a school construction bond. No new federal bureaucracy would be created.

Cost: The five-year cost to the Federal government is approximately \$1.7 billion and the ten-year cost is approximately \$6.8 billion.

The following table shows the estimated allocations under the bill.